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LECTURER

Asstt./Associate Professor

Subject Specialist Guide

FOR POLITICAL SCIENCE / CIVICS

Plus **Selection Procedure & Fully Solved MCQs Papers**

Ph.D. Scholars & MCQs Experts
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PPSC
&
Other Related Exams.

DOGAR'S
UNIQUE

LECTURER

Subject Specialist

Recruitment Test Guide

Political Science / Civics

(SELECTION PROCEDURE, SYLLABUS & FULLY SOLVED PAPER)

TOTAL NO. OF VACANCIES (MALE) = 99
TOTAL NO. OF VACANCIES (FEMALE) =103

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&
Dogar Publishers Editorial Board

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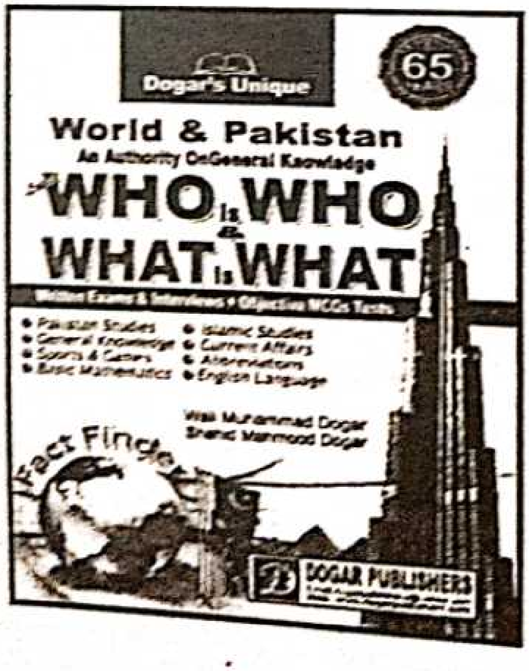
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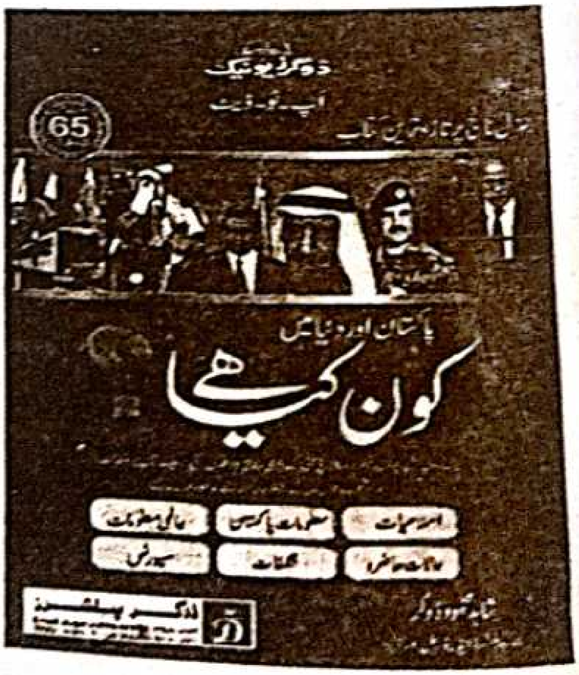
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کون کیا ہے

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Subject Based Test
(80 Marks)

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- Parliament / The Provincial Government 248
- The Governor..........250
- The Chief Minister 250
- The Judiciary of Pakistan..........251
- Election Commission of Pakistan..........252
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General Ability Test
(20 Marks)

- General Knowledge A:1
  With Expected Questions for Coming Exam.
- Pakistan Studies A:8
  With Expected Questions for Coming Exam.
- Current Affairs..........A: 16
  With Expected Questions for Coming Exam.
- Islamic Studies A:28
  With Expected Questions for Coming Exam.
- Geography..........A:36
  With Expected Questions for Coming Exam.
- Basic Mathematics A:43
  With Expected Questions for Coming Exam.

English..........A:51
With Expected Questions for Coming Exam.

- Everyday Science..........A:69
  With Expected Questions for Coming Exam.
- Basic Computer Studies A:72
  With Expected Questions for Coming Exam.
- Urdu A:76
  With Expected Questions for Coming Exam.

SYLLABUS & DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS

Total MCQs: 100 .... Time: 90 minutes

Subject Based Test..........80% General Ability Test..........20%

One paper of MCQ type written test of 100 marks of 90 minutes duration comprising questions realting to Qualification of the Post and General Knowledge including Pakistan Studies, Current Affairs, Islamic Studies, Geography, Basic Mathematics, English, Urdu, Everyday Science and Basic Computer Studies.

SELECTION PROCEDURE

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, LAHORE

CONSOLIDATE ADVERTISEMENT NO.38/2018

APPLY ONLINE (APPLICATION OTHER THAN ON-LINE WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED)

HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, GOVT. OF THE PUNJAB.

S. No.	Subject	Males	Females	Total
1.	Arabic	17	46	63
2.	Biology	14	42	56
3.	Botany	-	11	11
4.	Chemistry	78	57	135
5.	Civics/Pol. Science	99	-	99
6.	Commerce	30	16	46
7.	Computer Science	33	59	92
8.	Economics	66	86	152
9.	Education	57	143	200
10.	English	103	178	281
11.	Fine Arts	-	08	08
12.	Geography	36	31	67
13.	Health & Physical Edu.	74	156	230
14.	History	45	50	95
15.	Home Economics	-	111	111
16.	Islamiat/Islamic Studies	104	142	246
17.	Journalism	09	-	09
18.	Mathematics	103	66	169
19.	Pakistan Studies	05	10	15
20.	Persian	13	25	38
21.	Physics	73	49	122
22.	Political Science	-	103	103
23.	Psychology	31	105	136
24.	Punjabi	10	20	30
25.	Saraiki	-	07	07
26.	Social Work	-	10	10
27.	Sociology	26	40	66
28.	Statistics	55	52	107
29.	Urdu	120	149	269
30.	Zoology	05	06	11
	TOTAL	1206	1768	2974

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS (WRITTEN TEST/INTERVIEW)

1. **To appear in test/interview only Original Valid CNIC issued by NADRA will be accepted. No other identification document will be acceptable.**
2. Applicants are advised to read all terms and conditions/ instructions of the Advertisement as well as **"Important Instructions to Candidates" given on PPSC website** carefully in order to submit their Online Applications complete in all respects. The onus/responsibility of correctness of the data given in the On-line Application Form will rest squarely on the candidates.
3. Applicants are required to submit **"On-line Application Form" by the Closing Date which is January, 2019 up to 12:00 AM (Midnight).** Applicants should fill in the On-line Application Form carefully in the light of the Guidelines and Instructions mentioned in the Advertisement for the said post and **"Important Instructions to Candidates".**
4. Editing options, to correct any data in the On-line Application Form, will be available to the candidates till the Closing Date of submission of Online Applications.
5. Negative marking shall be done and 0.25 mark shall be deducted for each incorrect answer in all Objective (MCQ) papers.

6. For all posts to be filled through written test followed by interview or interview alone, the number of chances shall be restricted to three. However, if a candidate qualifies the interview but cannot be recommended for appointment due to shortage of vacancies, his chance shall not be considered as availed whereas chance of a candidate who does not qualify the written test or interview shall be considered as availed. For the post of Lecturer in Education Department, a candidate who is applicant for more than one subject, shall be allowed three chances in each subject for which he/she is a candidate in accordance with above laid down policy.
7. In case, a candidate claims experience of private firm / entity, he / she must bring proof at the time of interview that the firm / entity is registered with SECP, Registrar of Firms or any other Regulatory Authority, failing which his / her application shall be rejected.
8. The candidates will ensure that after applying for a particular post they will immediately apply for Departmental Permission Certificate/NOC in their concerned Department(s) and provide the Departmental Permission Certificate/NOC at the time of interview (if called).
9. The candidates just after applying particular post advertised by PPSC will ensure that they have obtained/applied for registration in PEC/PNC/PMDC/PVMC or other relevant body for Registration Certificate and provide the same at the time of interview (if called).
10. The candidates will ensure that they will provide marks obtained / total marks or percentage certificate of all degrees at the time of interview. CGPA is not acceptable.
11. **It is mandatory for Applicants to deposit Rs.600/- under Head:"C02101- ORGANIZATIONS OF STATE-TEST FEE REALIZED BY THE PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION", in any Branch of State Bank of Pakistan or National Bank of Pakistan or Government Treasury on or before the Closing Date of submission of applications. No Bank Draft or Pay Order or Cheque or any such instrument will be accepted as fee by the Commission.** Applicants residing outside Pakistan, but having Domicile of the Punjab will deposit the fee at the Pakistani Embassy of residing country in the currency of that country equivalent to the amount of Application/ Test Fee prescribed for the post.
   - **Special Persons are not required to deposit application fee.**
12. **PPSC's Helplines: Lahore:** 042-99202762, 99200161, 99200162, **Rawalpindi:** 051-9280325, **Faisalabad:** 041-9330713,**Sargodha:** 048-3252802, **Multan:** 061-9330354, **Bahawalpur:** 062-2881182, **D.G. Khan:** 064-9260410

DISCLAIMER: If any Instruction available on the Website or Advertisement is found contradictory to the relevant Law, Rules and Regulations and Policy Decisions, the relevant Law, Rules and Regulations and Policy Decisions will prevail over the Instructions.

CAUTION: Please refuse to engage with any person who may offer to help you get selected. Have faith in your own ability and trust in ALLAH (SWT). In case any dubious person contacts you for providing undue favour in written examination or interview, please immediately contact the following Hon'able Members of the Commission at once:-

Dr. Arif Mushtaq Chaudhary, Member PPSC, (E-mail: member22@ppsc.gop.pk, Tel: 042-99202735)
Mr. Nasir Khan Durrani, Member PPSC, (E-mail: member11@ppsc.gop.pk, Tel: 042-99202753)

Your name will be kept secret and no prejudice will be caused to you.

امیدواران کو سختی سے ہدایت کی جاتی ہے کہ کسی ایسے شخص سے رابطہ نہ کریں جو کہ آپ کو پیشکش کرے کہ میں آپ کو پنجاب پبلک سروس کمیشن کے ذریعے ملازمت دلوا سکتا ہوں۔ آپ اپنی قابلیت اور اللہ سبحان وتعالیٰ پر بھروسہ رکھیں۔ اگر کوئی مشکوک شخص آپ سے اس سلسلے میں رابطہ کرے تو فوری طور پر کمیشن کے درج ذیل ممبران سے رابطہ کریں، کیونکہ کمیشن کا سلیکشن کا طریقہ کار انتہائی شفاف ہے اور کوئی بھی شخص کسی امیدوار کی کسی قسم کی کوئی بھی مدد نہیں کر سکتا۔

1. ڈاکٹر عارف مشتاق چوہدری، ممبر (پی پی ایس سی) فون نمبر: 042-99202735 ای میل: member22@ppsc.gop.pk
2. ناصر خان درانی، ممبر (پی پی ایس سی) فون نمبر: 042-99202753 ای میل: member11@ppsc.gop.pk

آپ کا نام صیغہ راز میں رکھا جائے گا۔

MIRZA NASEER INAYAT
SECRETARY

UAN NO. 042-111-988-722

" IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES "
visit PPSC website: www.ppsc.gop.pk

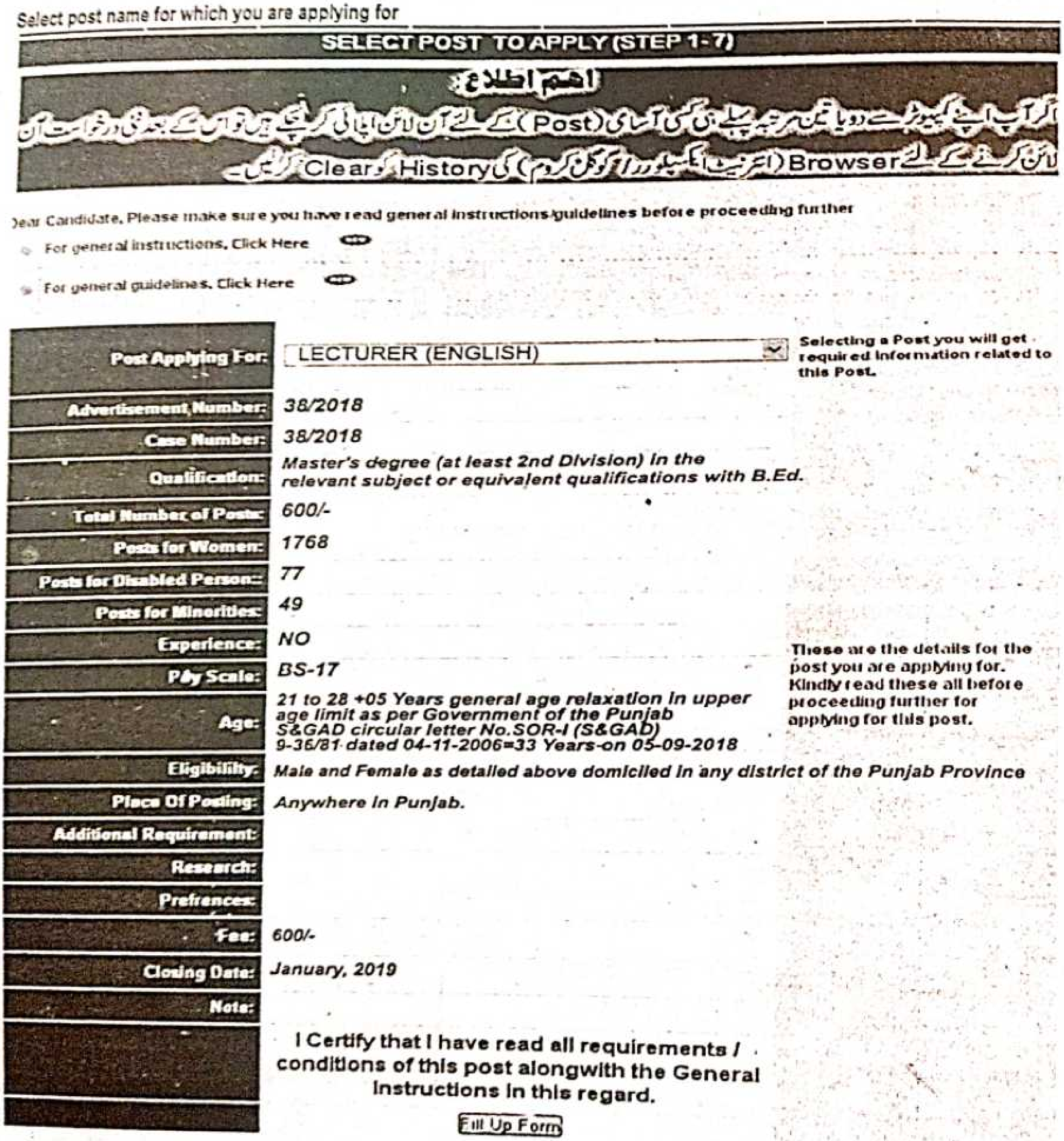
E-mail: ppsc@punjab.gov.pk
website: www.ppsc.gop.pk

Guidelines for Online Submission of Applications

The process of online application submission has SEVEN stages which are as follows:-

STEP NO 1: Select Post To Apply
STEP NO 2: Fee Paid And CNIC Information
STEP NO 3: Personal Information
STEP NO 4: Personal Education
STEP NO 5: Service Record/Experience
STEP NO 6: Applicant Information
STEP NO 7: Printing Of Computer Generated Application Form

STEP NO 1: SELECT POST TO APPLY



Select post name for which you are applying for

SELECT POST TO APPLY (STEP 1-7)

اہم اطلاع:

اگر آپ اپنے کمپیوٹر سے دو یا تین مرتبہ پہلے ہی کسی آسامی (Post) کے لئے آن لائن اپلائی کر چکے ہیں تو اس کے بعد نئی درخواست آن لائن کرنے کے لئے Browser (انٹرنیٹ ایکسپلورر / گوگل کروم) کی History و Clear کر لیں۔

Dear Candidate, Please make sure you have read general instructions/guidelines before proceeding further

- For general instructions, Click Here
- For general guidelines, Click Here

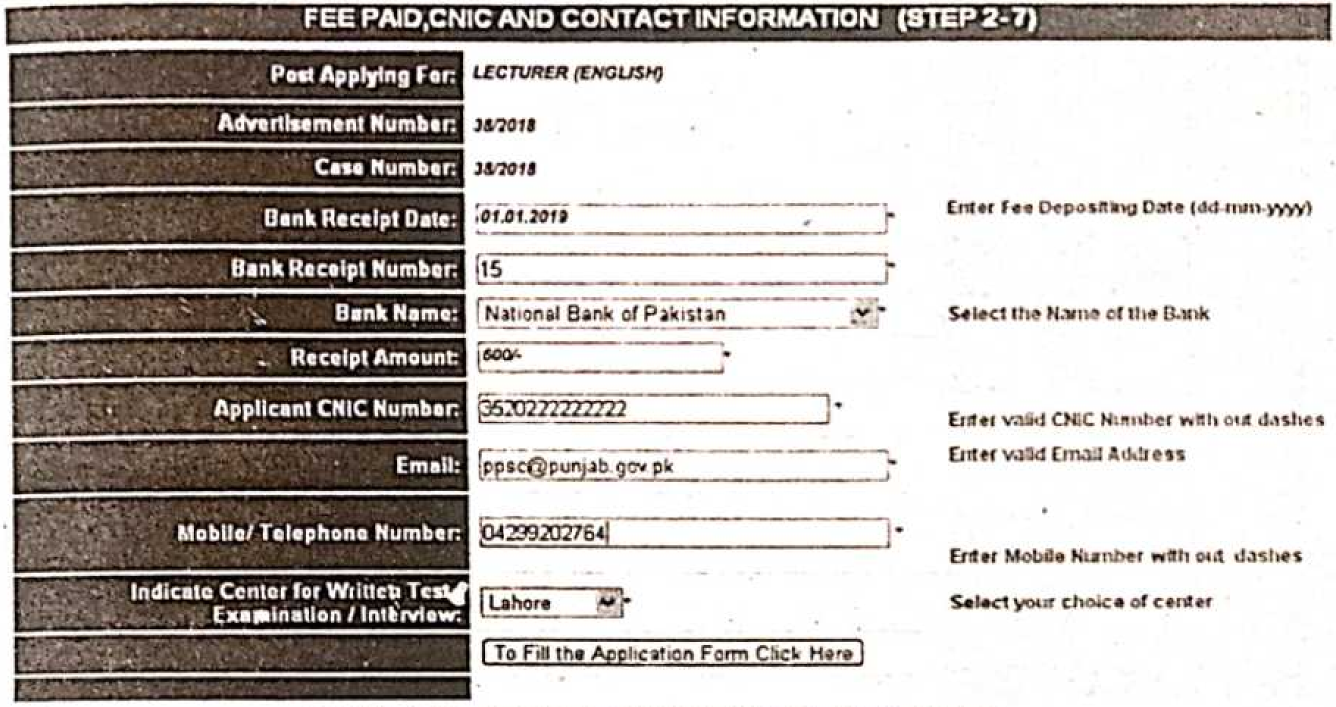
Post Applying For:	LECTURER (ENGLISH)	**Selecting a Post you will get required information related to this Post.**
Advertisement Number:	*38/2018*	
Case Number:	*38/2018*	
Qualification:	*Master's degree (at least 2nd Division) in the relevant subject or equivalent qualifications with B.Ed.*	
Total Number of Posts:	*600/-*	
Posts for Women:	*1768*	
Posts for Disabled Person:	*77*	
Posts for Minorities:	*49*	
Experience:	*NO*	**These are the details for the post you are applying for. Kindly read these all before proceeding further for applying for this post.**
Pay Scale:	*BS-17*	
Age:	*21 to 28 +05 Years general age relaxation in upper age limit as per Government of the Punjab S&GAD circular letter No.SOR-I (S&GAD) 9-36/81 dated 04-11-2006=33 Years-on 05-09-2018*	
Eligibility:	*Male and Female as detailed above domiciled in any district of the Punjab Province*	
Place Of Posting:	*Anywhere in Punjab.*	
Additional Requirement:		
Research:		
Prefrences:		
Fee:	*600/-*	
Closing Date:	*January, 2019*	
Note:		

I Certify that I have read all requirements / conditions of this post alongwith the General Instructions in this regard.

Fill Up Form

STEP NO 2: FEE PAID AND CNIC INFORMATION

Now this online processing system requires to input bank receipt date, bank name, receipt amount, CNIC Number.

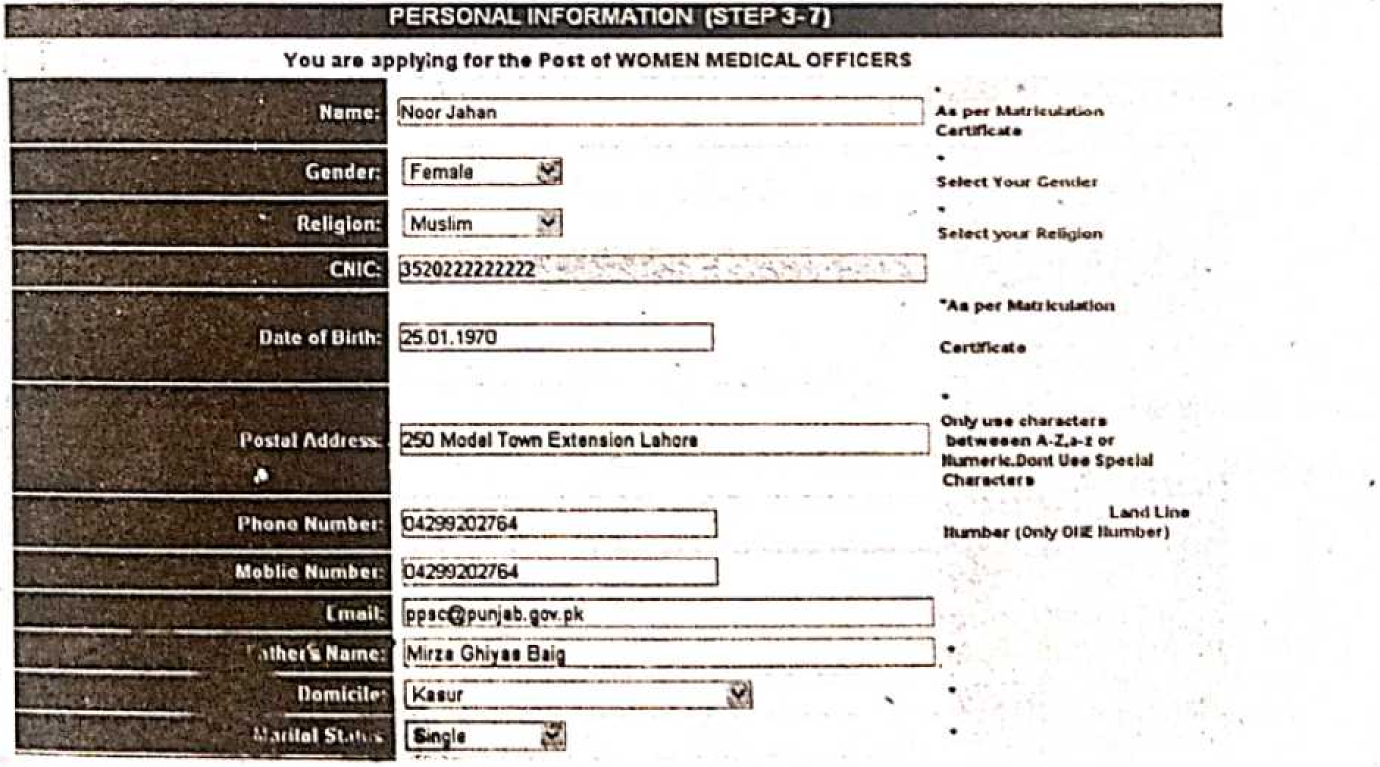


FEE PAID,CNIC AND CONTACT INFORMATION (STEP 2-7)

Post Applying For:	LECTURER (ENGLISH)	
Advertisement Number:	38/2018	
Case Number:	38/2018	
Bank Receipt Date:	01.01.2019	Enter Fee Depositing Date (dd-mm-yyyy)
Bank Receipt Number:	15	
Bank Name:	National Bank of Pakistan	Select the Name of the Bank
Receipt Amount:	600/-	
Applicant CNIC Number:	3520222222222	Enter valid CNIC Number with out dashes
Email:	ppsc@punjab.gov.pk	Enter valid Email Address
Mobile/ Telephone Number:	04299202764	Enter Mobile Number with out dashes
Indicate Center for Written Test Examination / Interview:	Lahore	Select your choice of center
	To Fill the Application Form Click Here	

STEP NO 3: PERSONAL INFORMATION

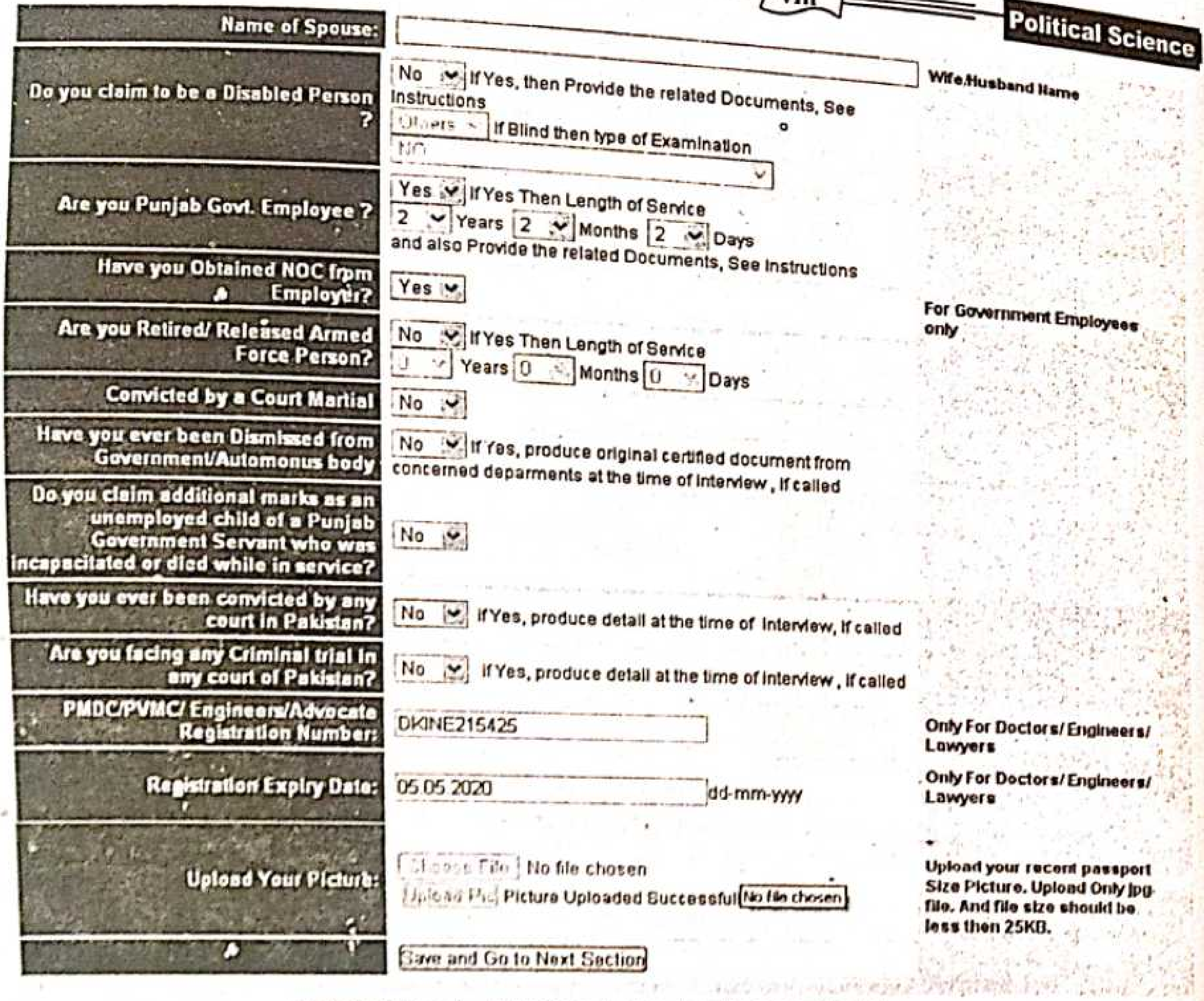
In this step, you will have to input your personal information like Name, Gender, Religion, CNIC etc. Date of Birth must be provided in the format dd-mm-yyyy. You MUST upload your picture in jpg format having having size less than 25KB



PERSONAL INFORMATION (STEP 3-7)

You are applying for the Post of WOMEN MEDICAL OFFICERS

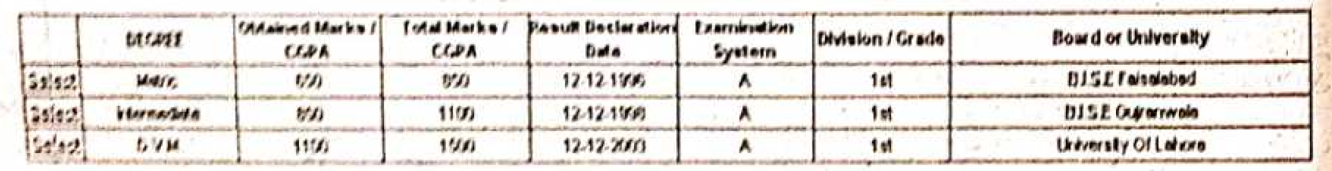
Name:	Noor Jahan	* As per Matriculation Certificate
Gender:	Female	* Select Your Gender
Religion:	Muslim	* Select your Religion
CNIC:	3520222222222	
Date of Birth:	25.01.1970	*As per Matriculation Certificate
Postal Address:	250 Model Town Extension Lahore	* Only use characters betweeen A-Z,a-z or Numeric.Dont Use Special Characters
Phone Number:	04299202764	Land Line Number (Only ONE Number)
Moblie Number:	04299202764	
Email:	ppsc@punjab.gov.pk	
Father's Name:	Mirza Ghiyas Baig	*
Domicile:	Kasur	*
Marital Status:	Single	*



Name of Spouse:		Wife/Husband Name
Do you claim to be a Disabled Person ?	No If Yes, then Provide the related Documents, See Instructions Others If Blind then type of Examination NO	
Are you Punjab Govt. Employee ?	Yes If Yes Then Length of Service 2 Years 2 Months 2 Days and also Provide the related Documents, See Instructions	
Have you Obtained NOC from Employer?	Yes	For Government Employees only
Are you Retired/ Released Armed Force Person?	No If Yes Then Length of Service 0 Years 0 Months 0 Days	
Convicted by a Court Martial	No	
Have you ever been Dismissed from Government/Automonus body	No If Yes, produce original certified document from concerned deparments at the time of interview, If called	
Do you claim additional marks as an unemployed child of a Punjab Government Servant who was incapacitated or died while in service?	No	
Have you ever been convicted by any court in Pakistan?	No If Yes, produce detail at the time of interview, If called	
Are you facing any Criminal trial in any court of Pakistan?	No If Yes, produce detail at the time of interview, If called	
PMDC/PVMC/ Engineers/Advocate Registration Number:	DKINE215425	Only For Doctors/ Engineers/ Lawyers
Registration Expiry Date:	05 05 2020 dd-mm-yyyy	Only For Doctors/ Engineers/ Lawyers
Upload Your Picture:	Choose File No file chosen Upload Pic Picture Uploaded Successful No file chosen	Upload your recent passport Size Picture. Upload Only jpg file. And file size should be less then 25KB.
	Save and Go to Next Section	

STEP NO 4: PERSONAL EDUCATION

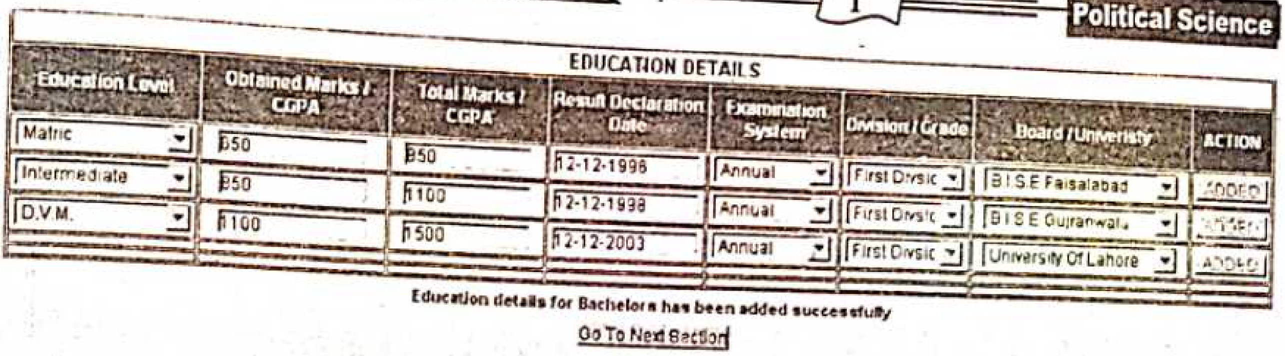
In this step, you are required to input qualification details. Add each qualification/degree step by step. To add another degree, click on save and add another education After completing data entry for all required qualifications, click on "Go to next section". Every qualification that is added is being displayed at the top. DON'T ADD A QUALIFICATION MORE THAN ONCE. PLEASE SEE THE TABLE GIVEN UNDER PERSONAL EDUCATION FOR THE QUALIFICATION YOU HAVE ALREADY ADDED. YOU MUST ADD ALL REQUIRED QUALIFICATION LIKE MASTERS,BACHELORS (2 YEARS OR 4 YEARS) INTERMEDIATE, AND MATRICULATION. If you had made any mistake in education data entry, you may edit it by clicking on Select Button and also click on Update button at the bottom.



ADD YOUR EDUCATION (STEP 4-7)

You are applying for the Post of VETERINARY OFFICERS (HEALTH)

	DEGREE	Obtained Marks / CGPA	Total Marks / CGPA	Result Declaration Date	Examination System	Division / Grade	Board or University
Select	Matric	700	850	12-12-1996	A	1st	B.I.S.E Faisalabad
Select	Intermediate	850	1100	12-12-1998	A	1st	B.I.S.E Gujranwala
Select	D.V.M	1100	1500	12-12-2003	A	1st	University Of Lahore



EDUCATION DETAILS

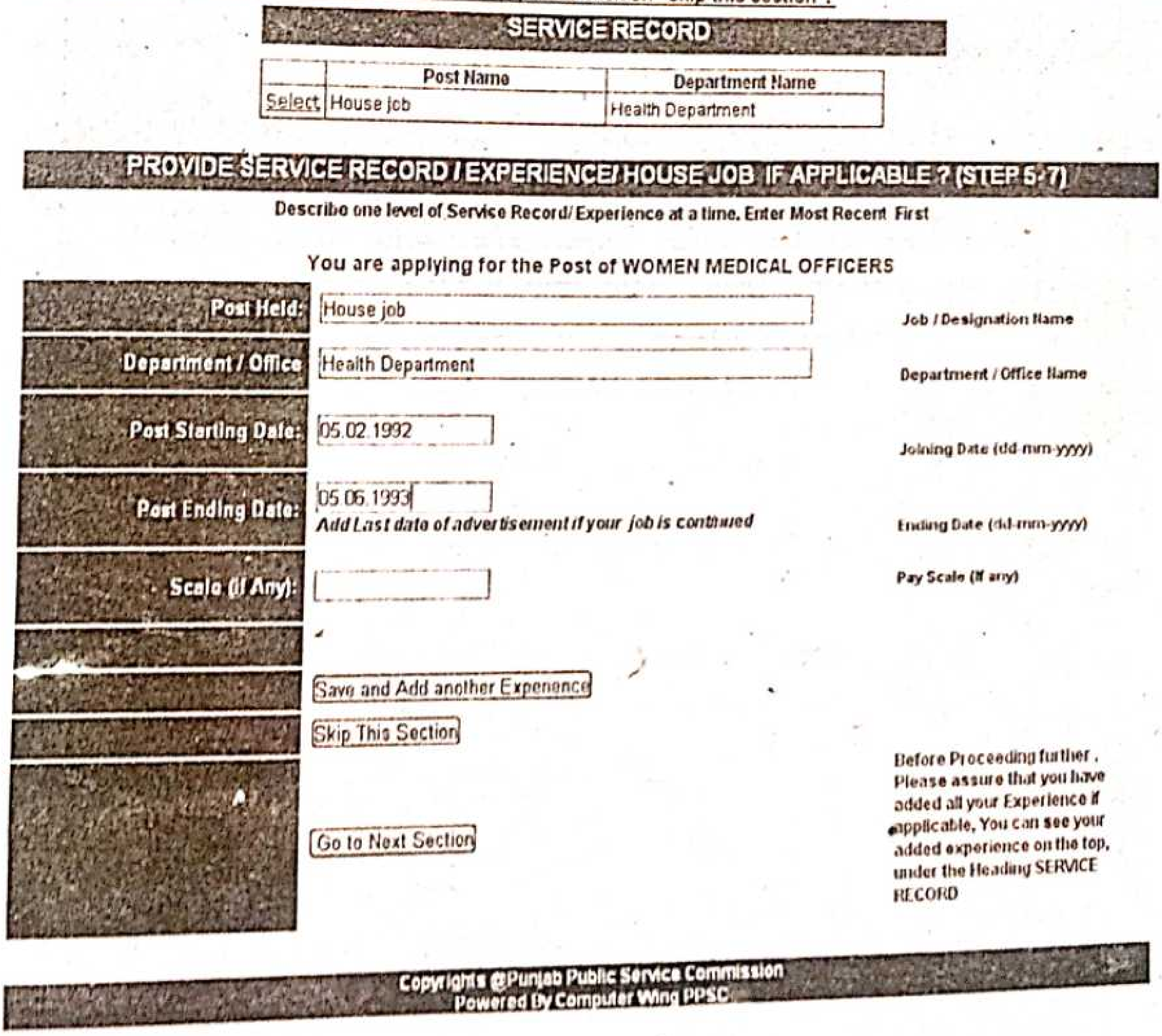
Education Level	Obtained Marks / CGPA	Total Marks / CGPA	Result Declaration Date	Examination System	Division / Grade	Board / University	ACTION
Matric	850	850	12-12-1996	Annual	First Divsic	B.I.S.E Faisalabad	ADDED
Intermediate	850	1100	12-12-1998	Annual	First Divsic	B.I.S.E Gujranwala	ADDED
D.V.M.	1100	1500	12-12-2003	Annual	First Divsic	University Of Lahore	ADDED

Education details for Bachelors has been added successfully

Go To Next Section

STEP NO 5: SERVICE RECORD/EXPERIENCE

In this step, you are required to input your Service Record (If any). Multiple records may also be inserted one by one. If a candidate doesn't possess any relevant experience, please click on "skip this section".



SERVICE RECORD

	Post Name	Department Name
Select	House job	Health Department

PROVIDE SERVICE RECORD / EXPERIENCE/ HOUSE JOB IF APPLICABLE ? (STEP 5-7)

Describe one level of Service Record/ Experience at a time. Enter Most Recent First

You are applying for the Post of WOMEN MEDICAL OFFICERS

Post Held:	House job	Job / Designation Name
Department / Office	Health Department	Department / Office Name
Post Starting Date:	05.02.1992	Joining Date (dd-mm-yyyy)
Post Ending Date:	05.06.1993 *Add Last date of advertisement if your job is continued*	Ending Date (dd-mm-yyyy)
Scale (If Any):		Pay Scale (If any)

Before Proceeding further, Please assure that you have added all your Experience if applicable, You can see your added experience on the top, under the Heading SERVICE RECORD

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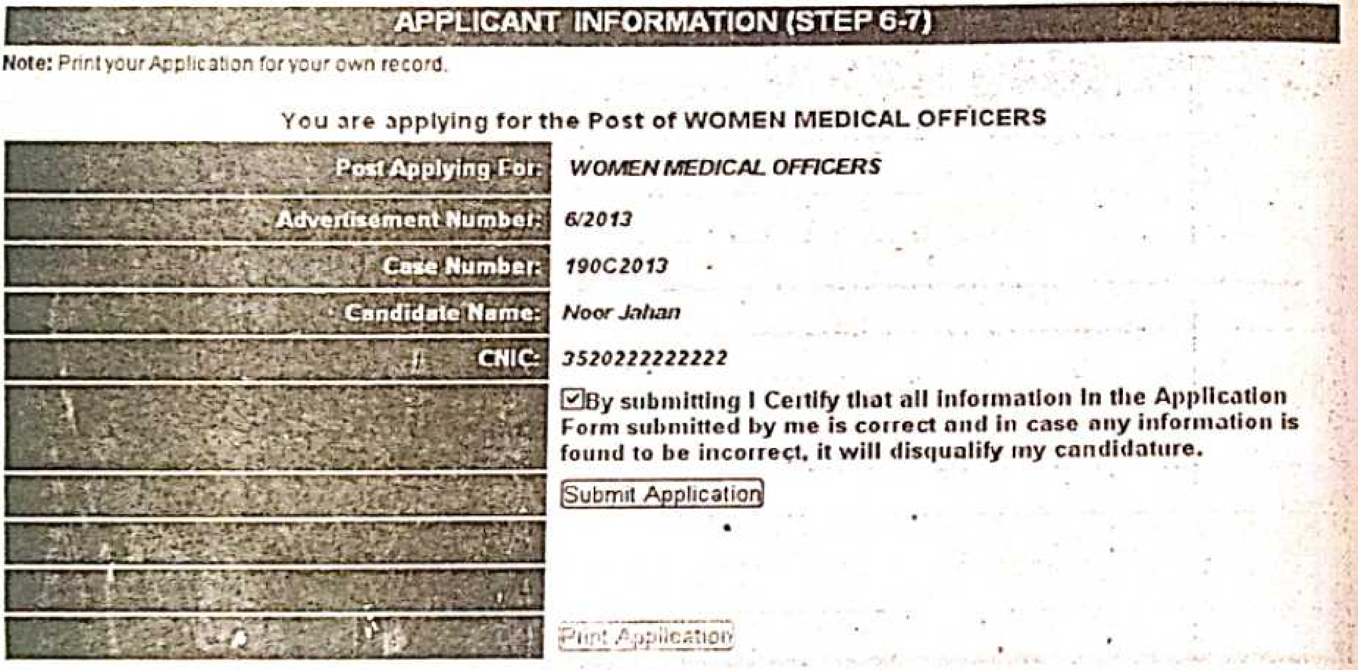
STEP NO 6: APPLICANT INFORMATION

In this step, A short report indicating summary of your application is displayed and a check box also given. As son as you click on Submit Application button it will display a message containing text that E-Mail has been sent to your email Id. Now click on Submit Application A message will be displayed here: Your Application have been submitted successfully and Your Application Number is 00001012 Click on Print application button.Now click on Print Application , It willl ask for CNIC and Application Number. By Supplying both in text boxes You will get a web generated application form. You should keep this web generated application form with you for your record. It may also be required to bring it with you at the time of written test or interview. You must remember Your Application number for future correspondence



APPLICANT INFORMATION (STEP 6-7)

Note: Print your Application for your own record.

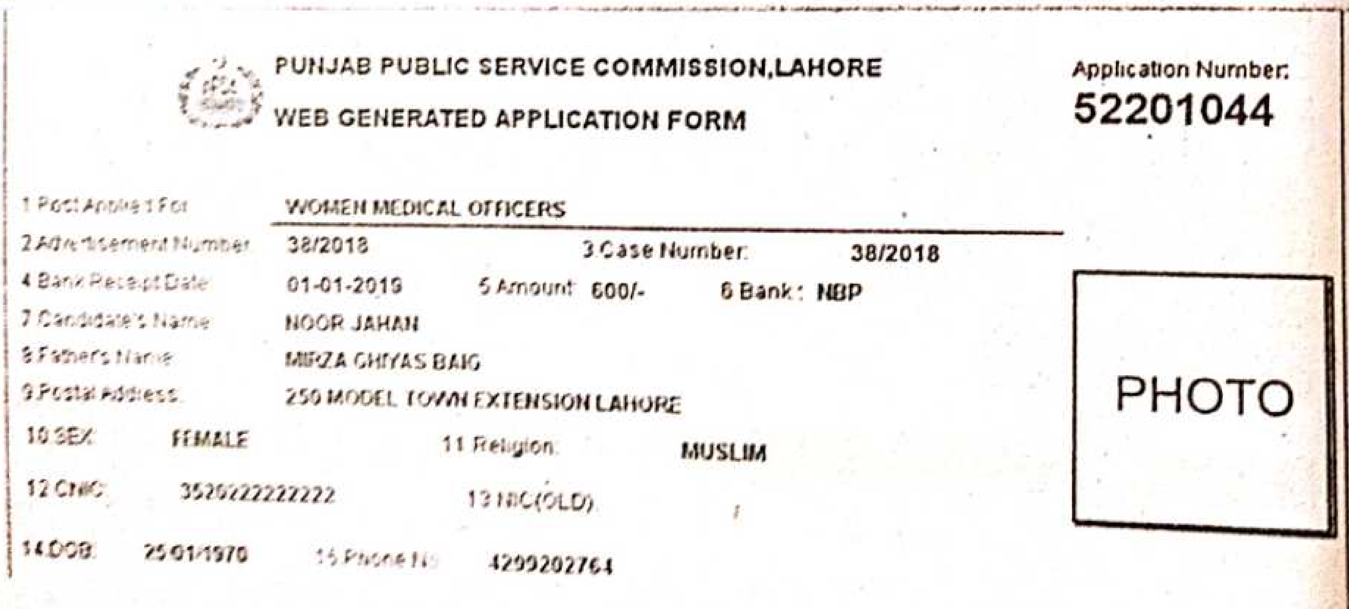
You are applying for the Post of WOMEN MEDICAL OFFICERS

Post Applying For:	*WOMEN MEDICAL OFFICERS*
Advertisement Number:	*6/2013*
Case Number:	*190C2013*
Candidate Name:	*Noor Jahan*
CNIC:	*3520222222222*
	☑ By submitting I Certify that all information in the Application Form submitted by me is correct and in case any information is found to be incorrect, it will disqualify my candidature.
	Submit Application
	Print Application

STEP NO 7: PRINTING OF COMPUTER GENERATED APPLICATION FORM

Click on Print Application You will get a pre filled web generated application form. Now click on Print Application

Please ensure that you have "Turned OFF" Header/Footer of Your Web Browser (Internet Explorer) before printing of Application Form



PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION,LAHORE

WEB GENERATED APPLICATION FORM

Application Number:
52201044

1 Post Applied For WOMEN MEDICAL OFFICERS
2 Advertisement Number 38/2018 3 Case Number: 38/2018
4 Bank Receipt Date 01-01-2019 5 Amount: 600/- 6 Bank: NBP
7 Candidate's Name NOOR JAHAN
8 Father's Name MIRZA GHIYAS BAIG
9 Postal Address 250 MODEL TOWN EXTENSION LAHORE
10 SEX FEMALE 11 Religion: MUSLIM
12 CNIC: 3520222222222 13 NIC(OLD)
14 DOB: 25/01/1970 15 Phone No 4299202764

16.Mobile Number: **04299202764** 17.E-mail: **PPSC@PUNJAB.GOV.PK**

18.Domicile: **KASUR** 19.Do you claim to be a Disabled Person: **NO**

19.1.If YES, Then type of disability: **NO** 19.2. If Blind, then Examination Mode: **NO**

20. Punjab Government Employee **YES** 20.1 IF yes, Then Length of service **2Y2M2D** 20.2 Obtained NOC From Employer? **YES**

21.Retired / Released Armed Forces Person **NO** 21.1 IF yes, Then Length of service **0Y0M0D** 21.2 Convicted by Court Martial? **NO**

22.Ever Dismissed from Government / Autonomous body ? **NO** 22.1 IF yes, Produce original certified documents from concerned departments at the time of interview, if called

23. Do you Claim additional marks as an unemployed child of a Punjab Government Servant who was incapacitated or died while in service? **NO**

24. Ever been Convicted by Court in Pakistan **NO** 24.1 IF yes, produce detail at the time of interview, if called

25. Are you facing any Criminal Trial in any Court of Pakistan **NO** 25.1 IF yes, produce detail at the time of interview, if called

26. Written Test / Examination / Interview Centre: **LAHORE**

****

27. ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:

CERTIFICATE/DEGREE	BOARD / UNIVERSITY	SUBJECTS	RESULT DECLARED ON	EXAMINATION SYSTEM	OBTAINED MARKS	TOTAL MARKS	%AGE / GRADE
MATRICULATION	B.I.S.E LAHORE		5/02/1986	ANNUAL	521	800	65.13
INTERMEDIATE	B.I.S.E LAHORE		1/01/1988	ANNUAL	799	1100	72.64
M.B.B.S	ALLAMA IQBAL MEDICAL COLLEGE		1/05/1991	ANNUAL	2564	3300	77.70

28. SERVICE RECORD / EXPERIENCE (if required)

POST HELD	DEPARTMENT / OFFICE	STARTING DATE	ENDING DATE	SCALE
HOUSE JOB	HEALTH DEPARTMENT	5/02/1992	5/06/1993	0

DISCLAIMER: I certify that all information in the Application Form submitted by me is correct and in case any infromation is found to be incorrect, it will disqualify my candidature. I also certify that I have read all requirements / conditions of this post along with the General Instructions in this regard.

Date: 16-05-2013 **Candidate's Signature:** ------------------------------

An email reflecting your online Application number, Case number, CNIC, Post name will be sent to your email Id at the time of submission of your online application.

This is the end of Specimen for Online Submission of application, to start online process please click on "Apply Online Button"

APPLY ONLINE

Instructions for MCQ Answer Sheet

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES FOR FILLING COMPUTERISED OMR ANSWER SHEET

The following instructions deal with the Computerized Multiple Choice Question (MCQ) answer sheet provided separately. These sheets are graded by a computer, therefore, it is very important that the candidates read and understand these instructions thoroughly before coming for the test. Non-compliance may lead to improper result.

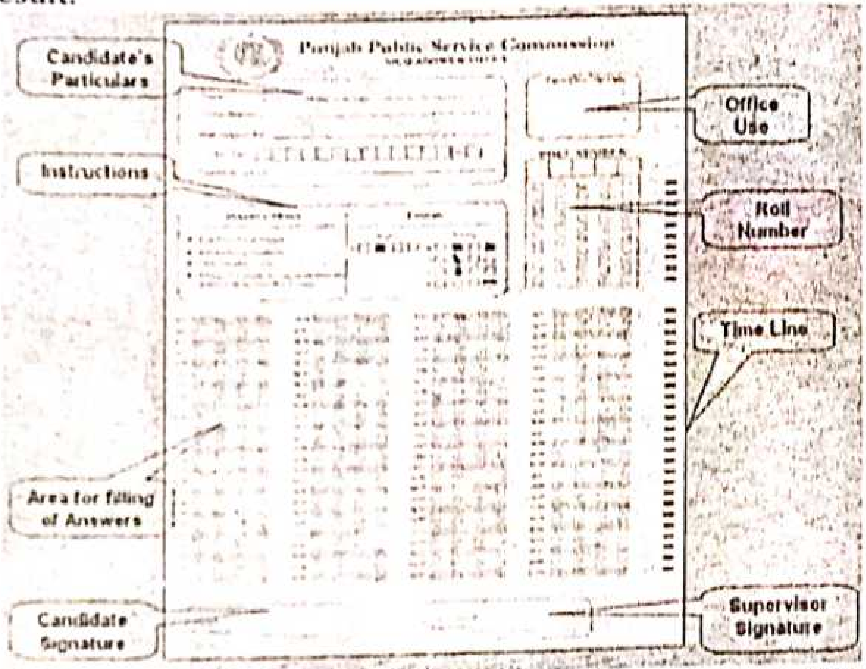

Punjab Public Service Commission
Candidate's Particulars
Instructions
Area for filling of Answers
Candidate Signature
Office Use
Roll Number
Time Line
Supervisor Signature

Fig.01 MCQ Answer Sheet: **Fig.01 is showing the new Computerized MCQ Answer Sheet that will be used for MCQ Type papers held by the PPSC.**

MCQ Answer Sheet consist of 8 different sections

- Candidate Particulars
- Instructions
- MCQ Answer Choices(1 to 100)
- Signature of Candidate
- Office Use
- Roll Number Filling Section
- Time Line
- Signature of Supervisor

1. CANDIDATE PARTICULARS: In this Section candidate will write name, father name, Post Applied for, CNIC and Examination Centre

2. INSTRUCTIONS: In this Section instructions are given for the candidate for filling the the answer choices box with examples.

3. MCQ ANSWER CHOICES (1 TO 100): There are a Total of 100 questions. Each question has four choices from which candidate have to select the most appropriate answer. In some questions, there may not be an exact answer. In such cases select an answer which is most nearly correct. Against each question one line of options from A - D is given.

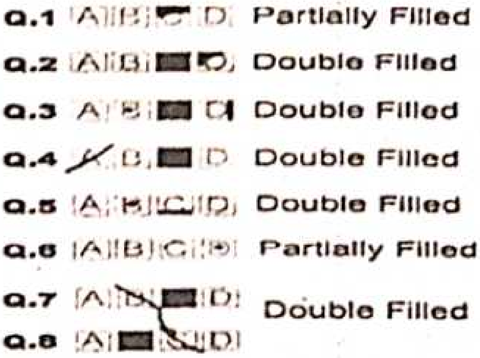
Mark choice by filling in the appropriate Box of the line (A to D) completely, making it **dark with Blue or Black marker** as shown below.

Question 1. Which is the capital of Pakistan?
A. Lahore B. Karachi C. Islamabad D. Peshawar

Answer: The correct answer is Islamabad i.e. C. Hence the box 'C' should be filled in line opposite Q.1 on the answer sheet.	Q.1	[A] [B] ■ [D]

Wrong Filling Remarks

Examples


Q.1 Partially Filled
Q.2 Double Filled
Q.3 Double Filled
Q.4 Double Filled
Q.5 Double Filled
Q.6 Partially Filled
Q.7 Double Filled
Q.8

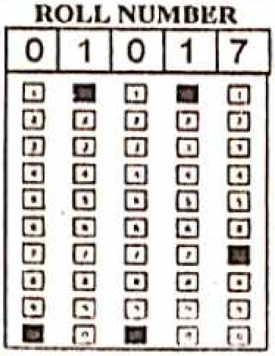
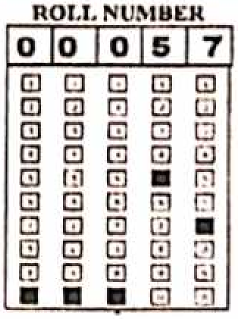
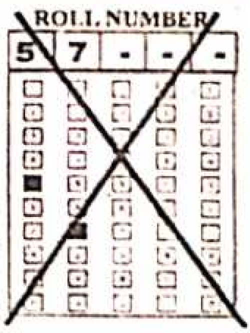
The grading computer will mark improperly filled boxes as incorrect answers.

Computer will also mark boxes with stray marks or partially filled or boxes filled more than once, as invalid answer.

4. Signature of Candidate: In this Section candidate will affix signature in the signature box only. Signatures going out of Signature box may reject answer sheet to process through grading machine.

5. Office Use : This Section is for office Use only. Candidate should not write any thing in this area.

6. Roll Number FILLING SECTION: In this section candidate will write Roll Number. The proper way of writing Roll No. is as under. ***Roll No. Filling Examples***

Roll Number 1017	Roll Number 57	Wrong Filling of Roll Number
		

ROLL NUMBER
0 1 0 1 7
ROLL NUMBER
0 0 0 5 7
ROLL NUMBER
5 7 - - -

7. TIME LINE: This Section is computer graded area. Writing any thing in this area may reject answer sheet to process through grading machine.

8. SIGNATURE OF SUPERVISOR: In this section supervisor will affix signature in the signature box.

Information about Higher Education Department

HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Government of The Punjab

Overview - What HED Does:

Higher Education Department, (HED) is responsible for education, learning and related services for students, as well as Faculty/ teaching & non-teaching staff, serving in Public and Private Institutions in the province of Punjab. Its aim is to achieve a highly educated society; where educational opportunities are equally available for all young people in Pakistan, no matter what their social, ethnic, and cultural background or family circumstances are.

Our Vision:

To promote development of an enlightened and prospering Punjab by reinforcing knowledge economy along with a focus on equitable and quality learning. The realization of the higher education department's vision of "enlightened and prospering Punjab by reinforcing knowledge economy" rests on the shift from access to quality which is evident from the key initiatives it has taken in recent past.

Our Mission:

Improving quality of teaching, research and innovation, enhancing creativity and entrepreneurship and promoting equity, access, social cohesion and responsible citizenship.

Our Priorities:

In 2013-14, our priorities are to:

- Establish Knowledge Park Lahore (KPL)
- Establish Bio Park/Science Research Park at Provincial Metropolis
- Organize International Education Expo (2014)
- Arrange Book Fair 2014
- Revise and Reform the Educational Curriculum as E-text
- Faculty Development Programme
- Celebration of Anti-Corruption Week
- Reduce Bureaucratic Monopoly and Improve Accountability
- Train and Develop the Professionals/ Faculty who work with students.
- Improve Quality Assurance Services (QAS) for college students
- Make HED as citizen centric Organization
- Assure prompt Capacity Building/ Provision of Missing Facilities in institutions.

Who We Are:

We are a Ministerial Department with a strong network of field offices to ensure compliance of Executive decisions. Currently HED operates through a network of one field headquarter, i.e., Directorate of Public Instructions Colleges, 09 Divisional Directorates, 37 District Directorates managing 740 colleges in Punjab.

Moreover, nine Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education (BISE) for examination purposes, each at divisional headquarters are, working under the umbrella of HED. In addition to that 40 Public/ Private Sector Universities and 26 autonomous institutions are also operating under the supervision of HED.

History:

In 1947, the Directorate of Public Instructions, was the highest office of Education Department, under the supervision of Chief Secretary, Punjab . However, the Education Department under the administration of Secretary Education started functioning in West Pakistan province in 1955.

Higher Education Department is relatively a new department bifurcated from School Education Department of Government of the Punjab in 2008. In recent years, a renewed surge has been witnessed towards education reforms and development at national as well as provincial level.

Higher Education Department is relatively a new department separated from the Education Department of Government of the Punjab in 2008

Objectives:

The basic aim of HED is not only to cater the educational needs of the target population i.e. the students, but also broaden their vision and mental horizon in order to equip them to deal better with the academic and economic challenges of the modern world.

The realization of the higher education department's vision of "enlightened and prospering Punjab by reinforcing knowledge economy" rests on the shift from access to quality, and for realization of this vision the department has outlined following objectives:

Improve Quality of Higher Education

- Increase number of skilled faculty
- Enhance quality of assessment system
- Increase market relevance of higher education programs

Expand Access

- Increase in number of students enrolled at college/university level

Enhance Equity

- Create opportunities for all income groups, social classes and genders
- Introduce a financial aid (loan) scheme in HEIs
- Increase number of need-based scholarships
- Create special opportunities for remote areas

Strengthen Governance and Management

- Raise students' commitment to higher education
- To Improve Infrastructure and Resource Provision

Functions:

The department of Higher Education Punjab has administrative and financial control of the multi-tier Higher Education sector in the Punjab. It manages 517 colleges with general as well as specific programs in 37 districts of the province. It also supervises 09 Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education, 17 Public Sector Universities and 26 Autonomous Educational Professional Institutions of Higher Education, Commerce Colleges.

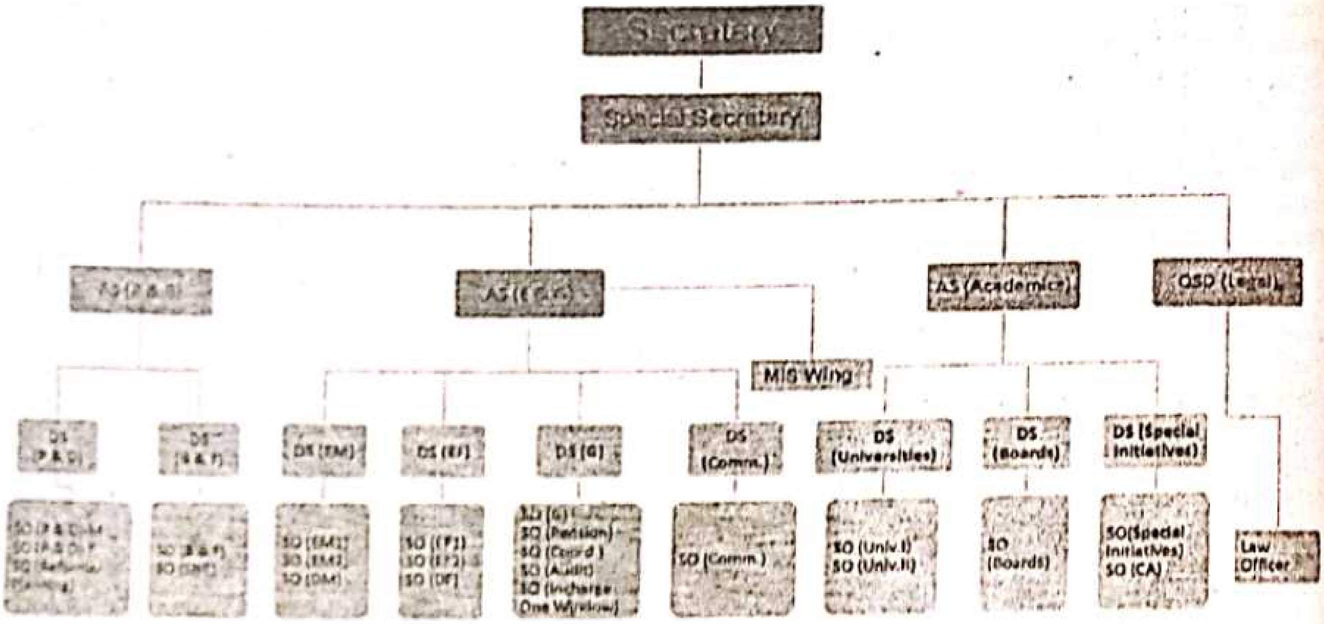
The mandate of HED as identified in the Rules of Business 1974 is as follows:

- College Education General. (Post-Matric to Post Graduate Level)
- Universities and University Education excluding Agricultural University, Faisalabad
- Co-ordination of schemes for higher studies abroad
- Grant of scholarships
- Promotion of scientific research
- Organization of all Public Libraries including Municipal and other Libraries and to keep liaison with Universities, Colleges and Special Libraries for improving the standard of research and scholarship and further development of library science
- Ancient manuscripts and historical records
- Promotion of Sports
- Service matters except those entrusted to Services General Administration & Information Department
- Purchase of stores and capital goods for the Department
- Improvement of scientific, technological and professional education
- Our Message
- I am extremely delighted to welcome you to the website of Higher Education Department. These pages are being introduced to assist you in acquiring the basic and the necessary information about the department. We assure you, that we will keep on improving and

updating this information, as and when required, and will try to give response on your time to time queries.

- The Higher Education Department is performing and delivering, within the meager resources available, covering a diversified network of activities based on promoting the cause of Higher Education. It is linked with other provinces and the Federal Government to further enhance the said cause. This is a gigantic task, sometimes leading to the generation of the multifarious nature of problems which requires resetting the objectives according to the dynamic environment. We are hopeful that with the promotion of higher education and research, we will be in a position to resolve our National Issues vis a vis their linkage with the International horizon.

Organogram:


Secretary
Special Secretary
AS (P & B)
AS (E & A)
AS (Academics)
OSD (Legal)
MIS Wing
DS (P & D)
DS (B & F)
DS (EM)
DS (EF)
DS (G)
DS (Comm.)
DS (Universities)
DS (Boards)
DS (Special Initiatives)
SO (P & D-M)
SO (P & D-F)
SO (Reforms/Planning)
SO (B & F)
SO (DM)
SO (EM1)
SO (EM2)
SO (DM)
SO (EF1)
SO (EF2)
SO (DF)
SO (G)
SO (Pension)
SO (Coord.)
SO (Audit)
SO (Incharge One Window)
SO (Comm.)
SO (Univ.I)
SO (Univ.II)
SO (Boards)
SO (Special Initiatives)
SO (CA)
Law Officer

Attached Department:

Directorate of Public Instruction Colleges (Punjab) is a an attached department that performs a coordinating role between the secretariat and the district education office, and an augmenting role in policy formulation, administrative as well as financial matters.

DPI is assisted by an Additional DPI, and four directors [Planning, Academic, Administration (M) Administration (F)].

Key functions performed by the DPI Colleges can be listed as following:

- Implement government policies, directions and orders
- To assess the needs and requirements of the colleges and provision of funds, staff and buildings
- To assist the government in formulating policies in respect of academics, financial and administrative matters
- To act as coordinator between the government and other agencies including the Director /District Education Officers Colleges
- Maintenance of the career record of teaching staff of colleges(BPS 17, 18, 19 &20) and preparation of their promotion
- Administer inter, degree and post-graduate colleges
- Arrangements for teacher training
- Registration of private colleges
- Conduct of inquiries
- Settlement of audit paras

- Technical and administrative inspection of colleges
- Inter-district transfers of teaching and non-teaching staff up to BPS 19
- Sanction of Leave up to maximum of 365 days up to BPS 20, except ex-Pakistan leave

Divisional Directorates & Deputy Director Colleges

Higher Education sector has been administratively reconfigured by Divisional Directorates. The province is divided in 09 divisional directorates, with Director Colleges performing a supervisory role in the constituent districts. The key role of the DE Colleges is to maintain a liaison between field and administrative offices.

Deputy Director Colleges

The office was originally introduced under the LGO 2001 and key functions of the office included:

- Implement government policies
- Distribute budgetary grants to Colleges
- Prepare feasibility reports for up gradation of colleges and introduction of new subjects
- Prepare ADP schemes
- To maintain career records of the teaching and non-teaching staff up to BPS 17 within the district
- To award scholarships to eligible students
- To decide pension issues of employees up to BPS 18
- Appoint staff up to BPS 15 within the district
- Transfer teaching/non teaching staff up to BPS 19 within the district
- Monitor student affairs
- Promotion, move-over, selection grade issue of non-teaching staff up to BPS 15
- Sanction of leave not exceeding 90 days except study leave and ex-Pakistan leave up to BPS 19
- Issuance of NOC for passport Sanction of GP fund advance up to BPS 20
- Grant of relaxation (up to 5 years) in upper age limit for admission
- Grant of relaxation (up to 3 years) in upper age limit for recruitment (BPS 1 to BPS 15)

Rules & Regulations

Governing Laws

Educational Institutions

- All Institute of Education Lahore Act, 2010
- Forman Christian College Act, 2004
- Global Institute Lahore Act, 2011
- Hindu Gains of Learning Act, 1930
- Imperial College of Business Studies Lahore Ordinance, 2002
- Institute of Management Ssciences Lahore Ordinance, 2002
- Institute of Southern Punjab Multan Act, 2010
- Lahore School of Economics Act, 1997
- National College of Business Administration & Economics Lahore Ordinance, 2002
- Privately Managed Schools and Colleges (Taking over) Regulation, 1972
- Punjab Economic Research Institute Ordinance, 1980
- Punjab Government Educational and Training Institutions Ordinance, 1960
- Punjab Kinnaird College for Women Lahore Ordinance, 2002
- Punjab Private Colleges (Management and Control) Ordinance, 1970
- Punjaab Private Educational Institutions (Promotion and Regulation) Ordinance, 1984
- Superior College Lahore Act, 2004
- Sports (Development and Control) Ordinance, 1962

Universities

- Women University Multan Act, 2010
- Uiversity of Sargodha Ordinance, 2002
- University of Wah Act, 2009
- University of the Punjab Act, 1973
- University of South Asia Lahore Act, 2005

- University of Management and Technology Lahore Act, 2004
- University of Lahore Ordinance, 2002
- University of Gujrat Act, 2004
- University of Faisalabad Ordinance, 2002
- University of Engineering and Technolgy Taxila Act, 1994
- University of Engineering and Technology Lahore Act, 1974
- University of Education Lahore Ordinance, 2002
- University of Central Punjab Lahore Ordinance, 2002
- Qarshi University Muridke Act, 2011
- Punjab Universities Removal of Undesirable Government Servants Ordinance, 1962
- Punjab Universities and Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Educaation Malpractices Act, 1950
- Minhaj University Lahore Act, 2005
- Lahore Leads University Act, 2011
- Lahore College for Women University ordinance, 2002
- Islamia University of Bahawalpur Act, 1975
- Information Technology University of the Punjab Act, 2012
- HITEC University of Taxila Act, 2009
- Hajvery University Lahore Ordinance, 2002
- Government Sadiq College Women University Bahawalpur Act, 2012
- Government College Women University Sialkot Act, 2012
- Government College Women University Faisalabad Act, 2012
- Governmnet College University Lahore Ordinance, 2002
- Government College University Faisalabad Ordinance, 2002
- Gift Uuniversity Gujranwala Act, 2004
- Ghazi University Dera Ghazi Khan Act, 2012
- Fatima Jinnah Women University Rawalpindi Ordinance, 1999
- Beaconhouse National University Lahore Act, 2005
- Bahauddin Zakariya University Act, 1975

Education Boards

- The Punjab Information Technology Board Ordinance, 1999
- The Punjab Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education Act, 1976
- The Punjab Textbook Board Ordinance, 1962
- Punjab Universities and Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education Malpracticies Act, 1950
- The Punjab Boards of Technical Education Ordinance, 1962

Others

- PEEDA Act
- The Punjab Civil Servants Act 1974
- The Punjab Private Educational Institutional (Promotion and Regulation) Ordinance, 1984.
- The Punjab Examination Commission Act 2010
- The Punjab Departmental Inquiries (Powers) Act, 1958

Rules

- Business Rules
- Civil Service Pension Rules
- Paternity Leave Rules

Policies

- Transfer Policy 2013
- Regularization of all Contract Employees March 2013
- Leave Encashment Punjab Employees-Sep-2013

Legislative Background

- Legislative Background

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FULLY SOLVED MODEL PAPER

- **Don't write anything on the booklet. All answers must be given on the answer sheet.**
- **Please don't turn this page until you are instructed to do so.**

POLITICAL SCIENCE / CIVICS

Time Allowed: 90 Minutes **MCQs:100**

Instructions:

- In this test, you will have **80** questions on **Post Based** and **20** questions about **General Ability**, you will have 90 minutes to answer as many questions as you can.
- All Answers must be indicated by the A,B,C,D and not by the words themselves.
- Against each statement, four answers are given, out of which only one is correct. Choose the correct answer.

Post Based Questions (80%)

1. **The length of Pakistan's coastline is about:**
   (A) 600 Km (B) 700 Km
   (C) 800 Km (D) 900 Km
2. **Name the first elected President of Pakistan.**
   (A) Iskander Mirza (B) Ayub Khan
   (C) Fazal Elahi (D) Farooq Leghari
3. **Indicate the function of Punjab Local Councils Election Authority.**
   (A) Delimitation of the Local Councils
   (B) To hear appeals against Election Tribunals
   (C) To hear appeals against orders of District and Session Judges after the elections
   (D) To entertain election writs against the orders of commissioners
4. **According to the 1962 Constitution, in case the President resigned who had to succeed him?**
   (A) Speaker of National Assembly
   (B) Commander-in-Chief of Army
   (C) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
   (D) Election by the Basic Democrats
5. **The South Asian Preferential Agreement (SAPTA) was signed in 1955. Under this agreement, Pakistan had committed itself to:**
   (A) Import 573 items from India
   (B) Reduce import duty by 10% on 35 items from other SAARC members including India
   (C) Export 170 items to India which included sugarcane, dried fruit, cotton products and yarn etc
   (D) Take steps for curbing smuggling between India and Pakistan
6. **Civilian Martial Law with President Z.A. Bhutto at the helm of affairs came to an end on:**
   (A) April 2, 1972 (B) April 21, 1972
   (C) August 14, 1973 (D) August 15, 1973
7. **Providing long and medium-term loans working capital finance to the private industrial sector, specially large scale enterprises is the function of:**
   (A) EPF (Equity Participation Fund)
   (B) BEL (Bankers Equity Limited)
   (C) NDFC (National Development Finance Corporation)
   (D) NIT (National Investment Trust)
8. **President Zia-ul-Haq nominated Majlis-e-Shoora (Federal Council) in 1981:**
   (A) The Majlis-e-Shoora had no powers
   (B) It could make legislation
   (C) It could criticise the government
   (D) The executive was accountable to Majlis
9. **The book "A History of Freedom Movement" was written by:**
   (A) Ch. Khaliq-uz-Zaman
   (B) Ch. Muhammad Ali
   (C) I.H. Qureshi and K.K. Aziz
   (D) None of the above
10. **The Federal Shariat Court was established in the year:**
    (A) 1978 (B) 1979
    (C) 1980 (D) 1985
11. **Indicate the population of Lahore District according to 1998 Census.**
    (A) 6.2 million (B) 6.5 million
    (C) 5.1 million (D) 5.6 million
12. **When was Qisas and Diyat Ordinance put into force?**
    (A) December 2, 1988 (B) March 1, 1989
    (C) October 13, 1990 (D) December 20, 1992
13. **Khanpur Dam is on:**
    (A) River Neelum (B) River Haro

(C) River Hangu (D) River Sindh

14. **When was the post of Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee created?**
(A) March 2, 1976 (B) March 1, 1977
(C) December 10, 1977 (D) January 2, 1978

15. **According to the provisional results of the Census 1998, total population of Pakistan stood at:**
(A) 129.5 million (B) 130.6 million
(C) 131.5 million (D) 132.7 million

16. **The President under 1973 Constitution is elected:**
(A) By direct election
(B) By National Assembly
(C) By joint session of National Assembly and the Senate
(D) By the houses of Parliament & four Provincial Assemblies

17. **According to the Census 1998, the rural/urban population of Punjab is:**

	Rural Population	Urban Population
(A)	68.5%	31.5%
(B)	68.7%	31.3%
(C)	71.1%	28.9%
(D)	70.1%	29.9%

18. **In November 1996, President Farooq Leghari dismissed Benazir government under Section 58-2(B) of 1973 Constitution. Reason for action?**
(A) Political crisis
(B) Vote of no-confidence in National Assembly
(C) Allegation of corruption
(D) Difference between the President and Prime Minister about party matters

19. **Which condition was given by India in July 1999 for bilateral talks with Pakistan?**
(A) Complete eviction of intruders from Kargil
(B) Compensation for her monetary loss in Kargil
(C) Eviction of Pak Army from Pir Panjal
(D) All of the above

20. **The only citizen of Pakistan who won the Nobel Prize:**
(A) Abdul Qadeer Khan (B) Dr. Usman
(C) Dr. Abdul Salam (D) Faiz Ahmad Faiz

21. **Captain in Pak Navy is equivalent to the Army's rank of:**
(A) Lieutenant (B) Captain
(C) Major (D) Colonel

22. **Sassi Punnu is a known legend of:**
(A) Punjabi (B) Sindhi
(C) Pushto (D) Balochi

23. **Chashma is situated in:**
(A) Kundian (B) Kallarkot
(C) Daud Khel (D) Bhakkar

24. **Which is the highest peak of Himalayan range in Pakistan?**
(A) Nanga Parbat (B) K-2
(C) Mount Everest (D) Kirthar

25. **Which district is famous for 'Dhani Cows'?**
(A) Mailsi (B) Chakwal
(C) Mandi Bahauddin (D) Gujrat

26. **Harappa was a centre of:**
(A) Persian civilization (B) Hindu civilization
(C) Greek civilization (D) Indus Valley civilization

27. **Indicate the percentage of total land area of Pakistan which the forest occupy.**
(A) 5% (B) 5.6%
(C) 6.5% (D) 7.0%

28. **Takht Bai, an ancient historical site is located in:**
(A) Punjab (B) Sindh
(C) NWFP (D) Balochistan

29. **Afghanistan has a common border with Pakistan. Its length is:**
(A) 2,252 Km (B) 1,330 Km
(C) 1,220 Km (D) 1,550 Km

30. **Indicate the coldest city of Pakistan.**
(A) Ziarat (B) Murree
(C) Swat (D) Ayubia

31. **For the construction of the first phase of the Gwadar Port, an agreement was signed in 1999 with:**
(A) Turkey (B) Greece
(C) Korea (D) China

32. **Which country is located in North of Pakistan?**
(A) India (B) Afghanistan
(C) Iran (D) China

33. **Rakh Ghulaman "Livestock Farm" is located in:**
(A) Mianwali (B) Bhakkar
(C) Muzaffargarh (D) Jhang

34. **Nanga Parbat is located in:**
(A) Chitral (B) Gilgit
(C) Azad Kashmir (D) None of above

35. **In 1999, country's first cricket academy was opened in:**
(A) Karachi (B) Peshawar
(C) Islamabad (D) Faisalabad

36. **After agriculture, it employs the largest number of labourers:**
(A) Finance and social services (B) Industry
(C) Mining (D) Fishing

37. **Indicate the important decision in Second Overseas Pakistan Convention (1999) held in Islamabad for Overseas Pakistanis.**
(A) Dual nationality
(B) Right to vote in the next elections
(C) Introduction of Pakistani identity card
(D) All of the above

38. **PTV started its transmission on:**
(A) September 21, 1962 (B) October 21, 1963

(C) November 26, 1964 (D) December 26, 1965

39. Which is the longest river among the following?

(A) Sutluj (B) Jhelum
(C) Chenab (D) Beas

40. The largest gas field was discovered in:

(A) 1951 (B) 1952
(C) 1953 (D) 1954

41. Angora Farm situated in Layyah district is famous for:

(A) Fruits (B) Vegetables
(C) Goats (D) All types of Livestock

42. The oldest oil well of Pakistan is located in:

(A) Sibi (B) Attock
(C) Kalabagh (D) Makran

43. Primary function of Federal Ombudsman (Wafaqi Mohtasib) is:

(A) To check maladministration
(B) To stop corruption in government departments
(C) To handle grievances of litigants
(D) To make government servants accountable

44. When were the citizens of FATA given the right to vote?

(A) 1977 (B) 1985
(C) 1988 (D) 1997

45. An agreement for technology and joint venture was signed between Pakistan and China at Jiangsu on July 29, 1999. Indicate the sector of the joint venture.

(A) Rural Transport (B) Food Processing
(C) Wind Mill Technology (D) Adult Education

46. When Pakistan became member of UNO?

(A) September 30, 1947 (B) August 30, 1948
(C) December 4, 1948 (D) February 10, 1949

47. Laser Technology Centre for eye diseases started working in:

(A) Karachi (B) Islamabad
(C) Lahore (D) Peshawar

48. Which is the Solidarity Day with reference to the people of Kashmir?

(A) January 30 (B) February 5
(C) March 4 (D) None of the above

49. A new Ombudsman has been appointed in Pakistan:

(A) Trade Ombudsman (B) Federal Tax Ombudsman
(C) Income Tax Ombudsman (D) General Sales Tax Ombudsman

50. Who was the President of the UN General Assembly in 1962?

(A) Sir Zafarullah Khan (B) Sahabzada Yaqoob Khan
(C) Z.A. Bhutto (D) Muhammad Ali Bogra

51. Ayub regime announced Agrarian Reforms on:

(A) 4th January 1959 (B) 14th January 1959
(C) 24th January 1959 (D) 31st January 1959

52. When did Pakistan win Cricket World Cup?

(A) 1992 (B) 1996
(C) 1998 (D) 1999

53. From 1959 to 1966, the Elective Bodies Disqualification Order (EBDO) was implemented with its full terror and the number of politicians disqualified during this period was:

(A) 78 (B) 88
(C) 98 (D) 108

54. Which area of Pakistan is called "Bab-ul-Islam"?

(A) Khyber (B) Punjab
(C) Swat (D) Sindh

55. Ayub Khan introduced the BD system through the Basic Democracies Order in the year:

(A) 1958 (B) 1959
(C) 1960 (D) 1961

56. Under the influence of bureaucracy, President Ayub Khan celebrated Decade of Reforms in 1968 with the results:

(A) It was beginning of an end of Ayub regime
(B) The masses admired his policies
(C) There was peace in the country
(D) The students in both wings of the country remained quiet

57. Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman presented his famous Six Points in Lahore in:

(A) December 1965 (B) January 1966
(C) February 1966 (D) March 1967

58. Mention the General Elections which were boycotted by MRD in the year:

(A) 1985 (B) 1988
(C) 1990 (D) 1997

59. During Yahya Khan era (1969-71), general elections in the country were held on:

(A) October 5, 1970 (B) October 10, 1970
(C) October 15, 1970 (D) October 20, 1970

60. Simla Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan in 1972. They resolved that:

(A) Two countries were to settle their differences through bilateral negotiations
(B) Two nations would abide by resolutions of UNO
(C) They had to take a decision on Kashmir dispute
(D) The issue of Bangladesh was to be settled

61. Bhutto regime liberated Sh. Mujeeb without a trial on:

(A) December 31, 1971 (B) January 1, 1972
(C) January 5, 1972 (D) January 15, 1972

62. In March 1972, Bhutto regime dismissed corrupt government servants which numbered:

(A) 1,100 (B) 1,200
(C) 1,300 (D) 1,400

63. The Agrarian Reform of 1972 affected 1,013 land-lords in Punjab and 751 landlords in:
(A) Sindh (B) Balochistan
(C) NWFP (D) AJK

64. The Constitution of 1973 comprised of twelve parts, 27 chapters and articles numbering:
(A) 280 (B) 290
(C) 300 (D) 310

65. The 1973 Constitution gave Urdu the status of national language whereas English was retained as official language for:
(A) 8 years (B) 10 years
(C) 15 years (D) 20 years

66. National Assembly of Pakistan declared the Qadianis as non-Muslim on:
(A) 7th July 1974 (B) 7th August 1974
(C) 7th September 1974 (D) 7th October 1974

67. General Zia-ul-Haq imposed Martial Law in Pakistan on:
(A) July 5, 1977 (B) July 10, 1977
(C) July 15, 1977 (C) July 20, 1977

68. Zia regime held elections to Local Bodies in:
(A) 1981 (B) 1982
(C) 1983 (D) 1984

69. As a result of the 1985 General Elections, the statesman who became the 11th Prime Minister of Pakistan was:
(A) Malik Meraj Khan (B) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
(C) Moeen Qureshi (D) Muhammad Khan Junejo

70. On December 29, 1988, the SAARC Conference was held in:
(A) Colombo (B) Delhi
(C) Islamabad (D) Kathmandu

71. The first recipient of Nishan-e-Haider was:
(A) Maj. Tufail Shaheed (B) Capt. Sarwar Shaheed
(C) Maj. Aziz Bhatti Shaheed (D) Maj. M. Akram Shaheed

72. Famous lake Saif-ul-Maluk is located in:
(A) Skardu (B) Kaghan
(C) Gilgit (D) Swat

73. The Balloki Headworks is on:
(A) Indus river (B) Jhelum river
(C) Chenab river (D) Ravi river

74. The length of the Indus river is:
(A) 2,800 Km (B) 2,900 Km
(C) 3,000 Km (D) 3,100 Km

75. The length of the Lahore-Islamabad motorway is:
(A) 333 Km (B) 343 Km
(C) 353 Km (D) 363 Km

76. The famous book "Kitab-ul-Hind" was written by:
(A) Amir Khusru (B) Al-Beiruni
(C) Abul Fazl (D) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

77. Quaid-e-Azam inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan on:
(A) 1st May, 1948 (B) 1st June, 1948
(C) 1st July, 1948 (D) 1st August, 1948

78. The world famous archaeological site of Moenjodaro is in Sindh but Harappa is located in:
(A) NWFP (B) Punjab
(C) Balochistan (D) AJK

79. For how long, Quaid-e-Azam acted as Governor-General of Pakistan?
(A) One year 17 days (B) One year 27 days
(C) One year 7 days (D) One year 30 days

80. On October 1, 1976 Pakistan joined:
(A) OIC (B) NAM
(C) Commonwealth (D) ECO

ANSWERS

1.	B	2.	B	3.	C	4.	A	5.	B
6.	C	7.	D	8.	D	9.	C	10.	C
11.	C	12.	C	13.	B	14.	A	15.	B
16.	D	17.	B	18.	C	19.	A	20.	C
21.	D	22.	A	23.	C	24.	A	25.	B
26.	D	27.	A	28.	C	29.	A	30.	A
31.	D	32.	D	33.	C	34.	C	35.	A
36.	B	37.	A	38.	C	39.	A	40.	B
41.	C	42.	B	43.	C	44.	D	45.	B
46.	A	47.	B	48.	B	49.	D	50.	A
51.	C	52.	A	53.	A	54.	D	55.	B
56.	A	57.	C	58.	A	59.	A	60.	A
61.	C	62.	C	63.	A	64.	A	65.	C
66.	C	67.	A	68.	C	69.	D	70.	C
71.	B	72.	B	73.	D	74.	B	75.	A
76.	B	77.	C	78.	B	79.	B	80.	B

General Ability Test (20%)

General Knowledge

81. The longest river of Australia is:
(A) Mekong
(B) Ob-Irtysh
(C) Oder
(D) Darling✓
(E) None of these

82. Which country is called Land of Druk Yul?
(A) New Zealand
(B) Nepal✓
(C) Norway
(D) Somalia
(E) None of these

Pakistan Studies

83. The Indian Muslims observed 'Day of Deliverance' after the RESIGNATION of Congress Ministries on:
(A) 12 September, 1939
(B) 22 September, 1939
(C) 12 December, 1939
(D) 22 December, 1939✓

84. Chaudhri Rehmat Ali first used the word 'Pakistan' in his pamphlet 'Now or Never' in:
(A) 1933✓
(B) 1935
(C) 1937
(D) 1938

Current Affairs

85. Pakistani Cricketer Yasir Shah has become the fastest bowler to reach 200 wickets in Test Cricket breaking Australi's record set 82 years ago?
(A) Glenn McGrath
(B) Mitchell Starc
(C) Clarrie Grimmett✓
(D) Nathan Lyon

86. According World Bank Report 2018, Trade between Pakistan and South Asia valued at_____ billion?
(A) $ 2 Billion
(B) $ 39.7 Billion
(C) $ 5.1 Billion✓
(D) $ 4 Billion

Islamic Studies

87. 'Zakat' is worked out at the rate:
(A) 2 percent of 7 tola gold or 70 tola silver which remains with an individual for full one year
(B) 2 ½ percent of 7 ½ tola gold or 52 ½ tola silver which remains with an individual for full one year✓
(C) 3 percent of 9 tola gold or 58 tola silver which remains with an individual for full one year
(D) None of these

88. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) made hijrat from Makkah to Madinah in the year:
(A) 610 A.D.
(B) 622 A.D.✓
(C) 626 A.D.
(D) 632 A.D.

Geography

89. Name the smallest country in Asia:
***(a)* Maldives ✓**
(b) India
(c) China
(d) Pakistan

90. "Lake Titicaca" is located in:
(a) Argentina
(b) Bolivia
(c) Peru ✓
(d) None of these

Basic Mathematics

91. In one kilometer race, A beats B by 28 meters or 7 seconds. Find out the time taken by A to finish the race.
(A) 4 mins 20 secs
(B) 4 mins 3 secs✓
(C) 3 min 4 secs
(D) 5 mins

92. Imran made a profit of 20 percent in the first year. Next year, he had a loss of 25 percent on the capital he had at the beginning of second year. What was his overall loss?
(A) No loss
(B) 12 percent
(C) 10 percent
(D) 5 percent✓

English

93. Eminent means:
(A) Hardworking
(B) Clever
(C) Famous✓
(D) Ambitious

94. Which word is wrongly spelt in the following set of words?
(A) Gratitude
(B) Confusion
(C) Priveous✓
(D) Companion

Everyday Science

95. Pakistan plans to send first Astronaut to space in?
(A) 2020
(B) 2022✓
(C) 2026
(D) 2024

96. Cytology is the:
(A) Study of living cells✓
(B) Study of harmones
(C) Study of seeds
(D) Study of surface tension

Basic Computer Studies

97. What is the largest font size available in the font size tool on formatting toolbar?
(A) 78
(B) 72✓
(C) 75
(D) 68

98. Selecting text means selecting _______.
(A) A word
(B) An entire sentence
(C) Whole document✓
(D) None of these

Urdu

.99 مشہور نظم ''طلوع اسلام'' کے شاعر کون ہیں؟
(A) علامہ اقبال✓
(B) حفیظ جالندھری
(C) مولانا ظفر علی خان
(D) الطاف حسین حالی

.100 مندرجہ ذیل الفاظ قواعد کی رو سے کیا ہیں؟
پنکھڑی، پہاڑی، ٹوکری
(A) اسم مفعول
(B) اسم ظرف
(C) اسم تصغیر✓
(D) اسم مکبر

SAMPLE MCQ ANSWER SHEET

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Name:______________________________

Father's Name:__________________________

Post Applied For:________________________

C.N.I.C. No: ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Exam. Centre:__________________________

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INSTRUCTIONS

- Use Black Marker.
- Fill the circle completely
- Make no stray marks.
- Filling or partially filling more than one circle shall be considered a wrong answer.

Example

Right	Wrong
1. Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ	1. ● Ⓑ ● Ⓓ
	2. Ⓐ ◐ Ⓒ Ⓓ
	3. Ⓐ Ⓑ ◐ Ⓓ
	4. Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ ◐

For Office Use Only

ROLL NUMBER

Mention Paper Code here and fill the relevant circle: ☐

Paper Code: Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ

ROLL NUMBER

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100. Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Signature of Candidate:________________

Signature of Supervisor:________________

Subject Oriented Test

(50% Marks)

Political Philosophy (MCQs)

WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHTS

1. Plato

1. Plato was a great __________ philosopher.
(a) Roman (b) Greek
(c) Latin (d) Muslim

2. Plato was born in __________
(a) 427 B.C (b) 427 A.D
(c) 527 BC (d) 527 A.D

3. Plato was born in __________
(a) Sparta (b) Athens
(c) Rhode (d) Asia minor

4. Plato's father's name was __________
(a) Sophist (b) Aristotle
(c) Socrates (d) Ariston

5. Plato's mother name was __________
(a) Perictione (b) Gopa
(c) Yashuka (d) None of these

6. Plato's mother was related to the great lawmaker named __________
(a) Phythagoras (b) Socrates
(c) Solon (d) Eucleude

7. Plato was a disciple of __________
(a) Pericles (b) Solon
(c) Socrates (d) Pyrilampes

8. Plato's teacher Socrates was executed by Athenian democracy in ________
(a) 399 BC (b) 299 BC
(c) 399 AD (d) 299 AD

9. When did Plato found the academy?
(a) In 387 BC (b) In 487 BC
(c) In 387 AD (d) In 487 A.D

10. Where did Plato found the Academy?
(a) In Egypt (b) In Sicily
(c) In Sparta (d) In Athens

11. Plato's academy is described as first European ______
(a) Wisdom house (b) Church
(c) University (d) School

12. Plato academy provided a __________ curriculum
(a) Practical (b) Comprehensive

(c) Theoretical (d) Logical

13. Plato's major political work is ________
(a) The Republic (b) The Apology
(c) The laws (d) They statesman

14. Does justice pay for the individual, apart from any external rewards? Which of the Plato works begins from this question?
(a) The Apology (b) The Laws
(c) The Statesman (d) The Republic

15. Both soul and city have three analogous parts; a desiring part, a spirited part; and a rational part; who advanced this theory?
(a) Plato (b) Glucon
(c) Aristotle (d) Solon

16. The desiring part in analogy between individual and state is identified with ________
(a) Ruling class (b) Fighting class
(c) Labourers/ working class (d) Poets

17. In Plato's analogy between individual and state the sprit in individual is identified with .... in the state
(a) Rulers (b) Working class
(c) Army (d) Clergy

18. In Plato's analogy between individual and state the faculty of reason in individual is identified with ________ in the state
(a) Army (b) Artisan
(c) Rulers (d) Scholars

19. In Plato's dialogue on justice Cephalus represents ________ school of thought
(a) Traditional (b) Radical
(c) Pragmatic (d) Ethical

20. Helping one's friends and harming one's enemies" represents ________.
(a) Radical view of justice (b) Pragmatic view of justice
(c) Traditional view of justice (d) All of these

21. Which one of the following statements is not related to Platonic justice?
(a) Judges should be independent
(b) There should be three classes in the state
(c) State is a magnified individual
(d) Courage and appetite should be under the control of reason

22. According to Plato justice means ________
(a) Helping one's friends and harming one's enemies
(b) Speaking the truth and paying one's debts
(c) Providing opportunity of education and health facilities
(d) The will to concentrate on one own sphere of duty and not to meddle with the sphere of others.

23. On which of the following grounds has Platonic justice been criticized?
(a) It is the system of duties and not right
(b) It retards the personality of an individual
(c) It is based on self control and self abnegation
(d) All of from a to c

24. Plato's system of education tends to ________
(a) Promote justice
(b) Create great scientists
(c) Develop personality of an individual
(d) All of these

25. In how many phases Platonic system of education can be divided?
(a) Four (b) Three
(c) Two (d) Five

26. In Platonic system of education 1st phase ends at the age of 18 years and is followed by __________ military training.
(a) Two years (b) Three years
(c) One year (d) Four years

27. Plato liked Spartan education system because it was_______
(a) State regulated (b) Privately managed
(c) Creating great scientists (d) None of the above

28. Which one of the following statements does not relate to Platonic justice?
(a) Education should be calculated to promote justice
(b) Each one should perform his allotted duties in the state
(c) Rule of philosopher king
(d) Honest and able judges should be appointed to promote justice

29. In Platonic system of education Higher Education begins at the age of __________
(a) 20 and extends for 15 years
(b) 30 and extends for five years
(c) 35 and extends for 15 years
(d) 18 and ends at the age of 20

30. Platonic system of education is criticized on the ground __________
(a) It is meant for the upper class only
(b) It exaggerates the importance of mathematics
(c) It is too expensive
(d) All from a to c

31. Plato supported communism on the ground
(a) Private property and family were the sources of corruption and dissension in the society
(b) To avoid union of political and economic power
(c) For the sake of unity and integrity of the state
(d) All of these from a to c

32. Which one of the following statements is true of Platonic communism?
(a) It wants to improve standard of living
(b) It wants to create equalities in the state
(c) It has a political or moral end
(d) To avoid economic rivalry among the common people

33. Plato introduced communism only for
(a) Military generals (b) Philosopher rulers
(c) Common people (d) All of these from a to c

34. Communism of family was meant for_______ by Plato
(a) Upper class (b) Lower class
(c) Both a and b (d) None of these

35. Plato's communism is criticized on the ground
(a) It is against human nature
(b) It ignores the lower class in the society
(c) Both a and b
(d) None of these

36. The following points show similarities between modern communism and Plato's communism but only one, which one is that?
(a) Emphasis on the unity of state

(b) Specialization of functions
(c) Promotion of economy
(d) Promotion of political and social harmony

37. The following points show dissimilarities between modern communism and Plato's communism but only one which one is that point?
(a) Both wants to promote standard of living
(b) Communism for all and communism for few
(c) Communism of property and communism of both property and family
(d) Economic and political end

38. On which doctrine Plato construct his ideal state?
(a) Ideal is the real
(b) Every thing should be practical
(c) Ideal things should be avoided
(d) All of the these from a to c

39. The number of citizens in the model state depicted by Plat in his "Law"
(a) 4050 (b) 5450
(c) 5040 (d) 8040

40. The best form of government according to Plato is
(a) Tyranny (b) Oligarchy
(c) Royalty (d) Democracy

41. Which one according to Plato is the best form of government.
(a) Tyranny (b) Oligarchy
(c) Democracy (d) Aristocracy

42. The following points show similarities between Platonism and Fascism but only one. Which one is that point?
(a) Both are expansionists (b) Both are against democracy
(c) Both are totalitarian (d) Both are against human equality

43. Plato's Republic is said to be Utopian because
(a) It is totalitarian state (b) It can not exist in reality
(c) It is self sufficient state (d) It is Fascist state

44. The following points show the reasons why Plato was against Athenian Democracy except one which one is that?
(a) It was a sort of anarchy
(b) It was a system of rights and duties
(c) Athenian democrats assassinated Socrates
(d) Athenian Democrats did not allow him to make his political party

45. In which doctrine did Plato strongly believe?
(a) Knowledge is power (b) Virtue is knowledge
(c) Virtue is liberty (d) Virtue is wealth

46. Plato died in __________ at the age of 80
(a) 344 BC (b) 347 BC
(c) 344 AD (d) 347 AD

47. In Plato's ideal state one reaches the pinnacle of the state at the age of ________
(a) 30 (b) 50
(c) 60 (d) 70

48. Aristocles is the original name of __________
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle
(c) Hobbes (d) Machiavelli

49. The turning point in the life of Plato came in the year 399 BC when he was of __________

(a) 28 years (b) 38 year
(c) 20 years (d) 40 years

50. Plato has, however, been criticised many a time on the grounds that his philosophy is suited only to __________.
(a) Nation State (b) Democratic Government
(c) City State (d) None of these.

ANSWERS

1.	(d)	2.	(a)	3.	(b)	4.	(d)	5.	(a)
6.	(c)	7.	(c)	8.	(a)	9.	(a)	10.	(d)
11.	(c)	12.	(b)	13.	(a)	14.	(d)	15.	(a)
16.	(c)	17.	(c)	18.	(c)	19.	(a)	20.	(c)
21.	(a)	22.	(d)	23.	(d)	24.	(a)	25.	(c)
26.	(b)	27.	(a)	28.	(d)	29.	(a)	30.	(d)
31.	(d)	32.	(c)	33.	(b)	34.	(a)	35.	(c)
36.	(c)	37.	(a)	38.	(a)	39.	(c)	40.	(c)
41.	(c)	42.	(a)	43.	(b)	44.	(d)	45.	(b)
46.	(b	47.	(b)	48.	(a)	49.	(a)	50.	(c)

2. Aristotle

1. Aristotle was born in________
(a) 384 BC (b) 438 BC
(c) 384 AD (d) 438AD

2. Where was Aristotle born?
(a) At Stagira in Macedonia (b) At Sparta
(c) Athens in Greek (d) In Asia minor

3. Aristotle joined Plato's academy at the age of_______
(a) 20 (b) 19
(c) 18 (d) 17

4. Aristotle was the teacher of the great Macedonian king named_______
(a) Honeyball (b) Albert
(c) Alexander the great (d) Hermias

5. Aristotle established his famous school named_______ at Athens
(a) Academy (b) Lyceum
(c) Wisdom (d) None of these

6. Aristotle died in________
(a) 232 BC (b) 233 AD
(c) 322 BC (d) 322 AD

7. Aristotle is said to have written more than_______ works on a variety of subjects
(a) 70 (b) 170
(c) 50 (d) 150

8. Aristotle believed in the________ origin of state.
(a) Natural √ (b) Artificial
(c) Contractual (d) All of these

9. "And he who by nature and not by mare accident is without a state is either above humanity or below it; He is the tribe-less, lawless and heartless" who said it.
(a) Socrates (b) Plato
(c) Aristotle (d) Solon

10. The great but ungrateful pupil of his master who was born in 384 B.C was

(a) Plato (b) Aristotle
(c) Socrates (d) Solon

11. Aristotle believed in the_______ end of the state.
(a) Political (b) Ethical
(c) Economic (d) All of these form a to c

12. What according to Aristotle is the best form of govt in his classification of corrupt form of govts.
(a) Tyranny (b) Oligarchy
(c) Democracy (d) Polity

13. According to Aristotle which is the bad govt of the rich
(a) Democracy (b) Aristocracy
(c) Oligarchy (d) Tyranny

14. The famous book written by Aristotle
(a) The Politics √ (b) The statesman
(c) The Laws (d) Apology

15. Which one according to Aristotle is the best form of govt. in his classification of pure form of govts.
(a) Monarchy (b) Tyranny
(c) Aristocracy (d) Democracy

16. In Aristotle cycle of changes oligarchy is followed by -
(a) Democracy (b) Polity
(c) Aristocracy (d) Monarchy

17. Aristotle ideal state has a_______
(a) Federal constitution (b) Rigid constitution
(c) Mixed constitution (d) Flexible constitution

18. Aristotle system of education tends to produce
(a) Good philosophers
(b) Good citizens and men of action
(c) Great scholars
(d) All of these from a to c

19. To keep the population within certain limits, Aristotle suggested that men should be allowed to marry at the age of_______ and women should be allowed to marry at the age of_______
(a) 30, 20 (b) 35, 25
(c) 37, 20 (d) 30, 25

20. Aristotle's ideas are more accepted by the West than Plato's because he favoured_______
(a) Democracy (b) Aristotalism
(c) Capitalism (d) Tyranny

21. Who proposed that those who were involved in agriculture, art and crafts should not be given the right of citizenship
(a) Socrates (b) Plato
(c) Aristocles (d) Aristotle

22. Who said that the end of politics is not knowledge but action?
(a) Hobbes (b) Aristotle
(c) Machiavelli (d) Plato

23. "State is the creation of nature because man is a social and political animal, state comes in to being for the sake of "life' but stays for the sake of "good life' who said it?
(a) Plato (b) Mill
(c) Aristotle (d) Bentham

24. "Any change in the constitution of a state is a revolution" who said it?
(a) Al – Ferabi (b) Al – Mawardi
(c) Plato (d) Aristotle

25. According to Aristotle_______ are mainly responsible for revolutions in democracy
(a) Demogogues (b) Military general
(c) Bureaucracy (d) None of the above

26. Aristotle has mentioned many causes of revolution. Some of them are given except one. Which one is it?
(a) Dynastic feuds
(b) Brutality on the part of ruler
(c) Force, fraud and deceit on the part of ruler
(d) Illiteracy of the people

27. "A state which is based on the middle class is bound to be the best constituted" was said by
(a) Hegel (b) Aristotle
(c) Plato (d) Spencer

28. Who expressed the view "men must eat, clothe and have shelter and in order to do so they must acquire property"
(a) Rousseau (b) Hobbes
(c) Aristotle (d) Plato

29. Who among the following was the staunch supporter of private property?
(a) Karl Marx (b) Angel
(c) Aristotle (d) Plato

30. Who expressed the view "for that some should rule and other be ruled is a thing not only necessary but expedient"
(a) Aristotle (b) Plato
(c) Locke (d) Hobbes

31. Who expressed the view "equality is unnatural and undesirable?"
(a) Locke (b) Hobbes
(c) Aristotle (d) Plato

32. Who expressed the view "Slavery is quite in accord with the law of natural and the principles of justice".
(a) Rousseau (b) Cicero
(c) Plato (d) Aristotle

33. Who divided men into slaves and masters on the basis of their mental capacity/ intellect?
(a) Socrates (b) Plato
(c) Aristotle (d) Machiavelli

34. Who said that the state is a natural and necessary institution?
(a) Aristocles (b) Aristotle
(c) Plato (d) Rousseau

35. Who expressed the view "The state is prior to the individual family"
(a) Bentham (b) J. Mill
(c) Hobbes (d) Aristotle

36. The state is prior to individual just as a whole is prior to its parts. Who expressed this view?"
(a) Cicero (b) Ibne – e – Khaldun
(c) Aristotle (d) Plato

37. Who said "If the politeria changes the state changes"
(a) Machiavelli (b) Aristotle
(c) Austin (d) Bodin

38. Who expressed the view " The polity is an ordering of the polis in respect of its offices and especially in respect of the one supreme over all others"
(a) Austin
(b) Spencer
(c) Bodin
(d) Aristotle

39. Who said "Law is a dispassionate reason"?
(a) Aristotle
(b) Plato
(c) Austin
(d) Bodin

40. The principle of distributive justice was first propounded by
(a) Plato
(b) Aristotle
(c) Austin
(d) Spencer

ANSWERS

1.	(a)	2.	(a)	3.	(d)	4.	(c)	5.	(b)
6.	(d)	7.	(b)	8.	(a)	9.	(c)	10.	(b)
11.	(b)	12.	(c)	13.	(c)	14.	(a)	15.	(a)
16.	(b)	17.	(c)	18.	(b)	19.	(c)	20.	(a)
21.	(d)	22.	(b)	23.	(c)	24.	(d)	25.	(a)
26.	(d)	27.	(b)	28.	(c)	29.	(c)	30.	(a)
31.	(c)	32.	(d)	33.	(c)	34.	(b)	35.	(d)
36.	(c)	37.	(b)	38.	(d)	39.	(a)	40.	(b)

3. Machiavelli

1. When was Machiavelli born?
(a) 1369 AD
(b) 1469 AD
(c) 1569 AD
(d) 1669AD

2. Where was Machiavelli born?
(a) Macedonia
(b) Sparta
(c) Stagira
(d) Florence

3. When did Machiavelli die?
(a) 1427 AD
(b) 1527 AD
(c) 1327 AD
(d) 1327 AD

4. The author of the book "Prince" is
(a) Plato
(b) Aristotle
(c) Machiavelli
(d) Hobbes

5. Machiavelli praises the despotic ruler________
(a) Cesare Borgia
(b) Hitler
(c) Lenin
(d) Stalin

6. The discourse on the first ten books of Titus Livius is________
(a) A book on economics
(b) A book on politics
(c) A book on psychology
(d) A commentary on the history of Rome

7. Which one of the following philosophers ascribes historical events to the demands of human nature and the effects of chance?
(a) Laski
(b) J. Mills
(c) Benthem
(d) Machiavelli

8. Which one of the following terms describes the principles of power politics?
(a) Machiavellianism
(b) Proletrait

(c) Communism (d) Capitalism
9. Who has said that all men are wicked and essentially selfish
(a) Aristotle (b) Plato
(c) Machiavelli (d) Bentham
10. According to Machiavelli
(a) All men are ungrateful fickle, deceitful, cowardly and avaricious
(b) All men are ungrateful, cowardly and dishonest
(c) Only a few men are ungrateful, fickle, cowardly and dedcietful
(d) All men are honest and loyal
11. A "republic" to Machiavelli means a state in which
(a) A ruler is voluntarily supported by the people
(b) A president is directly elected by the people
(c) A president is elected by the parliament
(d) The head of state is titular
12. Machiavelli best form of govt is
(a) Federal (b) Unitary
(c) Presidential (d) Republican
13. Theory of "moral indifference" was given by;
(a) Bentham (b) Machiavelli
(c) Rousseau (d) Hobbes
14. What according to Machiavelli is the main cause of Italian disunity?
(a) Politician (b) Greed on the part of people
(c) Religion (d) Greed on the part of rulers
15. Who said "the end justified everything"
(a) Hobbes (b) Machiavelli
(c) Lockes (d) Aristotle
16. Who has presented double standard of morality? One for the state and the other for individual.
(a) Machiavelli (b) Garner
(c) Bentham (d) Laski
17. Who has said "since the ruler is outside the group, he is above the morality to be enforced within group"
(a) Aristotle (b) Laski
(c) Austin (d) Machiavelli
18. Who has said that the interests of the state are different from the interests of individual"?
(a) Austin (b) Hobbes
(c) Machiavelli (d) Lockes
19. Who made ethics and morality subservient to politics?
(a) Plato (b) Machiavelli
(c) Hobbes (d) Rousseau
20. Machiavelli is considered to be;
(a) Immoral un – religious (b) Unmoral unreligious
(c) Immoral irreligious (d) Non religious immoral
21. Who about George Sabine has given the remarks; he writes about nothing and thinks about nothing except politics, statecraft and the art of war"
(a) Aristotle (b) Bentham
(c) Machiavelli (d) Laski
22. Machiavelli gives the following advises to the prince except one which one is that?
(a) He must not impose heavy taxes
(b) He should not rely on the mercenaries

(c) In case of war he should side with the weaker
(d) The ruler should not attack any other country

23. Who said that "It is not essential that the prince should have the great qualities but it is essential that he should seem to have them"
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle
(c) Machiavelli (d) Garner

24. Who is reckoned as the father of modern political thought?
(a) Machiavelli (b) Hobbes
(c) Lockes (d) Rousseau

25. Machiavelli said
(a) I love my country more than any religion
(b) I love my country more than every country
(c) I love my country more than my soul
(d) All of the these

26. Who expressed the view "Religion and moralities are for the ruled not for the ruler"?
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle
(c) Machiavelli (d) Locke

27. Machiavelli was a product of a child of;
(a) Renaissance (b) Britain mind
(c) Dark age (d) Classical Greece

28. Machiavelli in a peculiar sense is the political theorist of the masterless man" who has expressed this view?
(a) George Sabine (b) Garner
(c) Laski (d) None of these

29. The theory of power politics was forwarded by;
(a) Laski (b) Bentham
(c) Rousseau (d) Machiavelli

30. Machiavelli was in favour of
(a) Mercenaries (b) National army
(c) Tribal army (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	d	3.	b	4.	c	5.	a
6.	d	7.	d	8.	a	9.	c	10.	a
11.	a	12.	d	13.	b	14.	c	15.	b
16.	a	17.	d	18.	c	19.	b	20.	b
21.	c	22.	d	23.	c	24.	a	25.	c
26.	c	27.	a	28.	a	29.	d	30.	b

4. Thomas Hobbes

1. Hobbes was born in_______
(a) 1488 (b) 1588
(c) 1688 (d) 1788

2. Hobbes was a famous________ philosopher and political theorist.
(a) German (b) Italian
(c) French (d) English

3. Hobbes supported
(a) Parliament supremacy (b) King's prerogative
(c) Cabinet supremacy (d) Prime minister supremacy

4. Where did Hobbes remained in exile for eleven years?
(a) London (b) Bonn
(c) Rome (d) Paris

5. The famous book "Leviathan" was written by
(a) Thomas Hobbes (b) Locke
(c) Rousseau (d) Laski

6. The work "power of a commonwealth Ecclesiastical and civil" is associated with the name of
(a) Aristotle (b) Hobbes
(c) Locke (d) Machiavelli

7. Thomas Hobbes died in________
(a) 1689 (b) 1679
(c) 1669 (d) 1659

8. The 'Elements of law' natural and politique" is written by
(a) Hobbes (b) Lockes
(c) Rousseau (d) Bentham

9. What according to Hobbes is the greatest good?
(a) Security (b) Kindness
(c) Social work (d) Telling truth

10. What according to Hobbes is the greatest evil?
(a) Telling a lie (b) Stealing
(c) Insecurity (d) Illiteracy

11. What according to Hobbes is the principal source of trouble and misery?
(a) Inequality of men (b) Equality of men
(c) Grouping of men (d) None of these

12. Who has expressed the view 'man is by nature selfish fearful, self seeking and competitive to the point of combativeness"?
(a) Rousseau (b) Lockes
(c) Hobbes (d) Machiavelli

13. According to Hobbes the life of man is the state of nature was
(a) Solitary poor, nasty and uncivilized
(b) Solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short
(c) Poor, nasty and short
(d) Nasty brutish and short

14. According to Hobbes the law of nature was discovered by;
(a) Force (b) Agreement
(c) Reason (d) Bravery

15. "I authorize and give up my right of myself to this man or this assembly of men on the condition that thou give up thy right to him or them and authorize all his/ their actions in like manner".
What does this statement suggest?
(a) The contract was between the ruler and people
(b) The contract was between the subjects among themselves
(c) The contract was between the ruler and the representatives of the people
(d) None of these

16. Who is said to be the highest priest of "sovereignty"
(a) Machiavelli (b) Hobbes
(c) Lockes (d) Rousseau

17. Whose theory of social contract made sovereignty absolute and located it in the ruler?
(a) Austin (b) Laski

(c) Grotious (d) Hobbes

18. Hobbes rejected the idea of;
(a) Divine rights of king (b) Natural rights
(c) The law of nature (d) Social contract

19. Thomas Hobbes is famous for;
(a) Absolution (b) Democratic views
(c) Popular sovereignty (d) Anarchism

20. "The Leviathan is the greatest perhaps the sole master piece of political philosophy in English language" who expressed this view"?
(a) Garner (b) Decay
(c) Oakeshott (d) Sabine

21. Who expressed the view "only the will of the sovereign can be the source of law"
(a) Rousseau (b) Lockes
(c) Hobbes (d) Machiavelli

22. Who was of the opinion that sovereignty is the product of the will of the people?
(a) Hobbes (b) Lockes
(c) Rousseau (d) Laski

23. According to Hobbes establishment of commonwealth by "Institution" means;
(a) Where people voluntarily submit to a sovereign
(b) When the sovereign takes his position by force
(c) Both a to b
(d) None of these

24. According to Hobbes;
(a) The sovereign is subject to law
(b) He is not subject to law
(c) Sovereignty is divisible
(d) Sovereignty is not absolute

25. Which one of the following statements does not belong to Hobbes?
(a) Social contract irrevocable
(b) Sovereign is not a party to the contract
(c) Sovereignty absolute
(d) General will is the law of the state.

26. "Only the will of the sovereign can be source of law"
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle
(c) Machiavelli (d) Hobbes

27. 'Law in general is command and not counsel" who said it?
(a) Austin (b) Hobbes
(c) Lockes (d) Rousseau

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	d	3.	b	4.	d	5.	a
6.	b	7.	b	8.	a	9.	a	10.	c
11.	b	12.	c	13.	b	14.	c	15.	b
16.	b	17.	d	18.	a	19.	a	20.	c
21.	c	22.	a	23.	a	24.	b	25.	d
26.	d	27.	b						

5. John Locke

1. John Locke was born in_______
(a) 1532 A.D (b) 1632 A.D
(c) 1732 A.D (d) 1704 A.D

2. John Locke was an eminent_______ philosopher
(a) German (b) French
(c) English (d) Greek

3. Who founded the school of 'empiricism?
(a) Boddin (b) Locke
(c) Rousseau (d) Laski

4. Locke died in Oates in_______
(a) 1632 A.D (b) 1732 A.D
(c) 1704 A.D (d) 1806 A.D

5. The work "An essay concerning Human understanding" was written by;
(a) John Locke (b) Hobbes
(c) Rousseau (d) Bentham

6. 'An essay concerning Human understanding' was written by Hobbes in_______
(a) 1532 A.D (b) 1632 A.D
(c) 1690 A.D (d) 1790 A.D

7. Two treaties of Govt is the work of
(a) Hobbes (b) Rousseau
(c) John Locke (d) Laski

8. Which one of the following justifies revolution if the govt is intolerably oppressive
(a) Hobbes (b) Locke
(c) Rousseau (d) Austin

9. Which one of the following philosophers is considered to be the ideological father of American revolution?
(a) Hobbes (b) Locke
(c) Rousseau (d) Bentham

10. Which one of the following works is associated with Locke's name?
(a) Two treaties of govt
(b) Essay concerning human understanding
(c) The Reasonableness of Christianity
(d) Some thoughts concerning education
(e) None of these
(f) All of these

11. According to Locke sovereignty resides;
(a) In the ruler (b) In the people
(c) In the church (d) In the court

12. 'An essay concerning Human Understanding" written by John Locke was published in the year_______
(a) 1704A.D (b) 1604A.D
(c) 1690A.D (d) 1642A.D

13. Which of the following supported Glorious Revolution of 1688 through his writings?
(a) Hobbes (b) Locke
(c) Rousseau (d) D. Mill

14. Which one of the following philosophers has taken bright side of human nature?
(a) Hobbes (b) Rousseau
(c) Machiavelli (d) Locke

15. What according to Locke 'the spark of Human nature" mean
(a) Power of reason
(b) Kind nature of man
(c) Beauty of nature
(d) None of these

16. What according to Locke is the most important of natural rights?
(a) Right to family life
(b) Right of profession
(c) Private property
(d) None of these

17. Who expressed the view "nothing was made by God for man to spoil or destroy"?
(a) Plato
(b) Aristotle
(c) Machiavelli
(d) Locke

18. What according to Locke is the worst form of govt?
(a) Democracy
(b) Oligarchy
(c) Aristocracy
(d) Monarchy

19. What according to Locke gave off the state of nature?
(a) There were some inconveniences
(b) There was no liberty
(c) There was no peace
(d) None of these

20. According to Locke the natural rights of people are
(a) Right to profession and free movement
(b) Right to family life and self preservation
(c) Right to life, liberty and property
(d) Economic rights

21. is considered to be the greatest champion of natural rights
(a) Plato
(b) Aristotle
(c) Hobbes
(d) Locke

22. Which one of the political philosopher was most admired by the American founding father and his thoughts on the importance of private property were reflected in the drafting and historical development of the American constitution.
(a) Hobbes
(b) Locke
(c) Rousseau
(d) Bentham

23. Who expressed the view "the obligation of the law of nature ceases not in society"
(a) Hobbes
(b) Locke
(c) Rousseau
(d) Garner

24. Which one of the following philosophers gave to the people right of revolt against the govt if it failed to secure the rights of life, liberty and property?
(a) Hobbes
(b) Locke
(c) Rousseau
(d) Machiavelli

25. Who expressed the view "The supreme power inspite of the institution of the govt remains still in the people?
(a) Hobbes
(b) Locke
(c) Rousseau
(d) Machiavelli

26. All of the following are characteristics of Lockean state except one which one is that?
(a) The state exists for the people
(b) It is founded on the consent of the people
(c) The state is not absolute but limited
(d) The powers of executive are unlimited

27. Which one of the following is lockean view about property?
(a) Right to property is natural and prior to state and society
(b) Right to property is the creation of state
(c) There should be communism of property

(d) Private property is the source of dissension in the society

28. _______ is considered to be Ist exponent of the liberal theory of state?
(a) Machiavelli (b) Hobbes
(c) Locke (d) Rousseau

29. Who expressed the view "man is moral and social animal"
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle
(c) Hobbes (d) Locke

30. Who expressed the view "the state is at the most not nore than a limited liability company, the real sovereignty resides in the individuals;
(a) Marx (b) Lenin
(c) Hobbes (d) Locke

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	c	3.	b	4.	c	5.	a
6.	c	7.	c	8.	b	9.	b	10.	f
11.	b	12.	c	13.	b	14.	d	15.	a
16.	c	17.	d	18.	d	19.	a	20.	c
21.	d	22.	b	23.	b	24.	b	25.	b
26.	d	27.	a	28.	c	29.	d	30.	d

6. Jean Jacques Rousseau

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE DAILY MCQS

1. Where was Rousseau born?
(a) London (b) Geneva
(c) Paris (d) New York

2. When was Rousseau born?
(a) 1217 A.D (b) 1712 A.D
(c) 1812A.D (d) None of these

3. Rousseau died in_______
(a) 1612 (b) 1678
(c) 17,12 (d) 1778

4. The work "Discource on the science and arts' was written by
(a) Bentham (b) Machiavelli
(c) Rousseau (d) Hobbes

5. The work "Discourse on the origin of inequality among mankind" belongs to
(a) Aristotle (b) Machiavelli
(c) Rousseau (d) Mills

6. Who expressed the view "J.J Rousseau is the Jacobean despot"
(a) Dicey (b) Garner
(c) Duguit (d) George Sabine

7. All of the following are the attributes of Rousseau's general will except which one is it?
(a) Inalienability (b) Unity
(c) Unlimited (d) Alienability

8. Who expressed the view "All justice comes from God who is its sole source"
(a) Austin (b) Hobbes
(c) Rousseau (d) J. Locke

9. Who expressed the view "The larger the state the less the liberty"
(a) Rousseau (b) Hobbes
(c) Locke (d) Machiavelli

10. All of the following are the supporters of monarch except one which is that?

(a) Filmer (b) Hobbes
(c) Burke (d) Rousseau

11. Who expressed the view "People can be forced to be free"
(a) Machiavelli (b) Hobbes
(c) Locke (d) Rousseau

12. Which one of the following books is written by Rousseau?
(a) Leviathan (b) The Prince
(c) The Republic (d) The social contract

13. "England is only free during election after which it is enslaved and counts for nothing" who has expressed the above view?
(a) Dicey (b) Gilchrist
(c) Rousseau (d) Bentham

14. Which one of the following Philosophers is considered the champion of popular sovereignty?
(a) Mills (b) Locke
(c) Hobbes (d) Rousseau

Who is of he opinion that human nature is made up of two original institutions? One is self regarding and the 2nd is other regarding
a) Rousseau (b) Lenin
(Marx (d) Hobbes

16. What according to Rousseau created a sense of jealousy and struggle among men in the state of nature?
(a) Private property (b) Family
(c) Lust for power (d) None of these

17. Who has expressed the view "Give up back ignorance, innocence and poverty which alone can make us happy?
(a) Marx (b) Lenin
(c) Hobbes (d) Rousseau

18. According to Rousseau the first man enclosing a piece of land and saying "this is mine" and finding people simple enough to believe him was the real founder of________
(a) Kingdom (b) A civil society
(c) State of nature (d) Aristocracy

19. The most distinctive contribution of Rousseau to political thought is________
(a) Concept of general will (b) Concept of sovereignty
(c) Concept of state (d) Concept of govt

20. Which one is the demerit / flaw in the concept of general will of Rousseau?
(a) It is ambiguous
(b) It encourages totalitarianism
(c) It considers the state as super entity
(d) All of these from a to c

21. Who expressed the view "Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains"
(a) Rousseau (b) Bentham
(c) Lenin (d) Marx

22. What is Rousseau concept of religion?
(a) The state should be subservient to religion
(b) Religion should be subservient to state
(c) State should try for the propagation of religion
(d) Religion should be completely banned

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	b	3.	d	4.	c	5.	c
6.	c	7.	d	8.	c	9.	a	10.	d
11.	d	12.	d	13.	c	14.	d	15.	a
16.	a	17.	d	18.	b	19.		20.	d
21.	a	22.	b						

7. Jeremy Bentham

1. When was Bentham born?
(a) 1748 (b) 1848
(c) 1948 (d) None of these

2. Where was Bentham born?
(a) In London (b) In Paris
(c) In Moscow (d) In Washington

3. The founder of the doctrine of utilitarianism is________
(a) Machiavelli (b) Rousseau
(c) Jeremy Bentham (d) Karl Marx

4. The work "Introduction to the principles of morals and legislation" belongs to________
(a) Machiavelli (b) Hobbes
(c) Locke (d) J. Bentham

5. Bentham died in the year________
(a) 1623 (b) 1632
(c) 1732 (d) 1832

6. The father of English Utilitarianism is________
(a) Hobbes (b) Austin
(c) Bentham (d) Mill

7. Which of the following work belong to Bentham?
(a) Fragments of govt
(b) Essay on political tactics
(c) Introduction to the principles of Morals and legislation
(d) All of these from a to c

8. Under whose influence Bentham developed the concept of Utility?
(a) Hume and Priestly (b) Marx and Lenin
(c) J. Mill and S. Mill (d) Rousseau and Garner

9. Who expressed the view "Nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign masters pain and pleasure"?
(a) J. Mill (b) Bentham
(c) Austin (d) Rousseau

10. Bentham believed in________
(a) Moral rights (b) Natural rights
(c) Historical rights (d) Legal rights

11 . Who expressed the view "A sovereign is not at all bound to obey rights of individual because he is source of all laws?
(a) Bentham (b) Mill
(c)Rousseau (d) Austin

12. What kind of powers does Bentham want to give his sovereign?
(a) Unlimited rights and powers .
(b) Limited rights and powers
(c) The sovereign should not make laws himself
(d) None of these

13. According to Bentham the only form of govt which could give greatest happeness
greatest number of people is_______
(a) Proportional democracy
(b) Representative democracy
(c) Limited monarchy
(d) Absolute monarchy

14. What kind of punishment is proposed by Bentahm?
(a) Retaliatory (b) Reformative
(c) Protective (d) None of these

15. System of voting proposed by Bentham is________
(a) Limited franchise (b) Open voting
(c) Secret ballot (d) None of these

16. Who expressed the view " whether an action is good or bad should be judged from the happiness or utility which it produces"
(a) Bentham (b) Machiavelli
(c) Mill (d) None of these

17. The man famous for the reforms of prison is_______
(a) Rousseau (b) Locke
(c) Hobbes (d) Bentham

ANSWERS

1	a	2	a	3	c	4.	d	5.	b&c
6.		7	c	8	a	9.	b	10.	d
11	a	12	a	13	b	14.	b	15.	c
16	a	17.	c						

8. John Stuart Mill

1. John Stuart Mill was born in_______
(a) 1706 (b) 1806
(c) 1906 (d) 1916

2. J.S. Mill was a_______ philosopher, economist
(a) British (b) French
(c) Russian (d) American

3. J.S. Mill died on_______
(a) 8th May 1873 (b) 18May 1773
(c) 18May 1873 (d) 18May 1773

4. The work "Utilitarianism" belongs to_______
(a) J. Bentham (b) J.S. Mill
(c) J. Mill (d) Machiavelli

5. The work "Utilitarianism" was written by J.S. Mill in_______
(a) 1763 A.D (b) 1783 A.D
(c) 1863 A.D (d) 1883 A.D

6. Essay "on liberty" was written by_______
(a) Rousseau (b) Locke
(c) Bentham (d) J.S. Mill

7. The work "On liberty" was written by J.S. Mill in_______
(a) 1859AD (b) 1869AD
(c) 1879AD (d) 1889AD

8. Which one among the following is considered the champion of individual liberty and freedom?

(a) J. Bentham (b) Laski
(c) Rousseau (d) J S. Mill

9. Who among the following gave the idea of 'proportional representation?

(a) Rousseau (b) J. Betham
(c) J S. Mill (d) Machiavelli

10. Who among the following was of the opinion that the voter should know 3R's and be tax – payer

(a) J S. Mill (b) J Mill
(c) J. Bentham (d) Rousseau

11. Which one of the following distinguish between false democracy and true democracy?

(a) Laski (b) J. Bentahm
(c) J S. Mill (d) J. Mill

12. Who proposed plural voting system?

(a) Bodin (b) Garner
(c) J S. Mill (d) J. Bentham

13. Who favoured public voting as against secret ballot?

(a) Rousseau (b) J. Bentham
(c) Laski (d) J.S. Mill

14. Who is of the opinion that "Prestige" and not pleasure and pain dominate human life

(a) J. Bentham (b) J.S. Mill
(c) J. Mill (d) Laski

15. Who expressed the view 'It is better to be human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied; better be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied"

(a) J. Bentham (b) J. Mill
(c) J S. Mill (d) Rousseau

16. Where was J S. Mill educated?

(a) At Oxford University
(b) At Cambridge University
(c) At home by his father
(d) At Paris University

17. The pioneer of positive liberalism is________

(a) J S. Mill (b) Marx
(c) Lenin (d) Laski

18. Who expressed the view "Over himself over his own body and mind the individual is sovereign?"

(a) Rousseau (b) J. Bentham
(c) Austin (d) J.S. Mill

19. Who is considered to be the champion of civil liberty

(a) J. Bentham (b) J.S. Mill
(c) Austin (d) Laski

20. Who expressed the view "the only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a civilized community is to prevent harm to other"

(a) Hobbes (b) Locke
(c) Rousseau (d) J.S. Mill

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	a	3.	a	4.	b	5.	c
6.	d	7.	a	8.	d	9.	c	10.	a

11.	c	12.	c	13.	d	14.	b	15.	c
16.	c	17.	a	18.	d	19.	b	20.	d

9. Harold Joseph Laski

1. Laski was born in________
(a) 1883 (b) 1893
(c) 1903 (d) 1906

2. Laski was a________ political scientist, economist and educator.
(a) French (b) Austrian
(c) British (d) American

3. Laski was bron in________
(a) Manchester (b) London
(c) Paris (d) Washington

4. Laski was educated at________
(a) Home by his father (b) New college, university of Oxford
(c) Mc Gill University (d) Cambridge University

5. Who has defined the state in the following words" State is a territorial society divide into govt and subjects claiming within its allotted physical area, supremacy over all other institutions"
(a) Laski (b) Bentham
(c) Garner (d) Rousseau

6. The work 'the problem of sovereignty" belongs to________
(a) Bentham (b) Austin
(c) J. S. Mill (d) H.J. Laski

7. Laski wrote the following book
(a) The problem of sovereignty (b) Communism
(c) The American president (d) Trade Union in the New Society
(e) All of these from a to c

8. Who expressed the view 'the concept of an absolute and unqualified loyalty and support from its citizens is incompatible with the interests of humanity"
(a) Bentham (b) Laski
(c) Marx (d) Lenin

9. Who in his late writings defined the state as "Simply the executive instrument of the class in society which owns the means of production"
(a) Laski (b) Bentham
(c) J.S. Mill (d) Austin

10. Who expressed the view" it would be of lasting benefit to political science if the whole concept of sovereignty were expunged"
(a) Marx (b) Lenin
(c) Garner (d) Laski

11. Who considered the state as an association like all other associations"
(a) Bentham (b) J.S. Mill
(c) Laski (d) Bodin

12. Laski died in________
(a) 1850 A.D (b) 1950 A.D
(c) 1852 A.D (d) 1952 A.D

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	c	3	a	4	b	5.	a

6.	d	7.	e	8.	b	9.	a	10.	d
11.	c	12.	d						

10. Montesquieu

1. Montesquieu was born in the year________
(a) 1689 (b) 1789
(c) 1880 (d) 1883

2. Montesquieu was born at________
(a) Paris (b) Manchester
(c) London (d) De – La – Bordeaux

3. The work "Persian Letters" belongs to________
(a) Al – Farabi (b) Montesquieu
(c) Al – Mawardi (d) Allama Iqbal

4. The book written by Montesquieu
(a) The Persian Letters
(b) The reflections on the causes of he greatness and de ne of the Romans
(c) The spirit of he laws
(d) All these from a to c

5. Montesquieu was much influenced by________
(a) American Revolution (b) English Constitution System
(c) French Revolution (d) Russian Revolution

6. Montesquieu was influenced by English constitution because of
(a) Checks and balances
(b) Supremacy of the parliament
(c) Inferior position of the House of Lords
(d) Strong Monarchy

7. Who expressed the view " A law means the necessary relations arising from the nature of things"
(a) Bentham (b) J. S. Mill
(c) Asutin (d) Montesquieu

8. Who expressed the view " power should be check to power".
(a) J. Bentham (b) J.S. Mill
(c) Montesquieu (d) Laski

9. Who expressed the view "Liberty is the right of doing what the laws permit".
(a) Montesquieu (b) Austin
(c) Bodin (d) Bentham

10. Who expressed the view "The political liberty of the subjects is a tranquility of mind arising from the opinion each person has of his safety"
(a) Hobbes (b) Locke
(c) Rousseau (d) Montesquieu

11. The idea of separation of power in an organized manner was given for the first time by________
(a) Bentham (b) J. S. Mill
(c) Laski (d) Montesquieu

12. The system of checks and balances incorporated in the U.S Constitution was borrowed from the theory of________
(a) Rousseau (b) Locke
(c) Hobbes (d) Montesquieu

13. The book "Spirit of laws" was written by Montesquieu. In how many parts this book is divided?
(a) Six (b)Seven
(c)Thirty (d) Thirty two

14. Total number, of volumes of book "Spirit of law" written by Montesquieu are_______
(a) 31 (b) 32
(c) 33 (d) 34

15. According to Montesquieu the states are of three types. These three types are
(a) Republican, Aristocratic, Democratic
(b) Republican, Monarchic and Despotic
(c) Democratic, Anarchic and Monarchic
(d) None of these

16. "Spirit of Laws" was written by Montesquieu in the year_______
(a) 1728 A.D (b) 1782 A.D
(c) 1828 A.D (d) 1882 A.D

17. Montesquieu had influenced
(a) The Russian Revolution (b) The French Revolution
(c) The Chinese Revolution (d) None of these

18. In what category do you put Montesquieu?
(a) A chemist and educationist (b) A political economist
(c) A political socialist (d) None of these

19. Montesquieu died in the year_______
(a) 1689 A.D (b) 1789 A.D
(c) 1698 A.D (d) 1798 A.D
(e) 1755 A.D

20. Who was of the opinion that whole universe including God himself is governed by certain laws.
(a) Lenin (b) Marx
(c) Montesquieu (d) Bodin

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	d	3.	b	4.	d	5.	b
6.	a	7.	d	8.	c	9.	a	10.	d
11.	d	12.	d	13.	a	14.	a	15.	b
16.	b	17.	b	18.	c	19.	e	20.	c

11. Karl Marx

1. Karl Marx was born in the year_______
(a) 1718 A.D (b) 1817 A.D
(c) 1818 A.D (d) 1918 A.D

2. Marx was born in_______
(a) Trier in Germany (b) Stalin Guard in Russian
(c) London (d) Paris

3. The book "Communist Manifesto" was written by_______
(a) Marx and Fredrick Engels (b) Fredrich
(c) Marx (d) Laski

4. The book "Communist Manifesto" was published in London in the year_______
(a) 1818 A.D (b) 1820 A.D
(c) 1848 A.C (d) 1848A.D

5. What does the word 'Bourgeoisie' means?

(a) The Communists (b) The Capitalists
(c) The Artisans (d) The Intellectuals

6. According to Marx the modern world is a stage for a dramatic confrontation between________
(a) Capitalists and working class (b) Capitalist and socialist
(c) Democrats and Capitalists (d) Democrats and aristocrats

7. According to Marx the word "Proletariat" means________
(a) The capitalist (b) The working class
(c) The ruling class (d) None of these

8. The book is considered keystone in Marx's development of the theories of Marxism or Communism.
(a) Communist manifesto (b) Das Capital
(c) Rheiniche Zeitung (d) Poverty of philosophy

9. Karl Marx is considered the father of________
(a) Fascism (b) Anarchism
(c) Capitalism (d) Scientific socialism

10. Karl Marx died on________
(a) 14th March 1890 (b) 14th May 1880
(c) 14th March 1883 (d) None of these

11. The concept of "Materialistic Interpretation of History" is associated with the name of________
(a) Hegel (b) Marx
(c) Bentham (d) Machiavelli

12. Dictatorship of proletariat is the concept of
(a) Mao Zedung (b) Karl Marx
(c) Adam Smith (d) Machiavelli

13. The concept of "Surplus Value" is given by;
(a) Lenin (b) Stalin
(c) Marx (d) Mao

14. The concept "economic determinism" was given by
(a) Marx (b) Hegel
(c)Lenin (d) Stalin

15. The concept of class struggle is given by________
(a) Bodin (b) Hegel
(c) Marx (d) Machiavelli

16. The final section of the book________ ends with a clarion call for unity "workers countries unite"
(a) The Prince (b) Das Capital
(c) Leviathan (d) Communist Manifesto

17. According to Marx the pre-state "primitive society' was________
(a) A classless society (b) Society of mutual conflicts
(c) A cooperative society (d) All of these from a to c

18. How does Marx view history?
(a) A struggle between tribes
(b) A struggle between the oppressors and the oppressed classe
(c) A mere record of past events
(d) None of these

19. In the process of class struggle according to Marx dict established who will________
(a) Remove counter revolutionaries and capitalists
(b) Establish pure democracy
(c) Abolish the state
(d) Annex the non democratic countries

20. What will be the culmination of the process of class st
(a) Establishment of Dictatorship of proletariat

(b) Abolition of state
(c) Establishment of democracy
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	a	3.	a	4.	d	5.	b
6.	a	7.	b	8.	b	9.	d	10.	c
11.	b	12.	b	13.	c	14.	a	15.	c
16.	d	17.	a	18.	d	19.	a	20.	a

12. Lenin

1. Nikolai Lenin was born on________
(a) 9th April 1780 AD
(b) 9th April 1870AD
(c) 20th March 1891 AD
(d) 20th March 1890AD

2. N. Lenin was born in________
(a) Ulyanovsk
(b) Moscow
(c) Lenin Gurd
(d) Siberia

3. How did Lenin start his life career?
(a) As a barrister
(b) As a teacher
(c) As a doctor
(d) As an engineer

4. Who funded "League for emancipation of working class"?
(a) Marx
(b) Lenin
(c) Stalin
(d) Tolysty

5. Lenin founded "League for emancipation of working class in the year________
(a) 1893 AD
(b) 1793 AD
(c) 1883AD
(d) 1783AD

6. When did Lenin systematize his socialist ideas and acquired knowledge of several foreign languages?
(a) When he was a university student
(b) When he was exiled to Siberia
(c) When he was imprisoned in St: Petersburg
(d) In his home from his father

7. Who expressed the view "Imperialism is he highest state of capitalism"
(a) Marx
(b) Lenin
(c) Stalin
(d) Tolsty

8. Bolsheviks were led by________
(a) Marx
(b) Lenin
(c) Stalin
(d) Gorbachev

9. were of the opinion that the Tsar Regime should be overthrown through revolution.
(a) Mansheviks
(b) Bolsheviks
(c) Both
(d) None of these

10. Who edited revolutionary paper "Iskare"
(a) Marx
(b) Lenin
(c) Stalin
(d) Khroshochev

11. What was the idea of Lenin about the land?
(a) That the land should be nationalized
(b) That the land should be distributed among the landless people
(c) The present state should not be disturbed
(d) None of these

12. When did Lenin become the head of Bolshevik govt?
(a) 26 November 1917
(b) 26 November 1918
(c) 26 November 1915
(d) 26 November 1916

13. Lenin died on Jan 21________

(a) 1923 AD
(b) 1924 AD
(c) 1925 AD
(d) 1926 AD

14. The following work / works belongs/belong to Lenin
(a) What is to be done
(b) Two tactics of social democracy as in democratic Revolution
(c) Materialism and imperio Criticism
(d) Imperialism the final stage of capital
(e) State of revolution
(f) All of these from a to c

15. Who expressed the view "All nations will arrive at socialism"
(a) Lenin
(b) Stalin
(c) Marx
(d) Mao

16. First communist state was founded by________
(a) Lenin
(b) Marx
(c) Bolsheviks
(d) Stalin

17. Who expressed the view "Lenin was to Karl Marx what Umar was to Muhammad (SAW)"
(a) Moulana Azad
(b) Ataturk
(c) Mao
(d) Churchill

18. The book "The development of capitalism in Russia" was written by_________
(a) Lenin
(b) Stalin
(c) Marx
(d) Trosky

19. Who expressed he view "Bolshevik party is the intelligence the honour and the conscience of our era"
(a) Karl Marx
(b) Lenin
(c) Stalin
(d) Trotsky

20. The secret police known as "Cheta" was formed by_______ (a) Karl Marx (b) Lenin
(c) Mao
(d) Churchill

ANSWERS

1.		2.	b	3.	a	4.	c	5.	a
6.	b	7.	b	8.	b	9.	b	10.	b
11.	b	12.	a	13.	b	14.	f	15.	a
16.	a	17.	d	18.	a	19.	b	20.	b

13. Mao Tse Tung

1. Mao was born in the year_________
(a) 1790 AD
(b) 1793 AD
(c) 1893 AD
(d) 1890 AD

2. Mao was born in the province of________
(a) Hunan
(b) Kashghar
(c) Yarqand
(d) Beijing

3. Mao was influenced by_________ in developing the concept of New Democracy.
(a) Chem – Tu – Hsiu
(b) Chu – En – Laie
(c) Karl Marx
(d) Lenin

4. New people society was formed by_________
(a) Adam Smith
(b) Lenin
(c) Stalin
(d) Mao

5. People's Republic of China was established by Mao with the help of_______
(a) Chinese Nobility
(b) Revolutionary Guards
(c) Chinese peasantry
(d) Communist Party of Russia

6. When did Mao join Communist Party?
(a) 1921 AD
(b) 1922 AD

(c) 1923 AD (d) 1924 AD

7. Moa organized first labour organization in the year_______
(a) 1920 AD (b) 1921 AD
(c) 1922 AD (d) 1923 AD

8. Communist Party of China was formed in the year________
(a) 1920 AD (b) 1921 AD
(c) 1922 AD (d) 1923 AD

9. The first congress of Chinese Communist Party was held in_______
(a) Moscow (b) London
(c) Shinghai (d) Beijing

10. Who organized Red Army in China?
(a) Kia Shek (b) Dr Sun – Yat – Sen
(c) Mao (d) None of these

11. Who was the first president of central people govt of People's Republic of China?
(a) Sun Yat – Sen (b) Chiang
(c) Mao (d) None of these

12. People's Republic of China was established in the year
(a) 1948 AD (b) 1949 AD
(c) 1950 AD (d) 1951 AD

13. The book "New Democracy" was written by_______
(a) Marx (b) Lenin
(c) Ghandhi (d) Mao

14. Who expressed the view "All political power grows out of the barrel of gun"
(a) Mao Tse Tung (b) W. Churchill
(c) Chu – En – La (d) J. Stalin

15. Who expressed the view " the world can be moulded only with the gun. Whoever wants to seize the political power of the state and wishes to maintain it must have strong army"
(a) Stalin (b) Lenin
(c) Mao (d) Marx

16. Which one among the following believed in personality cult?
(a) Marx (b) Hitler
(c) Mao (d) Lenin

17. Who among the following followed "Hundred Flowers Policy"?
(a) Marx (b) Lenin
(c) Stalin (d) Mao

18. Cultural Revolution in China was launched by Mao in the year________
(a) 1960 AD (b) 1962 AD
(c) 1964 AD (d) 1966 AD

19. Mao died in the year________
(a) 1970 (b) 1972
(c) 1974 (d) 1976

20. Mao decided not to seek re-election as chairman of the Government in the year________
(a) 1956 AD (b) 1957 AD
(c) 1959 AD (d) 1961 AD

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	a	3.	a	4.	d	5.	c
6.	a	7.	a	8.	b	9.	c	10.	c
11.	c	12.	b	13.	d	14.	a	15.	c
16.	c	17.	d	18.	d	19.	d	20.	c

MUSLIM POLITICAL THOUGHTS

1. Abu – Nasr Alfarabi

1. Abu – Nasr Alfarabi was born in the year_______
(a) 780 AD (b) 870 AD
(c) 781 AD (d) 871 AD

2. Abu Nasr Alfarabi was born at_______
(a) Baghdad (b) Asfhan
(c) Bukhara (d) Wasij

3. The Muslim philosopher Abu Nasr is known with the name of_______.
(a) Alfarabi (b) Al – Ghazali
(c) Al – Mawardi (d) None of these

4. Muslim philosophers Abu Nasr Alfarabi was_______ by birth
(a) Arabian (b) Turkish
(c) Iranian (d) Afghani

5. Abu Nasr Alfarabi died in the year_______
(a) 950 AD (b) 850 AD
(c) 951 AD (d) 851 AD

6. The Muslim philosopher who had deep study of Greek philosophy_______
(a) Alfarabi (b) Al - Mawardi
(c) Al – Ghazali (d) Ibne – Khaldun

7. Muslim philosopher whose works contain platonic influences_______
(a) Al – Ghazali (b) Al – Mawardi
(c) Al – Farabi (d) Tusi

8. The ideal sovereign of Al – Farabi has_______ qualities
(a) 12 (b) 14
(c) 16 (d) 18

9. The Muslim philosopher who produced a summary of Plato's laws
(a) Al – Farabi (b) Al – Mawardi
(c) Shah – Walliullah (d) Allama Muhammad Iqbal

10. The work Al – Madina – Alfadila belongs to_______
(a) S. Amir Ali (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Al – Mawardi (d) Al – Farabi

11. The author of the book "Jawami al Siyasa" is_______
(a) Al – Farabi (b) Al – Mawardi
(c) Al – Ghazali (d) Ibn – e – Khaldun

12. The work "Siyasa Al – Madaniya" belongs to_______
(a) Al – Farabi (b) Al – Mawardi
(c) Al – Ghazali (d) Ibn – e – Khaldun

13. The following are the qualities of Ideal sovereign of Al – Farabi except one. Which one is this?
(a) A retentive Memory (b) Great Understanding
(c) Perfection in physical organs (d) Having deep knowledge of logic

14. In the communism proposed by Al – Farabi
(a) Every thing is held in trust for God (b) Everything is commonly held
(c) All lands are held by Govt (d) None of these

15. Which one of the Muslim philosophers is known as the second Teacher (Al – Muallim – e- Thani)

(a) Al – Farabi (b) Al – Mawardi
(c) Al – Ghazali (d) Allama Iqbal

16. Commentaries on the work of Plato and Aristotle has been written by________
(a) Al – Farabi (b) Al – Mawardi
(c) Al – Ghazali (d) Ibn –e- Khaldun

17. What is the name of the Christian Teacher under which Al – Farabi studied in Baghdad?
(a) Abu Bishr Matta bin Younis (b) Hallab bin Ka,b
(c) Saif ud – Dawla (d) None of these

18. Name of the Christian Teacher from whom Al – Farabi learnt instructions in political science________
(a) Abu – Bisher Matta (b) Jilad al Harran
(c) Abu Younus (d) Malik bin Ka,b

19. Al – Farabi is known as the second teacher (Mual – lem – e – Thani) who is the first teacher?
(a) Plato (b) Ibn – e – Seena
(c) Eucleud (d) Aristotle

20. In Farabi classification of state the ideal state is known as________
(a) Madina – Zarooria (b) Madina – Al – Fazila
(c) Madina – Ghasbia (d) Madina – Karma

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	d	3.	a	4.	b	5.	a
6.	a	7.	c	8.	a	9.	a	10.	d
11.	a	12.	a	13.	d	14.	a	15.	a
16.	a	17.	a	18.	b	19.	d	20.	b

2. Al – Mawardi

1. Al – Mawardi was born in the year________
(a) 874 AD (b) 974 AD
(c) 870 AD (d) 970 AD

2. Name of the Muslim philosopher known as Al – Mawardi in history is________
(a) Abu Nasr
(b) Abdul Hassan Ali bin Muhammad
(c) Abu Hamid
(d) Ibn –e – Khaldun

3. The great Muslim jurist, theologian and philosopher who belonged to Shafite school of Fiqh________
(a) Al – Farabi (b) Al – Mawardi
(c) Al – Ghazali (d) Tusi

4. Al – Mawardi died in the year________
(a) 1055 AD (b) 1056 AD
(c) 1057 AD (d) 1058 AD

5. Which one of the following Muslim philosopher discussed the theory of Khilafat from Sunni point of view?
(a) Al – Farabi (b) Al – Mawardi
(c) Allama Iqbal (d) Al – Ghazali

6. The great Muslim philosopher who started his career as professor of law and jurisprudence at Basra and Baghdad?
(a) Al – Farabi (b) Al – Kandi

(c) Ibn – e – Seena (d) Al – Mawardi

7. The book "Al – Ahkam Al Sultan" was written by________
(a) Al – Farabi (b) Al – Mawardi
(c) Al – Ghazali (d) Allama Iqbal

8. The work "Nasihat – ul – Muluk" belongs to________
(a) Al – Farabi (b) Al – Mawardi
(c) Al – Ghazali (d) Tusi

9. The book " Quaninul Wazart" belongs to________
(a) Al – Farabi (b) Al – Mawardi
(c) Tusi (d) Sayed Amir Ali

10. The book "Tahsilun – Nazar Fi Tahsiluz – Zafar" was written by________
(a) Al – Farabi (b) Al – Mawardi
(c) Al – Ghazali (d) Ibn – e – Khaldun

11. Which one of the Muslim philosopher is of the opinion that the Caliph must be the descendent of Quraysh?
(a) Ibn – e – Khaldun (b) Nizam – ul – Mulk Tusi
(c) Al – Farabi (d) Al – Mawardi

12. Which one of the Muslim philosopher is of the opinion that an Imam may be appointed in two way; by vote of Ulul-amr, or nomination by retiring calip?
(a) Abn – e – Khaldun (b) Ibn – e – Seena
(c) Al – Mawardi (d) Al – Ghazali

13. According to Al – Mawardi the principal duties of Imam are________ in number.
(a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 14 (d) 16

14. The Muslim philosopher whose works were published after his death according to his will?
(a) Ibn – e – Khaldun (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Al – Farabi (d) Al – Mawardi

15. The book " Al – Ahkam – Al – Sultaniya" is the first scientific treaties on political science and state administration in Islamic history. Who is its author?
(a) Al – Farabi (b) Al – Mawardi
(c) Ibn – e – Khaldun (d) Allama Iqbal

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	b	3.	b	4.	d	5.	b
6.	d	7.	b	8.	b	9.	b	10.	b
11.	d	12.	c	13.	a	14.	d	15.	b

3. Nizam – ul – Mulk Tusi

1. Nizam – ul – Mulk Tusi was born in the year________
(a) 917 AD (b) 1017 AD
(c) 1117 AD (d) 1217 AD

2 Khwaja Abu Ali Hassan bin Ali got the title of Nizam – ul – Mulk from the Seljuq ruler named________.
(a) Alp Arsalan (b) Sultan Murad
(c) Sultan Muhammad (d) None of these

3. Nizam – ul – Tusi served as the prime minister of________
(a) Turkish Empire (b) Mughal Empire
(c) Iranian Empire (d) Seljuq Empire

4. Which one of the following books was declared by Sultan Malik Shah Seljuq to be the future law of his country?
(a) Al – Ahkamul Sultan (b) Quaninul Wazarat
(c) Siyasat Nama (d) Kimyai – e - Saadat

5. The year in which Nizam – ul – Mulk was assassinated
(a) 991 AD (b) 1091 AD
(c) 990 AD (d) 1092 AD

6. Nizam – ul – Mulk has written the following book/ books
(a) Siasat Nama (b) Dastur ul Wazara
(c) Safar – Nama (d) All of these from a to c

(7) Who expressed the view "In every age God the Al mighty select some one from among men and gives over to him the charge of the well being of the world and the comfort and tranquility of the human race after duly furnishing him with the arts of the govt"
(a) Nizam – ul – Mulk Tusi (b) Ibn – e – Khaldun
(c) Allama Iqbal (d) Al – Ghazali

8. Which one of the following was the class mate of the great poet Umar Khayyam and Hasan bin Sabah?
(a) Ibn – e – Khaldun (b) Al – Farabi
(c) Al – Mawardi (d) Nizam – ul – Mulk Tusi

9. Who has expressed the view "the king should remember that God the Al mighty is pleased with a king only when he treats with people with kindness and justice"?
(a) Nizam – ul – Mulk Tusi (b) Al – Farabi
(c) Al – Mawardi (d) Al – Ghazali

10. Which one of the following Muslim philosopher has not only written in political theory but he was also a great and successful administrator?
(a) Ibn – e – Khaldun (b) Al – Mawardi
(c) Al – Farabi (d) Nizam – ul – Mulk Tusi

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	a	3.	d	4.	c	5.	b
6.	d	7.	a	8.	d	9.	a	10.	d

4. Abu – Hamid Al Ghazali

1. Abu – Hamid al Ghazali was born in the year________
(a) 1058 AD (b) 1158 AD
(c) 1057 AD (d) 1157 AD

2. Abu – Hamid al Ghazali was born at________
(a) At Ghazni in Afghanistan (b) At Ghazalah near Tus
(c) At Nishapur (d) At Baghdad

3. Who expressed the view "To rule is to educate"
(a) Al – Farabi (b) Al – Mawardi
(c) Al – Ghazali (d) Allama Iqbal

4. Ahya – ul – Ulum is the work of________
(a) Al – Ghazali (b) Ibn – e – Khaldun
(c) Allama Iqbal (d) None of these

5. "Ilmul – Iqtisad" is the work of________
(a) Al – Farabi (b) Tusi
(c) Al – Ghazali (d) None of these

6. Who is the author of the book "Iqtisad Fil – Itiqad"?
(a) Nizamul Mulk Tusi (b) Ibn – e – Khaldun

(c) Shah – Walliullah (d) Al – Ghazali

7. A great Muslim philosopher Abu Hamid bin Muhammad born in 1058 AD near Tus is commonly known as________
(a) Al – Mawardi (b) Ibn – e – Khaldun
(c) Al – Ghazali (d) Al – Farabi

8. What is the name of the book which Ghazali wrote for royal guidance for the son of his patron Malik Shah?
(a) Kimya – e – Saadat (b) Tibrul Mabsuk (Molten Gold)
(c) Fatihatul Ulum (d) Kitabul – Wazij

9. Ghazali wrote________
(a) Ihya – Al – Ulum – Din (b) Tibrul Mabsuk
(c) Sirrul – e – Alamain (d) Kimya – e – Saadat
(e) Al – Iqtisad - Fil – Itiqad (f) Nashitul – Muluk
(g) All of these

10. Al – Ghazali died in the year________
(a) 1110 AD (b) 1111 AD
(c) 1112 AD (d) 1113 AD

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	b	3.	c	4.	a	5.	c
6.	d	7.	c	8.	b	9.	f	10.	b

5. Ibn – e - Khaldun

1. Abdur – Rahman Iben – e – Khaldun was born in the year________
(a) 1232 AD (b) 1332 AD
(c) 1230 AD (d) 1330 AD

2. Name of the country where Ibn – e – Khaldun was born is________
(a) Tunis (b) Maraco
(c) Lebanon (d) Iraq

3. A great Muslim philosopher who studied Malki Jurisprudence________
(a) Ibn – e – Khaldun (b) Al – Farabi
(c) Al – Mawardi (d) Al – Ghazali

4. Name of the great Muslim philosopher who served Muhammad Ibni Yousaf Sultan of Granada and headed a number of missions to the court of king Castile________
(a) Al – Farabi (b) Al – Mawardi
(c) Al – Ghazali (d) Ibn – e – Khaldun

5. Which one of the following Muslim philosopher is famous for his great work "Maqaddamah"?
(a) Ibn – e – Khaldun (b) Al – Farabi
(c) Al – Mawardi (d) Al – Ghazali

6. Who is the writer of social contract and the Islamic state?
(a) Al – Farabi (b) Al – Mawardi
(c) Al – Ghazali (d) Ibn – e – Khaldun

7. The concept of "Asabiya" was enunciated by a great Muslim philosopher named________
(a) Al – Farabi (b) Maulana Moududi
(c) Ibn – e – Khaldun (d) Allama Iqbal

8. Ibn – e – Khaldun died in the year________
(a) 1232 AD (b) 1407 AD
(c) 1432 AD (d) 1532 AD

9. Ibn – e – Khaldun retired as a
(a) Minister of law (b) Minister of religious affairs
(c) Professor of Fiqh (d) Judge

10. Ibn – e – Khaldun is a well known Muslim_______
(a) Historian (b) Chemist
(c) Chemist (d) Political scientist

11. Which one of the following Muslim philosopher has written universal history?
(a) Al – Farabi (b) Al – Mawardi
(c) Ibn – e – Khaldun (d) None of these

12. Who expressed the view "war is a necessary evil, and no nation and no race is free from it"
(a) Ibn – e – Khaldun (b) Al – Ghazali
(c) Al – Mawardi (d) Al – Farabi

13. Ibn – e – Khaldun wrote________
(a) Kitab – Al – Ibrar (b) Al – Taarif
(c) History of the berbers (d) Muqaddama
(e) All of these

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	a	3.	a	4.	d	5.	a
6.	d	7.		8.	c	9.	d	10.	a
11.	c	12.	a	13.	e				

6. Allama Muhammad Iqbal

1. Allama Iqbal was born on 9th November________
(a) 1902 AD (b) 1877 AD
(c) 1878 AD (d) 1879 AD

2. Allama Iqbal was born at_______
(a) Karachi (b) Sialkot
(c) Faisal Abad (d) Lahore

3. What was the name of the teacher who taught to Allama Iqbal?
(a) Molvi Qasim (b) Moulvi Mir Hassan
(c) Moulvi Mohmud ul Hassan (d) None of these

4. The book payam – e – Mashriq was written by_______
(a) Khalid Bin Saeed (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Husrat Mohani (d) Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan

5. Allama Iqbal wrote_______
(a) Bang – e – Dara (b) Bal – e – Jebraiel
(c) Zabor – e – Ajam (d) Javel Nama
(e) All of these

6. "Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam" is the work of________
(a) Sayyed Ameer Ali (b) Khalid Bin Saeed
(c) Dr. Sultan (d) Allama Iqbal

7. In which form of govt, according to Dr. Iqbal, heads are only counted and not weighed?
(a) Aristocracy (b) Oligarchy
(c) Monarchy (d) Democracy

8. 'Ilmul – Iqtisad" is the work of________
(a) Al – Farabi (b) Tusi
(c) Al – Ghazali (d) Allama Iqbal

9. Allama Iqbal did his M.A in the year 1899 A.D from________
(a) Islamia College Lahore (b) Govt College Lahore
(c) Oxford University (d) Munich University

10. Where from Allama Iqbal received his Ph. D degree?
(a) Cambridge University (b) Munich University
(c) Lahore University (d) None of these

11. Where from Allama Iqbal received his Bar at Law degree?
(a) Lincoln Inn University (b) Munich University
(c) Colombia University (d) Punjab University

12. What is the name of Iqbal's great orientalist teacher when he was studying at govt college Lahore?
(a) Dufferin (b) Thomas Arnold
(c) Prof. Dicey (d) None of these

13. Allama Iqbal served as professor of philosophy at________
(a) Islamia College Lahore (b) Govt College Lahore
(c) F. G College Lahore (d) Sind University

14. Who gave the idea of a separate homeland for the Muslims of India?
(a) M. Ali Jinnah (b) Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan
(c) Allama Iqbal (d) None of these

15. When did Iqbal give his famous "Khutba" at Allahbad?
(a) 1930 AD (b) 1940 AD
(c) 1932 AD (d) 1933 AD

16. On what ground Iqbal has criticized Machiavelli?
(a) Separation of ethics from politics (b) Nationalism
(c) Power politics (d) None of these

17. Allama Iqbal died on________
(a) 9th November 1938 AD (b) 21st April 1938 AD
(c) 25 December 1938 AD (d) None of these

18. What was the title of Allama Iqbal's Ph.D thesis?
(a) Western political philosophy
(b) The development of Metaphysics in Persia
(c) Muslim political philosophers
(d) None of these

19. The concept of ego was given by________
(a) Al – Farabi (b) Al – Ghazali
(c) Abn – e – Khaldun (d) Allama Iqbal

20. Where from Allama Iqbal received his early education?
(a) Murry College Sialkot (b) Burn Hall College Lahore
(c) Islamia College Lahore (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	d	3.	b	4.	d	5.	d
6.	b	7.	d	8.	d	9.	a	10.	b
11.	a	12.	b	13.	b	14.	c	15.	a
16.	a	17.	b	18.	b	19.	d	20.	a

****

Principles of Political Science

1. THE STATE

1. According to Garner "The state is ....
   (a) A community of persons more or less numerous permanently occupying a portion of territory, independent of external control and possessing an organized government to which the great body of inhabitants render habitual obedience."
   (b) A numerous assemblage of human beings, generally occupying a certain territory amongst whom the will of the majority or of an ascertainable class of persons is, by the strength of such a majority of class, made to prevail against any of their member who oppose it."
   (c) A union of families and villages having for its end a perfect and self sufficing life by which we mean a happy and honourable life."
   (d) A people organized for law within a definite territory.
2. "The State is a natural institution" was stated by
   (a) Pericles (b) Laski
   (c) MacIver (d) Aristotle
3. Who among the following referred to the State as "an association which, acting through law as promulgated by a government, endowed to this end with coercive powers, maintains within a community territorially demarcated, the universal external conditions of social order."
   (a) Aristotle (b) Holland
   (c) MacIver (d) Philimore
4. The following definition "State is a territorial society divided into Government and subjects claiming within its allotted physical area, supremacy over all other institutions" was given by
   (a) Prof. Holland (b) Prof. Laski
   (c) Plato (d) MacIver
5. ———— looking at the State from the point of view of International law, defines it as "a people permanently occupying a fixed territory, bound together by common laws, habits and customs into one body politic, exercising through the medium of an organized government, independent sovereignty and control over all persons and things within its boundaries capable of making war and peace and of entering into all international relations with communities of the globe."
   (a) Bosanquet (b) Philimore
   (c) Bradley (d) Spencer
6. The State possesses
   (a) Five elements (b) Seven elements
   (c) Four elements (d) Six elements
7. The essential attributes of the State are
   (a) Population, Territory, Sea, Government
   (b) President, Sovereignty, Political Parties, Territory.
   (c) Economic Resources, Population, Govt. and sovereignty
   (d) Territory, Population, Government and Sovereignty
8. Which of the following is the essential physical basis of the State?
   (a) Territory and Sovereignty (b) Population and Territory
   (c) Government (d) President
9. Which of the following constitute legal/ political basis of State?

(a) Government and sovereignty
(b) Population and Government
(c) President and Prime Minister
(d) Parliament and Supreme Court

10. Plato believed that the population of an ideal State should be
(a) 5040 (b) 4050
(c) 5400 (d) 4500

11. Who among the following fixed the number of population for an ideal State at 10,000?
(a) Rousseau (b) Aristotle
(c) Bodin (d) Spencer

12. ---------------------Said, "the more the population, the less the liberty."
(a) Aristotle (b) Rousseau
(c) Plato (d) Spencer

13. Who among the following political thinkers did not consider territory as an essential element of State?
(a) Seeley (b) Bradley
(c) Laski (d) Prof. Holland

14. Although territorial contiguity *i.e.,* geographically constituting a composite whole, is necessary for a State. But one of the following is an exception.
(a) Kashmir, as a State of Pakistan Federation
(b) Inclusion of far-away Alaska and Hawaii in the American Union as the 49th and 50th States
(c) Jammu and Kashmir constituting as one of the States of India
(d) None of the above

15. Territory includes
(a) Undefined boundaries
(b) Defined boundaries and air space above
(c) Land area not extending to some fixed limit for each State.
(d) Definite frontiers, land surface, the underground wealth like minerals, air space above the land surface and maritime belt.

16 Tick mark the most appropriate answer:
(a) A state should have a democratic government
(b) A state, is a state if it possesses Parliamentary government
(c) No particular form of the government is essential for a state
(d) A state should possess Presidential Government.

17. Who among the following said. "A state has a Constitution, a code of laws, a way of setting up its government, a body of citizens."
(a) Rousseau (b) MacIver
(c) Laski (d) Philimore

18. Which of the following is the most significant element of state, since it distinguishes state from similar other social organisations
(a) Membership (b) Sovereignty
(c) Constitution (d) Law

19. State is sovereign
(a) Externally (b) Internally
(c) Internally and externally
(d) None of the above

20. Which of the following statements are correct?
(i) By virtue of its sovereign authority, the modern State claims supremacy in internal matters and freedom from control of external governments

(ii) An economically weak state ought to obey the economically strong States thus dispossessing its external sovereignty.
(iii) Sovereignty of a state is decided by a world organisation
(iv) Every state is legally equal to other states irrespective of military power or economic strength
(a) (i) & (iv) (b) (i) & (iii)
(c) (iv) & (ii) (d) (ii) & (iii)

21. Which of the following are states?
(a) India, Pakistan, America, Alaska
(b) America, Russia, Britain, Uttar Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan, Punjab, Swat,
(d) India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Britain.

22. Which of the following is not a state?
(a) Iran (b) Pakistan
(c) Tibet (d) Bhutan

23. Locate the correct statement
(a) Society is prior to the state
(b) State is always prior to the society
(c) A state should be unorganised
(d) Society is always sovereign

24. Who gave the organic-theory of the state?
(a) Plato (b) Hobbes
(c) J.S. Mill (d) Marx

25. Which one of the following statement is associated with Aristotle?
(a) The state is an association of the families and their common possessions, governed by a supreme power and by reason
(b) The state is a union of families and villages having for its end a perfect and self sufficing life
(c) The state is a particular portion of mankind viewed as an organized unit
(d) The state is a particular organized community with a definite territory.

26. Which of the following theories postulate that state resembles a living organism and that the relation between state and than individual is the same as between an organism and its cell.
(a) Legal Theory (b) Organic Theory
(c) Individualistic Theory (d) None of the above.

27. -------------compared state to a magnified individual.
(a) Aristotle (b) Plato
(c) Socrates (d) St. Augustine

28. One of the merits of the organic theory is that
(a) It regards state as sovereign
(b) It considers that state is composed of individuals.
(c) It emphasizes the unity of the state and the interdependence of its citizens
(d) None of the above.

29 Who said, "The state comes into existence, originating in the bare needs of life and continuing in existence for the sake of good life."
(a) Hegel (b) Aristotle
(c) Marx (d) Kant

30. Which of the following terms best describe Plato's conception of state?
(a) Monarch (b) Democracy
(c) Oligarchy (d) Rule of the Philosophers

31. "The statement that the state is an ethical institution which is indispensable for the full moral development of man" refers to
(a) St. Augustine (b) Cicero
(c) Plato (d) Aristotle

32. The statement that state is an ethical institution which is indispensable for the full moral development of man refers to
(a) Marxists (b) Idealists
(c) MacIver Anarchists (d) Individualists

33. The legal/jurists notion of state views state as
(a) A body protecting laws
(b) A body enforcing laws
(c) An organ for the creation, interpretation and enforcement of laws and for protection of legal rights. In all international relations the state acts as an artificial legal personality capable of expressing its will apart from the wills of the individuals
(d) None of the above.

34. Who said "state is the presence of sovereign power in the society which is the source of all laws"?
(a) Bodin (b) Machiavelli
(c) Kant (d) Hegel

35. --------was the first to use the word "state" in the sense in which it is used now a days for a sovereign, territorial, and secular state.
(a) Machiavelli (b) Bodin
(c) Bosanquet (d) Hegel

36. The word 'Sovereign' enters the vocabulary of Politics in the works of
(a) Machiavelli (b) Bodin
(c) Boanqut (d) Hobbes.

37. Who among the following said" I am the state".
(a) Hitler (b) Stalin
(c) Mussolini (d) Louis XIV of France

38. The state is
(a) Permanent (b) Temporary
(c) Partly temporary and partly permanent
(d) Partly temporary.

39. In whose opinion, is the state a necessary evil
(a) Individualists (b) Marxists
(c) Anarchists (d) Socialists

40. Marxists believe that
(a) The state is an ethical institution
(b) The state is necessary for the good of the people
(c) The state is an instrument of oppression in the hands of ruling class
(d) None of the above.

41. A state without an official religion is called
(a) Aristocracy (b) Democracy
(c) Secular (d) Theocracy

42. A state which has an official religion is
(a) Theocratic (b) Democratic
(c) Plutocratic (d) Oligarchic

43. Who among the following believed "state is march of God on Earth".
(a) Hegel (b) Lenin
(c) Rousseau (d) Adam Smith

44. ----------------discusses "Laissez faire" doctrine of state in "Wealth of Nations"
(a) Adam Smith (b) Herbert Spencer
(c) Marcuse (d) None of the above.

45. One of the following stated, "Will not force is the basis of state".
(a) Hobbes (b) Laski
(c) T.H. Green (d) None of the above

46. According to Karl Marx
(a) "State is a Divine creation."
(b) "State should be worshipped."
(c) "State is necessary for the good of the society."
(d) "State will wither away."

47. The constitutional notion of the state was put forward by John Locke. He postulated
(a) The theory of force (b) The theory of firm, rigid constitution
(c) The theory of consent and the trusteeship principle
(d) None of the above.

48. The Pluralists believe
(a) State is one among many associations
(b) Like other associations it came into existence because of the social instinct of man and is meant for the achievement of definite ends
(c) None of the above (d) Both (a) & (b)

49. Who among the following are Pluralists?
(a) Aristotle, Plato (b) MacIver, Laski
(c) MacIver, Aristotle (d) Laski, Socrates

50. Match the following
(1) Marxists (i) Marx Lenin
(2) Individualists (ii) Barker, MacIver, Laski
(3) Pluralists (iii) Adam Smith, Bentham, Spencer
(a) 1(ii), 2 (i), 3 (iii) (b) 1 (iii), 2 (ii), 3 (i)
(c) 1 (i), 2 (iii), 3 (ii) (d) None of the above.

51. Find the correct statement
(a) Nationality and nation are Synonyms.
(b) Nationality, nation and state are synonyms
(c) A nation is a nationality which has organized itself into a political body either independent or desiring to be independent.
(d) Nationality, nation and society are synonyms.

52. When was the principle of the one nation and one state accepted?
(a) After World War I
(b) After the French Revolution
(c) In 1987 (d) In 327 B.c.

53. Who said, "When we speak of the state, we mean organisation of which government is an administrative organ. A state has a constitution, a code of laws, a way of setting up its government, a body of citizens. When we think of this whole structure we think of the state" in order to bring out the difference between state and government.
(a) Laski (b) Lindsay
(c) Barker (d) MacIver

54. According to -------------- and ---------- "A state is that agency in a society that is authorized to exercise control within a territory."
(a) MacIver, Laski (b) Hegel, Kant
(c) Anderson, Parker (d) Bradley, Lindsay

55. The state is mainly a
    (a) Moral and cultural association
    (b) Political association (c) Social association
    (d) Spiritual association.

56. Find the incorrect statement out of the following
    (a) Government is an instrument of the state
    (b) State is prior to the society
    (c) Membership of an association is voluntary and optional
    (d) A society recognizes no territorial limitations

57. Who among the following defined nation in a racial sense?
    (a) Lindsay (b) Barker
    (c) Burgess (d) Leacock
    (e) Both (c) and (d)

58. Choose the most appropriate word or statement, synonym with the term nationality.
    (a) A group of people bounded within a territory having the same religion
    (b) A state
    (c) A group of people having the same religion
    (d) A group of people who are united by identity of origin, race language or by common traditions or history

59. Who propounded the view that the state is "The actualization of the ethical idea"?
    (a) Barker (b) James Mill
    (c) Hegel (d) J.S. Mill

60. The state is "but an artificial man, though of greater strength and stature than natural man."
    (a) Hobbes (b) Locke
    (c) Rousseau (d) Spinoza

61. The idea of a city state was propounded by
    (a) Greeks (b) Romans
    (c) MacIver English (d) Indians

62. Ancient Greece was composed of
    (a) Villages (b) Towns
    (c) City states (d) Empires

63. When Aristotle and other early Greek thinkers talked about 'state' they actually meant
    (a) Polis meaning city states
    (b) Towns (c) Villages
    (d) City

64. Point out the correct statement:
    (a) State is a an element of government:
    (b) Government is an element of state
    (c) Government is not an element of state.
    (d) Government is nothing else but state only.

65. Which is correct?
    (a) State is sovereign (b) Government is sovereign
    (c) Neither state is sovereign nor Government is sovereign
    (d) Both are sovereign

66. According to-------------"Man is a social animal by nature and necessity."
    (a) Plato (b) Aristotle
    (c) Hobbes (d) St. Augustine

67. Who said, "A man who lives outside the Polis is either a beast or God"?
    (a) St. Augustine (b) Cicero

(c) Aristotle (d) Plato

68. The statement that "Greece had developed democracy without unity, Rome secured unity without democracy" is attributed to:
(a) Garner (b) Gettell
(c) Leacock (d) Aristotle

69. In which of the following periods of history was church a dominant force?
(a) Modern states (b) Ancient Greece
(c) Holy Roman Empire (d) None of the above

70. Who among the following can be referred to as the first modern thinker to turn attention towards welfare state?
(a) Bentham (b) Spencer
(c) Laski (d) None of the above.

71. "The state is an institution for the promotion of common good" is a statement by
(a) T.H. Green (b) Laski
(c) MacIver (d) Spencer

ANSWERS

1.	(a)	2.	(d)	3.	(c)	4.	(b)	5.	(b)
6.	(c)	7.	(d)	8.	(b)	9.	(a)	10.	(a)
11.	(a)	12.	(b)	13.	(a)	14.	(b)	15.	(d)
16.	(c)	17.	(b)	18.	(b)	19.	(c)	20	(a)
21.	(d)	22.	(c)	23.	(a)	24.	(a)	25.	(b)
26.	(b)	27.	(b)	28.	(c)	29.	(b)	30	(d)
31.	(d)	32.	(b)	33.	(c)	34.	(a)	35.	(a)
36.	(b)	37.	(a)	38.	(a)	39.	(a)	40.	(c)
41.	(c)	42.	(a)	43.	(a)	44.	(a)	45.	(c)
46.	(d)	47.	(c)	48.	(d)	49.	(b)	50.	(c)
51.	(c)	52.	(a)	53.	(d)	54.	(c)	55.	(b)
56.	(b)	57.	(e)	58.	(d)	59.	(c)	60.	(d)
61.	(a)	62.	(c)	63.	(a)	66.	(b)	65.	(a)
66.	(b)	67.	(c)	68.	(b)	69.	(c)	70.	(c)
71.	(a)								

2. THEORIES OF THE ORIGIN OF STATE

1. "The state is a gradual and continuous development of human society out of a grossly imperfect beginning through crude but improving form of manifestation towards a perfect and universal organization of mankind."
(a) Burgess (b) MacIver
(c) Aristotle (d) Plato

2. History does not help in any way in tracing the origin of the state because
(a) State came into existence long before history began to be recorded.
(b) Origin of state is not concerned with history.
(c) Historians neglected the study of the origin of state.
(d) None of the above.

3. Who said "Origins are obscure"?
(a) MacIver (b) Laski
(c) Aristotle (d) Henry Maine

4. The prominent theories of Origin of state are
(a) Historical/Evolutionary Theory

(b) Divine Theory
(c) Theory of Social Contract
(d) Evolutionary Theory

5. ---------is the oldest theory regarding the origin of state.
(a) Divine Right of Kings
(b) Patriarchal Theory
(c) Social Contract Theory
(d) Evolutionary Theory

6. The most significant theory among the following is
(a) Force Theory (b) Matriarchal Theory
(c) Social Contract Theory
(d) Historical Theory

7. The theory which is not concerned with the origin of state is
(a) Force Theory
(b) Social Contract Theory
(c) Evolutionary Theory (d) Pluralist Theory

8. Which of the following has been the most controversial and widely discussed theory of the origin of the state?
(a) Force Theory
(b) The Theory of Social Contract
(c) The Patriarchal and Matriarchal Theories
(d) The Evolutionary Theory

9. According to the Divine theory
(a) The state did not come into existence as a result of human will, rather it is a Divine creation.
(b) The state is a human creation.
(c) The ruler of a state is a deputy of God.
(d) Both (a) & (c).

10. Who among the following was a great supporter of the Divine theory of the origin of state?
(a) Hobbes (b) G.B. Shaw
(c) MacIver James I (d) John Locke

11. Another great exponent of Divine theory of origin was
(a) J.S. Mill (b) Bentham
(c) James I (d) Sir Robert Filmer

12. James I gave a clear exposition of Divine Right of Kings in
(a) Laws on Jurisprudence
(b) The Law of Free Monarchies
(c) Modern state (d) Divinity and kings

13. According to James I:
(a) The King has derived his authority directly from God.
(b) The only obligation that a king has is a normal obligation to God to govern people well.
(c) The king is master over every person, having power over life and death.
(d) All the above.

14. The salient features of the Divine Right of Kings can be listed as
I Monarchy is Divinely ordained;
II Hereditary right is indefeasible;
III Kings are accountable to God alone;
IV Resistance to lawful King is a sin;
V State is the result of King's will.

(a) Only I, II and IV (b) All except V
(c) All the above. (d) None of the above

15. Inspite of the numerous drawbacks of Divine Origin theory, one great merit of the theory is that
(a) It aroused consciousness of people to locate the origin of state.
(b) It reflects the interest of early people to find the origin of state.
(c) At a time when man was emerging from semi civilized conditions and was not accustomed to a secular authority or to self imposed law, the doctrine of the Divine origin of the state must have been a powerful factor in preserving order.
(d) None of the above

16. -----------in his book, Patriarcha, argues that Adam was the first king and present kings are his heirs
(a) James I (b) Filmer
(c) St. Paul (d) Bluntschli

17. Gilchrist has criticized Divine origin of state on the grounds that
(a) State is a human institution
(b) This theory has dangerous consequences
(c) It is misunderstood and misconceived theory
(d) Only (a) and (b)

18. The state is an enlargement of family. One of the following who believes in one of the above statements is
(a) MacIver (b) James I
(c) Robert Filmer (d) None of the above

19. -----------is the Chief advocate of Patriarchal Theory
(a) MacIver (b) James I
(c) Aristotle (d) Sir Henry Maine

20. Maine defines Patriarchal theory
(a) As theory of origin of society in separate families held together by the authority and protection of the eldest male descendant
(b) Which originated in will of Patriarch
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above.

21. Some of the essential features of Patriarchal theory are
I It traces the origin of the state in a patriarchal family.
II Father or patriarch occupies a dominant position in the family.
III It regards matriarchal family as the most ancient social organisation.
(a) All the above except III
(b) Only I and IV (c) All the above
(d) None of the above.

22. Who said "The elementary group is the family connected by the common subjection to the highest male ascendant. The aggregation of houses make tribe. The aggregation of tribes constitute the common wealth"?
(a) Sir Henry Maine (b) Bluntschli
(c) MacIver (d) None of the above

23. According to -----------the patriarchal society is the foundation of modern state was characterized by three features viz, male kinship, permanent marriages, and paternal authority.
(a) Bonsanquet (b) Sir Henry Maine
(c) Robert Filmer (d) Edward Jenks

24. Who said, "Just as men and women unite to form families, so many families unite to form villages and the union of many villages forms the state which is a self supporting unit"?

(a) Aristotle (b) Maine
(c) Edward Jenks (d) Bluntschli

25. Patriarchal theory is supported by historical evidences such as
    - (a) The ancient Jews were a nation of twelve tribes which traced their origin to the first father Jacob.
    - (b) In Rome there were three tribes with common origin and there was the "Patria Potestas" which recognized the unlimited authority of father over the members of the family.
    - (c) Prevalence of queen in Malabar and power of princess among the Mararthas.
    - (d) Only (a) and (b)

26. According to the Force Theory
    - (a) State is the result of peace treaty
    - (b) State is the result of people's consent
    - (c) State is the result of aggression
    - (d) None of the above.

27. Who said "Historically speaking there is not the slightest difficulty in proving that all political communities of the modern type owe their existence to successful warfare"?
    (a) Edward Jenks (b) Aristotle
    (c) Henry Maine (d) Morgan

28. Which of the following statements is not associated with the Force Theory?
    - (a) The state is outcome of human aggression
    - (b) The state is based upon the cooperative nature of man
    - (c) The state has come into existence as a result of conquest
    - (d) Force plays an important part in the development and maintenance of the state.

29. Select a statement which is incorrect.
    - (a) The Church fathers gave direct prominence to the force theory and favoured the superiority of state over Church.
    - (b) The Individualist school of thought gives it significance by the application of principle of the survival of the fittest to human society.
    - (c) The socialists used force theory to explain the exploitation of weaker economic section by stronger economic section of society
    - (d) The theory of force found an all-out support at the hands of German philosophers like Hegel, Benrahardi and Triestchki.

30. In the words of -----------"State is power, it is a sin for a state to be weak. State is the public power of offence and defence."
    (a) Edward Jenks (b) Triestchki
    (c) Hegel (d) Bernhardi

31. Bismark, Hitler and Mussolini were all believers in the doctrine of
    - (a) Social contract Theory
    - (b) Patriarchal/ Matriarchal theory
    - (c) Divinity of King (d) 'Blood and Iron'

32. In modern times the Force Theory found a strong advocate in
    (a) Lenin (b) Hitler
    (c) Winston Ghurchill (d) Mahatma Gandhi

33. Who said, "Even a population of devils would find it to their advantage to establish a coercivet state by General consent"?
    (a) Jenks (b) Kant
    (c) Leacock (d) T.H. Green

34. Match the following statements with their respective political thinkers.

I	Leacock.	(A)	"The state, government and indeed all the institutions are the result of man's consciousness, creations which have arisen from his appreciation of a moral end."
II	T.H. Green	(B)	"The theory of force errs in magnifying what has been only one factor in the evolution of society into the sole controlling force."
III	Gilchrist	(C)	"Will not force, is the basis of the state"

(a) I-B, II-C, II-A (b) I-C, II-B, III-A
(c) I-A, II-B, III-C (d) I-B, II-A, III-C

35. Which theory divides the human history into two parts?
(a) The Social Contract Theory
(b) Force Theory
(c) Evolutionary Theory (d) Historical Theory

36. According to the Social Contract theory the two parts in human history are
(a) The flourishing period before the wars and conquests followed by subjugation period in which there was establishment of kingship to rule over people
(b) First the period prior to the establishment of the state termed as 'State of Nature' followed by the period of the establishment of the state termed as 'Civil Society.'
(c) One period is the period of monarchs, the other period is establishment of democracies in the states of the world.
(d) The period before 1st World War and the other is before 2nd World War.

37. The main exponents of Social Contract Theory are.
(a) Getell, Gilchrist, Laski
(b) Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau
(c) Hobbes, Locke, Garner
(d) Rousseau, Locke, MacIver

38. The Social Contract Theory is based on
(a) Religion (b) Politics
(c) Origin (d) Individualism

39. The Social Contract theory regards state as a
(a) Deliberate human creation
(b) Divine institution
(c) Natural institution (d) None of the above.

40. ----------is the period in which there was no society, no government, no political authority, and no law to regulate the relations of the people among themselves
(a) The period before 1st World War
(b) 18th Century (c) State of nature
(d) State of Natural Society

41. According to Social Contract Theory
(a) State came into existence with forced subjugation of masses by a powerful person.
(b) In the Civil Society, people came together and signed a contract to give up their rights.
(c) When the state of nature became too idyllic to last long or too inconvenient and unbearable for man to put up with it, primitive man soon abandoned it and set up a political society through the instrumentality of a covenant. Consequently each man lost his natural liberty but gained security of life and property and the enjoyment of social security.
(d) None of the above.

42. The idea of Social contract is a very old one. There is a reference of it in
(a) Kautilaya's Arthashastra (b) Old Testament

(c) Roman Law (d) All the above.

43. The statement... "having endeavoured to subvert the constitution by breaking the original contract between the King and the people" is an important recognition of the Social contract theory and refers to:
(a) Roman law
(b) A story by Hobbes in his Leviathan
(c) A declaration by the Parliament in England in 1688 to dethrone James II.
(d) None of the above.

44. Hobbes formulated his social contract during
(a) 1st World War (b) 2nd World War
(c) Stuart period (d) Both (a) and (c)

45. Hobbes defends--------in his theory of social contract
(a) Absolute monarchy (b) Democracy
(c) State of Nature (d) Individualism

46. 'Leviathan' contains
(a) Austin's theory of Sovereignty
(b) Hobbesian social contract
(c) Laski's theory on Rights & Property
(d) None of the above.

47. Hobbes published Leviathan in
(a) 1657 (b) 1691
(c) 1871 (d) 1651

48. Hobbes was for sometime the tutor of
(a) James I (b) Victoria I
(c) Charles II (d) Charles I

49. Hobbes studied at
(a) Cambridge University
(b) London University
(c) Oxford University (d) None of the above.

50. Who among the following burnt Hobbes' 'Leviathan'?
(a) Clarendon (b) Lloyd George
(c) Walpole (d) None of them

51. Hobbesian contract justifies which of the following forms of the Govt.
(a) Monarchical (b) Parliamentary
(c) Democratic state (d) Presidential

52. Which of the following books is not written by Hobbes?
(a) De Corpore (b) De Cive
(c) Emile (d) Leviathan

53. Hobbes starts his thesis of Contract with the description of
(a) Nature of man (b) State of Nature
(c) Natural Rights (d) Civil Society

54. Hobbes views humans as
(a) Good living beings (b) Gentle soft spoken
(c) Law abiding (d) None of the above

55. According to Hobbes
(a) "Nature hath made man equal in faculties of body and mind."
(b) Nature hath made man unequal.
(c) Some men are equal, and some are unequal.
(d) both (b) and (c)

56. ------------are the main causes of quarrel in the natural state.

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(a) Inequality (b) Property
(c) Woman (d) Competition diffidence and glory.

57. According to Hobbes state of nature is
   (a) A state of war, with all against all
   (b) A heaven (c) A peaceful state
   (d) A civilized society

58. Pick out the statement which cannot be associated with Hobbes.
   (a) The notions of right and wrong, justice and injustice have no place in the state of nature
   (b) Fraud and force are the two cardinal virtues in the state of nature
   (c) Only that to be every man's that he can get; and for so long he can keep it.
   (d) There is no fighting in the state of nature.

59. Which of the political thinkers has based his views of human nature on the philosophy of hedonism
   (a) Rousseau (b) Locke
   (c) MacIver Laski (d) Hobbes

60. Which of the following statements is not associated with Hobbesian state of nature.
   (a) Life of man is solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short.
   (b) Life of man is happy, prosperous and peaceful.
   (c) The only slogan is kill whom you can, take what you can.
   (d) All men are selfish, self seeking and cunning.

61. According to Hobbes, the state of nature could have continued indefinitely except for the two factors inherent in man. These are
   (a) Hope (b) Greed for power
   (c) Reason and fear of violent death
   (d) Quarrelling nature

62. According to Hobbes, man possesses some natural rights in the state of nature, which he surrendered except the right of
   (a) Life (b) Self preservation
   (c) Property (d) Both (a) and (c)

63. "I authorize and give up my right of governing myself to this assembly of men, on the condition that thou also give up thy right to him and authorize his actions in the like manner" is associated with
   (a) Hobbes (b) Locke
   (c) Rousseau (d) None of the above.

64. Hobbesian contract is
   (a) Unilateral (b) Bilateral
   (c) Partly unilateral party bilateral
   (d) Involves both the masses and the sovereign

65. From the statements given below, select which is not associated with Hobbesian Contract.
   (a) Hobbes' contract is irrevocable
   (b) It confers no rights to the people against the sovereign
   (c) Every word of the sovereign is law and sovereign personifies the will of all
   (d) The terms of the contract are not applicable to the generations to come

66. It seems Hobbes expounded social contract theory to
   (a) Favour democracy
   (b) Defend the absolute powers of the Stuart Kings
   (c) Establish limited monarchy
   (d) None of the above.

67. Who said "The state is neither the handiwork of God, nor the result of superior physical force nor the creation or resolution, or convention, nor a mere expansion of family"?
(a) Hobbes (b) Locke
(c) Rousseau (d) Laski

68. For whom, the contract is 'Idea of reason'
(a) Kant (b) Laski
(c) Hobbes (d) Rousseau

69. Locke was
(a) An English philosopher
(b) A German thinker (c) A German Saint
(d) A German teacher

70. The main object of Locke's Social Contract was to
(a) Out shine Hobbes' Social Contract
(b) Become famous
(c) To oppose the Glorious Revolution
(d) To defend the gains of Glorious Revolution *i.e.*, establishment of constitutional monarchy in England

71. Locke developed his theory of contract
(a) Two treatises of Civil Government
(b) Modern state (c) 'The Contract'
(d) Emile

72. According to him in state of nature
(a) Men were free and equal
(b) There was no anarchy in the state of nature
(c) Peace, reason and goodwill prevailed everywhere
(d) All the above

73. Although in state of nature, peace and goodwill prevailed but people were forced to enter into social contact. This is so because
(a) There were no clear and definite laws to act as standard right or wrong
(b) There was no authority to enforce these laws and settle disputes among the people
(c) There was no authority to punish those who would break laws.
(d) All of the above.

74. According to Locke there were--------contracts.
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) One (d) None of the above.

75. Which of the following books is not written by Locke?
(a) Two Treatises of Civil Government
(b) Four Letters Concerning Toleration
(c) Social Contract (d) An Essay Concerning Human Understanding

76. Which one of the following statements is not associated with Locke's conception of human nature?
(a) Man is a pretty decent fellow
(b) Locke viewed man as quarrelsome,
(c) Locke does not believe that man is egoistic, quarrelsome and aggressive
(d) To Locke men are fundamentally decent, orderly and society loving

77. According to Locke, the natural rights enjoyed by people in the state of nature are
(a) Right of self preservation and religion
(b) Right to health and worship
(c) Right to life, liberty and property
(d) Right to life, religion and self preservation.

78. According to Locke the contract was concluded by
    (a) Only male members of the community
    (b) The elders of the community
    (c) The female members of the community
    (d) All the members of the community

79. Locke has granted the sovereign.
    (a) Absolute powers (b) Limited powers
    (c) No powers (d) None of the above

80. Under the Lockean contract, people give up
    (a) All their rights (b) None of their rights
    (c) Only right to property (d) Only right to interpret and enforce the laws of nature.

81. Locke also grants to the people:
    (a) Right to education
    (b) Right to revolution if the sovereign violates the trust.
    (c) Right to betray the ruler
    (d) None of the above.

82. Locke's theory of sovereignty means in practice that
    (a) Government is not all powerful.
    (b) government cannot be overthrown
    (c) People have sovereign authority in reserve but that the actual power is exercised by the government.
    (d) None of the above.

83. The state exists mainly to
    (a) Safeguard the rights
    (b) Prevent war among people
    (c) Protect life, liberty and public good.
    (d) All the above.

84. Locke's theory favours
    (a) Popular government (b) Presidential System
    (c) Absolute monarchy
    (d) Constitutional government or limited monarchy

85. According Locke the first agreement under Social Contract is
    (a) Between government and people
    (b) Between female and male members of the society
    (c) Between adults and elders
    (d) Among individuals to form civil society

86. The second contract is carried out
    (a) By the society to establish government
    (b) There is no such contract
    (c) Between the candidates opting for ruler's post and society.
    (d) None of the above.

87. Locke is a/an
    (a) Individualist (b) Pluralist
    (c) Absolutist (d) Anarchist

88. One of the following is not contribution of Locke to the Political Theory
    (a) Theory of Absolute Sovereignty
    (b) Doctrine of Natural Rights
    (c) Theory of Separation of Powers
    (d) Government is based on the consent of the governed

89. The features of Locke's contract can be listed as

I Locke's contract is bilateral
II Locke distinguishes between the government and state
III Rights are prior to state
IV Contract favours constitutional monarchy
(a) all except III (b) Only I, IV, and III
(c) All the above (d) None of the above

90. Lockean state of nature was
(a) Pre-social (b) Pre-political
(c) Social (d) Political

91. 'The state is not the creator of rights but only safeguards them'. This statement is supported by
(a) Hobbes (b) Rousseau
(c) Marx (d) Locke

92. Who among the following propounded the theory of natural inalienable rights of the individual?
(a) Locke (b) Laski
(c) MacIver (d) None of the above

93. For Locke the basis of government is
(a) Consent (b) Power
(c) Force (d) Will of the Sovereign

94. Jean Jacques Rousseau was born in
(a) France (b) Switzerland
(c) Italy (d) Geneva

95. Rousseau came to the limelight due to his book
(a) 'Emile' (b) Social Contract
(c) Essay entitled 'Origin of Inequality'
(d) Essay entitled "Has the revival of the Science and the Arts helped to parity or corrupt morals".

96. Who said "Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains"?
(a) Rousseau (b) Locke
(c) Hobbes (d) Aristotle

97. ---------may be called spiritual father of the French Revolution
(a) Rousseau (b) Locke
(c) Hobbes (d) Voltaire

98. Rousseau propounded his theory in his book
(a) Civil Government (b) Social Contract
(c) Leviathan (d) Emile

99. Rousseau's book containing his theory of social contract was published in.
(a) 1770 (b) 1726
(c) 1766 (d) 1762

100. For Rousseau, property is
(a) Evil (b) Scared institution
(c) Both evil and sacred institution
(d) None of the above

101. According to Rousseau, state of nature was
(a) 'Happiest period of human life, as natural man lived a happy and carefree life
(b) Worst period of human life
(c) Nothing but a state of war
(d) Quite an interesting period of human life.

102. Which of the following statements characterize Rousseau's natural man?

I He was a non-social man unknown to good, evil or fear
II He was a noble savage
III Each man lived with his family
IV Each man owned property
(a) Only I and IV (b) Only III and IV
(c) Only I and II (d) None of the above

103. According to Rousseau, Government and laws came into existence to
(a) Help the king rule over the masses
(b) Achieve democracy
(c) To regulate property relations and settle other disputes
(d) None of the above

104. Which of the following statements is not associated with Rousseau's theory of Social Contract?
(a) Rousseau regarded the state of nature as the state of complete peace.
(b) According to him, this peace was spoiled by the emergence of private property, civil society and culture
(c) Return of state of nature was necessary to escape unhealthy civil society
(d) The only way out of the unhealthy civil society was to form a new society and state by social contract

105. According to Rousseau, the problem was
(a) To bring all men together to sign a contract
(b) To frame the contents of contract
(c) To appease everyone by the terms of the contract
(d) To find a form of association which will defend the person and goods of each number with the collective force of all, and under which each individual, while uniting himself with the others, obeys no one but himself, and remains as free as before.

106. Rousseau's contract, entrusted sovereignty to.
(a) Leviathan (b) State
(c) Collective Will (d) None of the above

107. According to Rousseau, Individuals surrendered their rights by saying;
(a) "Each one of us puts into the community his person and all his powers under the supreme direction of the general will, and as a body, we incorporate every member as an indivisible part of the whole"
(b) "Let all of us surrender our rights and natural powers under the direction of general will"
(c) "Each one of us hereby surrenders his all rights and powers to the will which represents the whole community"
(d) None of the above

108. Who said, "The people by mutual contract had alienated all their liberties but not to any definite human superior. They had transferred their freedom from themselves as individuals to themselves collectively.
(a) Rousseau (b) Maxey
(c) Dicey (d) Hobbes

109. Rousseau's general will is
(a) Will of the majority
(b) It is the sum total of good will or real wills of the whole community
(c) It is the sum total of the wills of all the members of the society
(d) Both (b) and (c)

110. Choose an incorrect statement from below:

(a) Actual will is based on self interest while Real will is a rational will which favours one's real interest in relation to the common welfare of the whole community
(b) Every individuals will have to obey every command of the general will because his real freedom lies in observing the laws of general will
(c) Rights and Liberty can be given to the individual against the state
(d) Rousseau sacrifices the rights and freedoms of the individual at the altar of society in the name of general will, for the general good of the whole society.

111. The opening words of the American constitution and other constitutions "We The People" reflect the spirit of
(a) Maxey (b) Aristotle
(c) Rousseau (d) Hobbes

112. Rousseau's theory of social contract leads to the conclusion that
(a) Sovereignty cannot be divided and transferred and Sovereign is a collective being
(b) Sovereignty may or may not be divided but Sovereignty is a collective being
(c) Sovereignty is neither indivisible nor inalienable
(d) None of the above.

113. Rousseau's declaration that men are by nature free and equal, and government is appointed by the sovereign people for enforcement of laws, finds a conspicuous place in
(a) French Revolution
(b) Indian Freedom Struggle
(c) Declaration of Right of man 1789 the Character of the French Revolution.
(d) All the above

114. According to Rousseau, there is a distinction between the sovereign and government. (Choose the correct statement)
(a) Government is only an agency of the state
(b) Government makes laws and sovereign commands obedience to these laws.
(c) The sovereign makes laws and the government is elected by the people as sovereign for the execution of laws.
(d) Only (a) and (c) are correct.

115. Match the following.
I Hobbes (A) He stood for freedom and democracy
II Rousseau (B) He wished to establish constitutional monarchy
III Locke (C) He favoured absolute monarchy
IV Engels (D) He did not formulate Social Contract Theory
(a) I-B, II-A, III-D, IV-C
(b) I-C, II-A, III-B, IV-D
(c) I-D, II-B, III-A, IV -C
(d) I-C, III-D, II-B, IV-A

116. Which one of the following is not an attribute of Rousseau's General Will?
(a) Alienable (b) Inalienable
(c) Permanent (d) Indivisible

117. Rousseau's Social Contract is
(a) Social (b) Social and Political
(c) Political (d) Religious

118. The Government according to Rousseau's social contract theory is
(a) All powerful (b) Supreme
(c) An agent of the Sovereign General Will
(d) Sovereign

119. According to --------- "So long as the General Will is Sovereign it does not matter what form of Government it may be........"

(a) Voltaire (b) Hegel
(c) Hobbes (d) Rousseau

120. Gilchrist opines that the chief enemy to the Divine Theory of Origin of the state was
(a) Social Contract Theory (b) Evolutionary Theory
(c) Force Theory (d) Matriarchal Theory

121. Rousseau was a champion of
(a) Aristocracy (b) Direct Democracy
(c) Constitutional Monarchy (d) None of the above

122. In Prof. Jones view the most original, the most interesting and historically most important contribution of Rousseau to Political Theory is
(a) Popular sovereignty (b) General will
(c) Direct Democracy (d) Sovereignty

123. Which of the following political thinkers reconciled liberty of the individual with the authority of the state?
(a) Rousseau (b) Laski
(c) Locke (d) Both (a) and (c)

124. In the words of--------" the state is a growth, an evolution, the result of a gradual process running through-out all the known history of man and receding into remote and unknown past."
(a) Garner (b) Leacock
(c) Gilchrist (d) MacIver

125. Which of the following theory is the most acceptable theory?
(a) Social Contract Theory
(b) Historical Theory
(c) Force Theory (d) None of the above

126. Who among the following is the propagator of Evolutionary Theory?
(a) MacIver (b) Laski
(c) St. Augustine (d) All the above

127. Who said" The state is neither a handiwork of Good nor the result of a superior physical force, nor the creation of a cont.act, nor a mere expansion of family"?
(a) Garner (b) Leacock
(c) Marx (d) Locke

128. Which one of the following is now a days accepted as appropriate with respect to the origin of state?
(a) State is the result of the Social contract
(b) State is an institution of natural growth and historical evolution
(c) State is divine creation
(d) State has been created by the use of force.

129 Which of the following factors are responsible for the origin of state according to the Historical Theory?
(a) Kinship, Education, Religion
(b) University, Science and Technology, Religion, Force and Political Consciousness
(c) Kinship, Religion, Property, Force and Political Consciousness
(d) None of these

130. Which of the following is associated with Historical theory?
(a) State is a man made institution
(b) The growth of state is purely historical
(c) At many stages of growth, state repeated its history

(d) The state, like many other social institutions is a product of social evolution. Societies have lived without states and at certain point of development the states emerged.

131. Which of the following factors have also contributed to the evolution of state?
(a) Science and Technology
(b) History (c) Kings
(d) Social nature of man.

132. Match of the following factors with their contributions in the evolutionary process of state

I	Kinship	(A)	Due to this factor societies emerged and because of the needs of society the state came into existence.
II	Religion	(B)	It was the basis of early social and political organizations, it gave a feeling of unity and social solidarity right in the family stage.
III	Social nature of man	(C)	It means that people felt the need of the state, found it to be an institution of utility, gave respect to it. It prepared the psychological basis of state voluntarily
IV	Political	(D)	Next to Kinship, this factor helped in teaching reverence and obedience to people

(a) I-B, II-D, IV-A, IV-C
(b) I-C, II-B, III-D, IV-A
(c) I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D
(d) I-A, II-C, III-D, IV-B

133. Who said "The first of all societies, in beast, bird and man is family...."
(a) Henry Maine (b) MacIver
(c) Rousseau (d) Both (a) and (b)

134. Which statements can be associated with MacIver?
(a) "Kinship created society, society at length creates state"
(b) "The natural authority of the paternal families prepared the way for the tribal chief."
(c) "It is probably not true that state developed directly from the patriarchal family. Family was a social rather than a political unit.....the interests and authority of family were essentially private rather than public".
(d) Both (a) and (b)

135. Who said "The state is the gradual and continuous development of human society out of a grossly imperfect beginning through crude but improving forms of manifestation towards a perfect and universal organisation of mankind"
(a) Burgess (b) Dicey
(c) MacIver (d) Henry Maine

136. The contribution of the Kinship towards the development of the evolution of state is
(a) It produced the institution of religion
(b) It produced the institution of property
(c) It produced family, which is an important link in the process of the evolution of the state
(d) Both (a) and (b)

137. Which of the following statements represent the contribution of religion towards the origin of state?
(a) Religion gave the concept of sin
(b) Religion laid down the procedure of worship
(c) Common religion reinforced the sense of unity and respect for authority.
(d) None of the above

138. The contribution of property towards the origin of state

(a) Property created respect for religion
(b) Every family needed property
(c) The institution of property helped the nomadic tribes to settle permanently on a particular territory
(d) Property raised the standard of living people

139. The contribution of force towards the origin of state was that
(a) Force had no contributory role in the evolution of state.
(b) Force helped in giving rise democracy
(c) MacIver's force was used to conquer new territories
(d) In the primitive societies, the use of force helped to defend the state from within and without and to uphold its authority

140. The earlier states first developed in the
(a) Mountains (b) Fertile river valleys
(c) European islands (d) None of the above

141. The common feature of the Oriental states are
(a) They had despotic monarchies
(b) People enjoyed no rights or liberty
(c) People hand two main duties, submission to the authority of King and payment of taxes.
(d) All the above

142. The role of Oriental empires is
(a) They infused in the people a sense of obedience to authority
(b) They brought forward the disadvantages of monarchies
(c) They had no significant role to play
(d) None of the above.

143. The first city states were established in
(a) Germany by the Germans
(b) England by English (c) Greece by the Greeks
(d) Egypt by the Egyptians

144. The ancient Civilisation took its birth in
(a) Europe (b) Oriental Empires
(c) Asia (d) America

145. Which were the two famous city states of ancient times?
(a) Rome and Venice (b) London and Birmingham
(c) Oslo and Gottenborg (d) Athens and Sparta

146. The Greek city states regarded
(a) Slavery as a natural institution
(b) Slavery as an unnatural institution
(c) Slavery as a cruel institution
(d) Slavery as an unnecessary institution

147. The Roman Empire was founded in 753 B.C. by union of several living tribes on the fertile plains of
(a) Tigris (b) Tibef
(c) Niger (d) None of the above

148. The Greek ideals of liberty, democracy and the local independence were substituted by the Roman ideals of
(a) Unity (b) Order
(c) Universal law (d) Cosmopolitanism
(e) All the above

149. First of all, Rome was

(a) An empire
(b) A monarchic city-state
(c) A democratic city-state
(d) A republican state

150. The world owes it to Rome for giving the first
(a) Republican state (b) Monarchic state
(c) Well organized and well-governed state
(d) None of the above

151. Which of the following constitute Roman political legacy?
(a) Roman empire nursed the political ideals like unity, order, law, etc.
(b) Though Rome fell, yet it has taught the world that a vast empire inhabited by people with cultures, customs, languages could also be stable & well organised
(c) Sovereignty and citizenship were worked out by Rome and her methods of binding divergent nations into political unity have never been surpassed
(d) None of the above

152. During the monarchical period only the following had the share in political authority in the city-state of Rome.
(a) The landless peasants
(b) The nobility, called the patricians.
(c) The common people known as Plebeians
(d) The workers

153. Which of the following is the contribution of the Roman Empire to Political Science?
(a) The concept of Law of Nations
(b) Liberty (c) Art and Philosophy
(d) Democratic traditions

154. The decline of Roman Empire besides internal decay was caused by the invasions
(a) Teutons (b) Macedonia
(c) Greek city states (d) None of the above

155. The next stage in the evolution of state after fall of Roman Empire) was
(a) Feudal state (b) Oriental Empire
(c) Nation-state (d) City state

156. Which of the following is/are the features of the feudal states?
(a) They were based on hierarchy which itself was based on ownership of land
(b) Sovereign authority was divided
(c) Roman legal codes were replaced by customs and traditions
(d) All the above.

157. Feudal hierarchy consisted of
(a) Emperor, King, Tenants-in-chief, Tenants, Vassals and Serfs
(b) King, Tenants in Chief, Tenants Serfs and Vassals
(c) King, Tenants, Tenants-in-chief, Serfs and Vassals
(d) Emperor, King, Tenants, Tenants-in-chief, Vassals and Serfs

158. Feudal state was not a state at all because
(a) Feudal states did not possess definite territory
(b) It did not enjoin notions of common citizenship, common law and undivided loyalty the central authority of the state
(c) Feudal states did not have central Sovereign
(d) None of the above

159. The growth of nation states in modern era is attributable directly to
(a) Fall of Roman Empire
(b) Political consciousness of Teutons

(c) The emergence of commercialism and industrialism
(d) All the above

160. The rise of nation states helped the growth of
(a) International law (b) Theory of sovereignty
(c) Equality of states (d) All the above

161. The nation-state first of all began as
(a) An absolute monarchy
(b) Centralised authority
(c) Democracy (d) None of the above

162. The modern nation state is characterised by
(a) Integrated territory with a unified central control
(b) Hierarchy based on land
(c) Democracy (d) None of the above

163. Nations states were first of all established in
(a) Sweden and Norway (b) Spain and Norway
(c) England and France (d) Denmark and Spain

164. The modern state is a
(a) Feudal state (b) City state
(c) Oriental Empire (d) Nation state

165. The future state will be
(a) The city state (b) A nation state
(c) A feudal state
(d) A world state/world federation

166. Who said "The state, then has not existed from all eternity There have been societies that did without it, that had no conception of state and state power. At a certain stage of economic development, which was necessarily bound up with the cleavage of society into classes, the state became a necessity owing to this challenge"
(a) Marx (b) Gramsci
(c) Engels (d) MacIver

167. --------gave clear Marxian views with regard to the origin of state in his famous book, "Origin of the family, private property and the state".
(a) Engels (b) Marx
(c) Lenin (d) Gramsci

168. According to Engles
(a) The state is a natural institution
(b) State is above society
(c) State is merely an instrument of the dominant economic class and is used to maintain it's rule
(d) Both (b) and (c)

169. According to Marx
(a) "Philosophers have sought to interpret the world; what matters however is to change it"
(b) "Virtue is knowledge"
(c) "The state is individual writ large"
(d) "The state is natural and necessary"

170. "The workers have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Workers of the world unite" is said by whom?
(a) Marks (b) Kant
(c) Hegal (d) Lenin

171. The Book named---------is not written by the Marx

(a) Das Capital (b) Communist Manifesto
(c) Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy
(d) The Republic

172. In the opinion of Engels
(a) State came into existence, at a certain juncture of historical development with the class division and class struggle in society, and it will wither away in a classless society
(b) State has existed right from the beginning
(c) State is a product of contract among people
(d) None of the above

173. Lenin was
(a) A Pluralist turned Socialist
(b) A Marxist (c) A great revolutionary leader of working class and led the first successful socialist revolution and established a socialist state.
(d) Both B and C.

174. Lenin has expressed his views, on origin of state in his book.
(a) The Republic
(b) Emergence of Socialism
(c) The state and Revolution
(d) The Socialist state and Revolution

175. In the words of Lenin
(a) "State, then, has not existed from all eternity".
(b) "The state is a product and a manifestation of the irreconcilability of class antagonisms. The existence of state proves that the class antagonisms are irreconcilable".
(c) "The state has been for long, since the formation of societies"
(d) All the above

176. Lenin made an important contribution by
(a) Explaining the origin of a Socialist state and the theory and practice of revolutions and the nature of a working class state
(b) Explaining the theory of abrupt overthrow of the state.
(c) Giving anarchist doctrine of state
(d) (a) and (b) Only

177. Who among the following Marxists maintains that state comes into being through the struggle of three kinds of social forces---------social forces which provide leadership, social forces against whom struggle is waged and thirdly some auxiliaries allied forces which give active or passive consent to the leaders?
(a) Marx (b) Lenin
(c) Engels (d) Gramsci

178. Who said "The history of all existing societies is the history of class struggles"
(a) Marx (b) Engels
(c) Lenin (d) Trotsky

179. Which of the following statements can be associated with Marxist Philosophy?
(a) State is a product of class struggle
(b) State is a product of class co-operation
(c) State is a product of evolution
(d) State is a product of religion

180. Which of the following is a prediction by Marx?
(a) The state will wither away ultimately
(b) The state will not wither away

(c) The state will be rid of class struggles
(d) One world state will be formed

181. Marx wanted that
(a) A military dictatorship should be established
(b) A dictatorship of the workers should be established through a proletarian revolution against the bourgeois class
(c) A dictatorship of intellectuals should be established
(d) A dictatorship of landlords should be established

182. In the view of Marx, state is the product of
(a) History (b) Religion
(c) Class struggle (d) None of the above

183. Karl Marx believed that
(a) State is a machine through which the ruling class works for the welfare of the people
(b) State is a machine through which the ruling class can impose it's will on the rest of the people.
(c) The state is man's natural destination
(d) The state is necessary

184. According to Marxian philosophy
(a) The state has never and can never aim at the good of the community
(b) The state has never and can never aim at the common good of the community as a whole, it being the executive committee of bourgeois
(c) The state has never and can never aim at the good of bourgeois.
(d) None of the above

185. Marxian theory firmly believes that
(a) The persons who own the means of production in any society control not only the economic life of society, but they also control the political and social institutions of the society
(b) The persons who own the means of production neither control the social institutions nor the political institutions
(c) The persons who own the means of production in any society also control the political institutions
(d) The persons who own the means of production in any society do not control the social institutions

186. Marx believed that the apparatus of force which is an essential feature of the state always acts in the favour of
(a) Proletariat (b) Workers
(c) Ruling class (d) All the above

187. Marx characterized the modern society as
(a) Communistic (b) Socialistic
(c) Capitalistic (d) Feudalistic

188. According to Marx the history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of
(a) Class struggles (b) Classes
(c) Struggles/Wars (d) Nations

189. According to Marxist philosophy the class struggle ends when
(a) Welfare state is established
(b) Feudal state is established
(c) Capitalist state is established
(d) Dictatorship of proletariat is established

190. Karl Marx believed in
(a) Peaceful transformation

- (b) Violent revolution
- (c) Revolution
- (d) Non-violent revolution

191. Marxian theory holds that state is a product of class struggle. In modern bourgeoisie society the class struggle is between
- (a) Freeman and Slave
- (b) Owners of means of production
- (c) Owners of means of production and serfs
- (d) Capitalist & workers

192. According to Marx, the dictatorship of Proletariat will be
- (a) Permanent
- (b) For a transitional period, until the state withers away
- (c) Rule of philosopher king
- (d) Established through non-violent revolution

ANSWERS

1.	(a)	2.	(a)	3.	(a)	4.	(d)	5.	(a)
6.	(d)	7.	(d)	8.	(b)	9.	(d)	10.	(c)
11.	(d)	12.	(b)	13.	(d)	14.	(c)	15.	(c)
16.	(b)	17.	(d)	18.	(a)	19.	(d)	20.	(a)
21.	(a)	22.	(a)	23.	(c)	24.	(a)	25.	(d)
26.	(d)	27.	(a)	28.	(b)	29.	(a)	30.	(b)
31	(d)	32.	(b)	33.	(b)	34.	(a)	35.	(a)
36.	(b)	37.	(b)	38.	(d)	39.	(a)	40.	(c)
41.	(c)	42.	(d)	43.	(c)	44.	(c)	45.	(a)
46.	(b)	47.	(d)	48.	(c)	49.	(c)	50	(a)
51.	(a)	52.	(c)	53.	(b)	54.	(d)	55.	(a)
56.	(d)	57.	(a)	58.	(d)	59.	(d)	60.	(b)
61.	(c)	62.	(b)	63.	(a)	64.	(a)	65.	(d)
66.	(b)	67.	(d)	68.	(a)	69.	(a)	70.	(d)
71.	(a)	72.	(d)	73.	(d)	74.	(a)	75.	(c)
76.	(d)	77	(c)	78.	(d)	79.	(b)	80	(d)
81.	(b)	82.	(c)	83.	(c)	84.	(d)	85.	(d)
86.	(a)	87.	(a)	88.	(a)	89.	(c)	90.	(b)
91.	(d)	92.	(a)	93.	(a)	94.	(d)	95.	(d)
96.	(a)	97.	(a)	98.	(b)	99.	(d)	100.	(c)
101.	(a)	102.	(c)	103.	(c)	104.	(c)	105.	(d)
106.	(c)	107.	(a)	108.	(b)	109.	(b)	110.	(c)
111.	(c)	112.	(a)	113.	(c)	114.	(d)	115.	(b)
116.	(a)	117.	(b)	118.	(c)	119.	(d)	120.	(a)
121.	(b)	122.	(b)	123.	(a)	124.	(b)	125.	(b)
126.	(a)	127.	(a)	128	(b)	129.	(c)	130.	(d)
131.	(d)	132.	(a)	133.	(b)	134.	(d)	135.	(a)
136.	(c)	137.	(c)	138.	(c)	139.	(d)	140.	(b)
141.	(d)	142.	(a)	143.	(c)	144.	(b)	145.	(d)
146.	(a)	147.	(b)	148.	(e)	149.	(b)	150	(c)
151.	(d)	152.	(c)	153.	(a)	154.	(a)	155	(a)
156.	(d)	157.	(a)	158.	(b)	159.	(c)	160.	(d)
161.	(a)	162.	(a)	163.	(c)	164.	(d)	165.	(d)
166.	(c)	167.	(a)	168.	(c)	169.	(a)	170.	(a)

171.	(d)	172.	(a)	173.	(d)	174	(c)	175.	(b)
176.	(d)	177	(d)	178	(a)	179.	(a)	180	(a)
181.	(b)	182.	(c)	183.	(b)	184	(b)	185.	(a)
186	(c)	187.	(c)	188	(a)	189	(d)	190	(b)
191	(d)	192.	(b)						

3. THEORIES OF FUNCTIONS OF STATE

1. "The ultimate aim of the state is the perfection of humanity, the civilization of mankind and establishment of virtue and morality on earth" is a statement by
   (a) Laski (b) Aristotle
   (c) Burgess (d) MacIver
2. Which of the following theories is not related with the functions of state?
   (a) Anarchist theory of state
   (b) Individualist theory of state
   (c) Social contract theory
   (d) General Welfare Theory
3. Which of the following theories is concerned with the nature and functions of state
   (a) The theory of Socialism
   (b) The theory of Divine Right of kings
   (c) Historical Theory (d) None of the above
4. Who said "state comes into existence originating in the bare needs of life and continuing in existence for the sake of good life?
   (a) Plato (b) Aristotle
   (c) Saint Augustine (d) None of the above
5. Greek philosophers gave supreme importance to
   (a) Individual (b) State
   (c) community (d) King
6. Which of the following functions were performed by Greek city state?
   (a) Social functions (b) Religious functions
   (c) Political functions (d) All the above
7. "State is prior to individual" is a statement made by
   (a) Aristotle (b) Hobbes
   (c) Laski (d) Plato
8. For---------state is an end and an individual is a means to that end
   (a) The Anarchists (b) The Individualists
   (c) The Idealists (d) The Socialists
9. The idealist philosophers defy and glorify
   (a) An individual (b) Parliament
   (c) The state (d) None of the above
10. The other name of Idealist theory is
    (a) Divine right theory (b) Metaphysical theory
    (c) Material welfare theory
    (d) Physical theory
11. According to the Idealists the state is
    (a) A moral organism having a will and personality of its own
    (b) A divine substance
    (c) A metaphysical organism
    (d) None of the above
12. According to the Idealists

(a) The state is all natural, unnecessary and highest form
(b) The state is all man made, necessary and highest form
(c) The state is all natural, necessary and highest form
(d) The state is all man made and unnecessary

13. Who said "State is the march of God on earth. It represents the social consciousness and to obey the state is to obey your best self"?
(a) Hegel (b) T.H. Green
(c) Laski (d) None of the above

14. Which of the following statements is not related with Idealists theory of the state?
(a) Idealist believe that the individual can achieve the end of his existence in and through the state
(b) Individual should render unquestioned obedience to the state
(c) Whatever the state does, it does for the good of the individual
(d) State has got full authority, but the individual also possesses rights against the state

15. Which said "There is nothing above the sate, nothing beyond it, nothing besides it"?
(a) Hegel (b) Hitler
(c) Napoleon (d) Green

16. The idealist view of superiority of individual was put into effect by
(a) Nazis (b) Fascists
(c) French Revolutionaries
(d) Both (a) and (b)

17. Which of the following statement is not related with Anarchists theory?
(a) State is an embodiment of force and a class instrument of oppression in the hands of property owners who exploit and suppress the workers and the common people
(b) Men have an inherent cooperative instinct in them
(c) Anarchism is an anti-state theory
(d) State is needed to promote mutualism

18. Who among the following is exponent of anarchism?
(a) Proudhon (b) Kropotkin
(c) Bakunin (d) All the above

19. The theory of individualism, flourished mainly in the 18th and early 19th century is also known as
(a) Negative liberalism
(b) Theory of laissez faire
(c) Theory of police state
(d) All the above

20. Individualists regard state as
(a) An unnecessary evil (b) A necessary evil
(c) Necessary (d) None of the above

21. Negative liberalists favour
(a) Individual (b) Society
(c) State (d) Community

22. Liberty is defined in terms of
(a) Freedom to live (b) Free choice
(c) Free choice to the community as whole
(d) Cannot say

23. Who among the following is not a supporter of Individualism?
(a) Spencer (b) Adam Smith
(c) Plato (d) J.S. Mill

24 Who among the following is a supporter of negative liberalism

(a) Bentham (b) Plato
(c) MacIver (d) Laski

25. Match the following political thinkers with the ground on which they justified Individualism
I Adam Smith A Scientific Defence
II Bentham B Ethical Defence
III Spencer CPsychological Defence
IV J.S. Mill D Economic defence
(a) I-B, II-C, II-D, IV-A (b) I-D, II-B, III-A, IV-C
(c) I-D, II-C, III-A, IV-B (d) I-B, II-A, III-D, IV-C

26. Negative liberals regard state as
(a) Welfare institution (b) Family institution
(c) Negative institution performing police functions only
(d) Both (b) and (c)

27. The two main features of Individualism are
(a) It demands curtailment of the functions of state to the minimum and maximum liberty to the individual
(b) It demands minimum liberty for the individual and increased functions for state
(c) It demands curtailment of the function of state to some extent and minimum liberty to individuals
(d) It demands curtailment of functions of state and maximum liberty to 'adults'.

28. According to the individualists, the functions of the state should be
I Providing defence against external aggression
II Maintenance of Law and order and there by protection of person and property
III Enforcement of contracts
IV Interference in the customs of the people
V To provide basic necessities to all its citizens.
(a) All the above
(b) All the above except IV
(c) Only I, II and III
(d) Only I, II and V

29. Individualists regard state as an evil because
(a) It is not of Divine origin
(b) It encroaches upon the liberty of the individual
(c) It is unable to curtail crimes in the society
(d) It favours the growth of criminals in the society

30. Besides, being an evil, state is rendered necessary, by the individualists since it
(a) Helps in the growth and development of individuals
(b) Grants rights to the citizens
(c) Maintains public order by punishing criminals and law beakers *i.e.*, curbs antisocial activities by certain individuals
(d) Both (a) and (b)

31. Ethical defence of Individualism maintains that
(a) Individual can realize the ends of his existence best when state interference is the least
(b) An individual can have a harmonious growth of his faculties and potentialities in an atmosphere of free competition.
(c) An individual knows his interests best and can realize them only in the absence of state
(d) Both (a) and (b).

32. Adam Smith justified individualism on economic grounds in his book.

(a) 'Economy of Nations'
(b) 'Wealth of Nations' (c) 'Individualism'
(c) None of the above

33. Which of the following statements are related with economic defence of Individualism?
(I) The economic forces of demand and supply should be given free play
(II) Free economic competition stimulates production, regulates prices and makes possible free play of capital.
(III) The main guiding principle is the self-interest. The self-interest of the consumer will lead to demand for things and the self-interest of the producer will induce him to produce the same at the least possible cost.
(a) All the above (b) Only I and II
(c) Only I and III (d) None of the above

34. Which of the following laws does Spencer apply on human society to justify individualism on scientific grounds?
(a) Law of survival of the fittest?
(b) Laws of Nature (c) Laws for survival
(c) Laws to run the state

35. Duty assigned to the state by Adam Smith include
(a) To interfere in the economic transactions
(b) To keep away from the economic deals
(c) To provide free and open market and to check that fraud and treachery are not practised
(d) All the above

36. The views of ____ are based on Hedonism
(a) Bentham (b) Adam Smith
(c) Spencer (d) None of the above

37. Who said "Nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign masters, pain and pleasure. It is for them alone to point out what we ought to do as well as to determine what we shall do".

38. According to Bentham and other Utilitarians
(a) Individual welfare should be the main principle and state is to be only a means towards that end
(b) Individual welfare should be the main principle and state is an end
(c) State is an end while individual is a means to that end
(d) Both (b) and (c)

39. Which of the following statement is associated with utilitarian view?
(a) The main purpose of the state is greatest happiness of the greatest number
(b) The main purpose of the state is the greatest happiness of the least people
(c) The main purpose of the state is the maximum number
(d) The main purpose of the state is the minimum happiness of the minimum number

40. -----------provides best exposition of liberal concept of the nature and functions of state.
(a) Rousseau (b) Adam Smith
(c) John Locke (d) Bentham

41. "The state is away of regulating human conduct and it prescribes rules of behaviour by which men regulate their lives" is a statement made by
(a) Locke (b) Laski
(c) MacIver (d) Rousseau

42. According to Garner, the rise of Individualism can be attributed to
(a) The evils of over government in Europe
(b) The need for change

(c) The success of Mercantilism
(d) None of the above

43. ------------advocated active regulation and protection of commerce and industry by government
(a) Individualism (b) Mercantilism
(c) Utilitarianism (d) All the above

44. Mercantilism received its death blow at the hands of
(a) Europeans (b) Sociologists
(c) French School of Economists headed by Quesney
(d) Asian School of Economics

45. J.S. Mill made a powerful defence of Individualism in his essay
(a) On Liberty (b) Individualism
(c) On Individualism (d) On Economics

46. Which agencies of the government are justifiable, according to the theory of the Individualism?
(a) Protective and welfare agencies such as education, railways, post, telegraph, etc.
(b) Only welfare agencies such as police, education, law courts, etc.
(c) Only protective agencies such as police, armed forces, and law courts
(d) Neither protective nor welfare

47. Who said state is regarded as a necessity by the individualist simply because of the inherent egoism of man, which leads him to disregard the rights of his fellowmen for his own selfish purposes"
(a) Prof. Laski (b) Prof. Garner
(c) Prof. Gilchrist (d) MacIver

48. According to Bentham
(a) The state has a social utility and therefore its existence is justified. Its bases, objectives and functions should be measured by the criteria of its social utility
(b) The object and purpose of the state is to promote the greatest happiness of the greatest number
(c) The functions of the government should be based on the principle of maximum happiness to minimum number
(d) Both (a) and (b)

49. ---------said business of government is to promote the happiness of the society by rewarding and punishing
(a) Sabine (b) Bentham
(c) Green (d) J.S. Mill

50. According to-------"An excess of government is to strives for the development of some portion of the bodily or mental faculties when it deprives one from doing what one is inclined to do or from acting on one's judgement of what is desirable."
(a) J.S. Mill (b) Bentham
(c) Laski (d) Adam Smith

51. Mill objects to the interference of state on these grounds. They are:
I When the thing to be done, is to be done only by the individual
II State is a necessary evil
III When the thing to be done is likely to be better done by individuals than by the government
IV Leaving too many things to government means adding unnecessarily to its power.
(a) II and III (b) I, II and III
(c) III and IV (d) III, and IV

52. According to------------, "The forces behind the process of historical development of the welfare state have been varied and complex. Fear of a social revolution, the need for a law abiding labour force, the struggle for power between political parties and pressure groups, a demand to remove some of the social costs of change for example industrial accidents from the backs of the worker and the social conscience of the rich all played a part".
(a) Galbraith (b) Titmuss
(c) Dunham (d) J.S. Mill

53. Which of the following factors attributed to the change in the Liberal view?
I Need for a strong agency to bring equilibrium in the crises ridden capitalist society
II Revolutionary movements of the working class.
III Complexity of the socio-economic order
IV Grant of democratic rights and adult franchise to the general public
(a) Only I and II (b) Only I and III
(c) Only II and III (d) All the above

54. Who among the following is not an exponent of positive Liberalism?
(a) Mill (b) Green
(c) Lindsay (d) Spencer

55. Who among the following gave the philosophy of positive state?
(a) Bentham (b) Adam Smith
(c) Spencer (d) Laski

56. The main feature of the theory of positive state functions entrusts to state
(a) Social, economic, moral and cultural functions
(b) Social, religious, political functions
(c) Governing functions only
(d) Both (b) and (c)

57. Another feature of positive liberalism is that it regards the state as
(a) An unnecessary evil (b) An agency with authority to interfere in the affairs of its citizens
(c) A necessary evil
(d) An agency of the individual and social welfare and a guardian of the common interest of the society

58. The theory of positive liberalism is called
(a) Theory of welfare state
(b) Revisionist Liberalism
(c) Reformist Liberalism
(d) All the above.

59. ----------divided the functions of the state mainly into categories creative and prohibitive
(a) J.S. Mill (b) James Mill
(c) MacIver (d) None of the above

60. Mill gave an idea of the functions of state in his book
(a) Preface to Political Economy
(b) Modern state (c) Welfare state
(d) None of the above

61. Mill maintained that al the welfare functions would be performed by
(a) A king
(b) A non-representative government
(c) A representative government
(d) None of the above

62. Green explains his theory of state in his book named

(a) Principles of Political Obligation
(b) Principles of Politics
(c) Grammar of Politics (d) None of the above

63. In the opinion of Green
(a) The rational basis of the state is 'Will' and not 'Force'
(b) The function of the government is to maintain conditions of life in which morality shall be possible"
(c) The aim of man is self-realisation
(d) All the above

64. In the view of Green, the three greatest obstacles to freedom are
(a) Religion, ignorance and poverty
(b) Family, government, religion
(c) Ignorance, drunkenness and poverty
(d) Both (a) and (b)

65. "The state is regulating directly and indirectly, to secure common needs at the level which the society as a whole deems essential to the fulfilment of its general end" is a statement by
(a) Green (b) Laski
(c) MacIver (d) None of the above

66. Mill maintained that all the welfare functions could be performed by
(a) A king since he is largely obeyed
(b) A non-representative government which possesses coercive powers
(c) A representative government so that power may not be misused
(d) None of the above

67. The important works of J.S. Mill include
(a) Essay on Liberty
(b) Considerations on Representative Government
(c) The Subjection of Women
(d) All the above

68. Who among the following regarded state as a medium of personal and social development of the individual?
(a) J.S. Mill (b) T.H. Green
(c) James Mill (d) MacIver

69. Poor Law Act was enacted for the well being of poor in
(a) England (b) France
(c) America (d) Germany

70. The modern state is
(a) Welfare state (b) Police state
(c) City state (d) None of the above

71. Green explains his theory of state in his book named
(a) Principles of Political Obligation
(b) Principles of Politics
(c) Grammar of Politics
(d) None of the above

72. In the opinion of Green
(a) The rational basis of state is 'Will' not 'force'
(b) The function of the government is to maintain conditions of life in which morality shall be possible
(c) The aim of man is self realization
(d) All the above

73. The functions of state according to Green, should be
    (a) To remove the hindrances to the development of human personality
    (b) To maintain the external conditions necessary for the inner development of human personality
    (c) To regulate the rights of its citizens
    (d) All the above
74. The views of T.H. Green are influenced by the ideas of
    (a) Kant (b) Hegel
    (c) Plato (d) All the above
75. "The state is an institution for the promotion of common good" is a statement by
    (a) Laski (b) T.H. Green
    (c) Hegel (d) None of the above
76. The supporters of General Welfare Theory do not believe that
    (a) Police duty is not the sole mission of state
    (b) State should develop nation's wealth and well being
    (c) State should work for the social and economic programme of nation
    (d) State should follow the laissez faire policy
77. A welfare state performs
    (a) Protective functions
    (b) Only welfare functions
    (c) Both protective and welfare functions
    (d) None of the above
78. Who said "When the state concerns itself with the quality of food, the protection of child welfare, the safeguarding of the unemployed against industrial insecurity, the provision of education opportunity; all these services are provided at the expense of minority tax payers it is rhetorical; exaggeration to regard it as a class instrument"?
    (a) Laski (b) MacIver
    (c) Bentham (d) None of the above
79. Which of the following books is not written by Laski?
    (a) Lectures on Jurisprudence
    (b) A Grammar of Politics
    (c) An Introduction to Politics
    (d) The state in theory and practice
80. Laski entrusts-----------functions to state and maintains that welfare functions of state is the price the rich have to pay to the poor for their security.
    (a) Economic (b) Social
    (c) Political (d) None of the above
81. Which of the following statement is not associated with Laski?
    (a) He pleads for state intervention in the production and distribution of essential commodities
    (b) He believes that in societies where state is performing welfare functions and serving the common interests of society, a revolution will not occur
    (c) He had consistent faith in the democratic state and maintained that the functions of the state have increased with the availability of voting rights to more and more people
    (d) All the above
    (e) Only (a) and (b)
82. Laski traced the historical evolution of the theory and practice of liberalism in his book named
    (a) Theory and practice of Liberalism

(b) Liberalism-------a Historical View
(c) Rise of European Liberalism
(d) None of the above

83. According to MacIver the twin functions of the state are
(a) Grant of rights to the individual
(b) To respect personality
(c) To maintain order
(d) (b) and (c)

84. Which of the following book is written by MacIver
(a) Modern state (b) Modern Welfare state
(c) Theory and Practice of Liberalism
(d) Theory and Practice of state

85. MacIver's view of state is tinged with
(a) Idealism (b) Pluralism
(c) Utilitarianism (d) None of the above

86. According to MacIver, the sphere of state action should be determined by
(a) What state is able to do?
(b) What state can do as an organ?
(c) What state can do as an organ of the community?
(d) What state is permitted to do by influential people in society?

87. Who said "The business of the state is that of protection of order and of furtherance of the common interest within the limits of its means"
(a) R.M. MacIver (b) Harold Laski
(c) Bentham (d) Lipson

88. In the words of MacIver
(a) State has the function of governance
(b) We should not expect a revolution in any state where the class excluded from the full benefits of ownership is receiving a continuous addition to its material well being"
(c) State is an instrument of social man
(d) All the above

89. MacIver has viewed the state functions within the whole area of
(a) Politics (b) Society
(c) Individual (d) None of the above

90. ----------maintains that the modern liberal democratic state has become an industrial state
(a) Duncan (b) Macpherson
(c) Galbraith (d) Fourier

91. According to MacIver, 'There are things which are not Caesars'; it refers to
(a) The material things which Caesar did not possess
(b) The definite limits of political control recognized by MacIver
(c) The prohibited area outside common man's sphere
(d) Can't say

92. MacIver says that there are some functions which the state cannot perform properly, so these should not be performed by state. They are
I State should not control opinion
II State should not control morality and religion
III State should not try to control customs and fashion
IV State should not perform the function of protection
(a) Only I and III (b) Only I and II
(c) I, II and III
(d) None of the above

93. MacIver describes proper functions of the state under ----broad heads
(a) Two (b) Four
(c) Five (d) Three

94. The categories of functions of state (according to MacIver) are
(a) Development, order, and protection
(b) Education, religion and protection
(c) Order, protection, conservation and development
(d) None of the above

95. Which of the following is/are functions concerning "Order"?
I Establishment and control of the forms of communication
II Definition of political powers and spheres of authority
III Exercise of police function
IV Definition of general rights and obligations of citizenship, persons and association
(a) All the above (b) All except I
(c) All except III (d) All except IV

96. Which of the following do not come under the category of "Protection" (as demarcated by MacIver)?
(a) Exercise of police functions
(b) Securing life and property
(c) Assurance for the whole community of minimum standards of decent living
(d) All of the above

97. Who among the following first used the word "Socialism"?
(a) Joad (b) Robert Owen
(c) Marx (d) Saint Simon

98. According to----------"Socialism is like a hat that has lost it shape, because everybody wears it"
(a) Joad (b) Laski
(c) MacIver (d) None of the above

99. The term socialism is derived from the word
(a) Socio (b) Socius
(c) Socious (d) None of the above

100. The word "socious" from which the term socialism is derived means
(a) Government (b) Socialism
(c) Society (d) State

101. The socialists favour
(a) Free economy
(b) Economic Planning by the state
(c) Economic Planning by the individuals
(d) No Economic Planning

102. Which of the following statement is correct?
(a) The socialists do not want state control over all the means of production
(b) The socialists advocate abolition of state control
(c) The socialists advocate state control over all the means of production
(d) The socialists favour private control over all the means of production

103. The socialists advocate that state should perform
(a) The minimum possible functions
(b) A few functions
(c) Only political functions
(d) The maximum functions

104. The aim of socialism is

(a) The maximum political welfare of all
(b) The maximum moral welfare of all
(c) The maximum economic welfare of all
(d) The maximum religious welfare of all

105. Which of the following statement is correct?
(a) The socialists believe in the nationalization of large scale industries
(b) The socialists do not believe in nationalization at all
(c) The socialists believe that there should be no state interference in the economic activities of the individuals
(d) The socialists believe that large scale industries should be left in the hands of the capitalists

106. The Socialists are against
(a) The social security system
(b) Equal distribution of wealth
(c) Collective ownership and collective management
(d) Unrestricted competition, unnecessary advertisement, production of luxury goods and appropriation of high profits by the rich

107. Who among the following is not supporter of Socialism?
(a) Robert Owen (b) Spencer
(c) Saint Simon (d) Reynaud

108. To denote his theories Marx used the word
(a) Fabien Socialism (b) Socialism
(c) Utopian socialism (d) Marxism

109. Which of the following terms describe socialism of Robert Owen and Saint Simon?
(a) Utopianism
(b) Conservative socialism
(c) Scientific Socialism (d) None of the above

110. The state socialists believe that socialism is the complement of
(a) Totalitarianism (b) Communism
(c) Democracy (d) Dictatorship

111. The state socialist believe that
(a) Economic democracy must precede political democracy
(b) Economic democracy must not precede political democracy
(c) Political democracy must precede economic democracy
(d) Economic democracy is impossible

112. The Socialists believe that
(a) Nationalisation of industry is not an effective method of replacing the capitalis system
(b) Nationalisation of industry is harmful
(c) Nationalisation of industry is the only effective method of replacing the capitalis system
(d) Nationalisation of industry should be condemned

113. Which of the following statement is correct?
(a) The socialists want to run industry for the purpose of ministering to the needs community, and not with the object of making profit for individuals
(b) The socialist want to run industry for making profits for the state
(c) The socialist want to run industry for making profits for the party
(d) None of the above

114. Socialism is for:
(a) The establishment of totalitarian society

- (b) The removal of poverty and privileges, vice and crime and other social vices from the society and establish a new socio economic order where there will be equal opportunities for all
- (c) The abolition of religion
- (d) The abolition of wealth

115. Which of the following is not an essential function of state?
    - (a) Maintenance of law and order
    - (b) Giving punishment to the criminal
    - (c) Provision for education
    - (d) The determination of the political duties, privileges and relations of citizens
116. Which of the following is an essential function of state?
    - (a) Regulation of trade and industry
    - (b) Administration of justice
    - (c) Regulation of labour
    - (d) State management of airways and railways
117. Which of the following is an optional function?
    - (a) Defence of state from external aggression
    - (b) Defence of state from Internal insurrection
    - (c) Water and Electric supply
    - (d) Deregulation of coinage and currency
118. The optional functions of state are
    - (a) Necessary for the continued existence of state
    - (b) Necessary for civil and political liberty of the individuals
    - (c) Necessary for the protection of the life, liberty and property of individuals
    - (d) Non-essential for the existence of states
119. The essential/fundamental functions of state are
    - (a) Not necessary for the maintenance of the individual liberty and security
    - (b) Undertaken by the state for the promotion of the social welfare of the citizens
    - (c) Necessary for the continued existence of the state
    - (d) Performed on voluntary basis
120. Which of the following is a compulsory function of the state
    - (a) Imposition of taxation
    - (b) Poor houses and orphanages
    - (c) Sanitation and medical health
    - (d) Maintenance of roads & bridges
121. Which of the following is an optional function of state?
    - (a) Regulation of tariffs
    - (b) Administration of public property
    - (c) Maintenance of public parks
    - (d) Dealings of the state with foreign countries

ANSWERS

1.	(c)	2	(c)	3.	(a)	4.	(b)	5.	(b)
6.	(d)	7.	(a)	8.	(c)	9.	(c)	10.	(b)
11.	(a)	12.	(c)	13.	(a)	14.	(d)	15.	(b)
16.	(d)	17.	(d)	18.	(d)	19.	(d)	20.	(b)
21.	(a)	22.	(b)	23.	(c)	24.	(a)	25.	(c)
26.	(c)	27.	(a)	278.	(c)	29.	(b)	30.	(c)
31.	(d)	32.	(b)	33.	(a)	34.	(a)	35.	(c)
36.	(a)	37.	(c)	38.	(a)	39.	(a)	40.	(c)

41.	(b)	42.	(a)	43.	(b)	44.	(c)	45.	(a)
46.	(c)	47.	(b)	48.	(d)	49.	(b)	50.	(a)
51.	(d)	52.	(b)	53.	(d)	54.	(d)	55.	(d)
56.	(a)	57.	(d)	58.	(d)	59.	(a)	60.	(a)
61.	(c)	62.	(a)	63.	(d)	64.	(c)	65.	(b)
66.	(c)	67.	(d)	68.	(a)	69.	(a)	70.	(a)
71.	(a)	72.	(d)	73.	(d)	74.	(d)	75.	(b)
76.	(d)	77.	(c)	78.	(a)	79.	(a)	80.	(a)
81.	(d)	82.	(c)	83.	(d)	84	(a)	85.	(b)
86.	(b)	87.	(a)	88.	(c)	89.	(b)	90.	(c)
91.	(b)	92.	(c)	93.	(d)	94.	(c)	95.	(c)
96.	(d)	97.	(b)	98.	(a)	99.	(c)	100.	(d)
101.	(d)	102.	(c)	103.	(d)	104.	(c)	105.	(a)
106.	(d)	107.	(b)	108.	(d)	109.	(a)	110.	(c)
111.	(a)	112.	(c)	113.	(a)	114.	(b)	115.	(c)
116.	(b)	117.	(c)	118.	(d)	119.	(c)	120.	(a)
121.	(c)								

4 - SOVEREIGNTY

1. Who described the state as " the highest of all associations which embraces, all the rest"?
   (a) Aristotle (b) Hegel
   (c) Plato (d) Socrates
2. ------has frequently been referred to as the founder of the doctrine of sovereignty.
   (a) Hobbes (b) Bodin
   (c) Locke (d) Rousseau
3. Who gave the following definition of sovereignty in the famous 'De *republica*' as "highest power over citizens and subjects, unrestrained by laws legibus soluta... The chief mark of sovereignty is the power to give law to all citizens generally and singly."
   (a) Jean Bodin (b) Aristotle
   (c) Hegel (d) Hobbes
4. The term sovereignty is derived from Latin word 'Supereanus' which means.
   (a) Unitary (b) Super human being
   (c) Supreme (d) None of the above.
5. The concept of sovereignty
   (a) Is the gift of modern political science
   (b) Is ancient
   (c) Is the result of historical evolution
   (d) None of the above.
6. Romans traced sovereignty in the
   (a) Legislature (b) Emperor
   (c) Body of selected persons
   (d) None.
7. The notion of single ultimate determinate sovereign power was destroyed during
   (a) The 1st World War (b) The Roman period
   (c) The feudal order of middle ages, since the society, at that time was divided into hierarchy based on the ownership of land.
   (d) None of the above.
8. After the dark period of feudalism was over, sovereignty, under the impact of commercial industrialism, was once again vested in the hands of
   (a) A king or an emperor (b) Tenants

(c) Tenant' in chief (d) Romans

9. Who, for the first time, gave a philosophical exposition of the theory of absolute, unlimited and inalienable sovereignty?
   (a) Bodin (b) Hobbes
   (c) Rousseau (d) Aristotle

10. One of the following defined sovereign as "Leviathan' *i.e.,* absolute, final omnipotent and omnicompetent. His commands being law and citizens owe a duty to obey these laws.
   (a) Locke (b) Bodin
   (c) Hobbes (d) Austin

11. Who believed "sovereignty is the supreme political power vested in him whose acts are not subject to any other and whose will cannot be overridden"?
   (a) Grotius (b) Bodin
   (c) Machiavelli (d) Hobbes

12. Modern states are sovereign
   (a) Being subject to law.
   (b) In the sense of being above law
   (c) It means state has the right to maintain its own army.
   (d) Sovereignty means that in every full fledged or independent state, there is an ultimate authority, an authority from which there is no appeal, this authority is both internally and externally supreme.

14. Sovereignty possesses
   (a) Three aspects (b) Two aspects
   (c) Four aspects (d) None of the above

15. Select the aspects of sovereignty
   (a) External and Social (b) Internal and Political
   (c) Internal and External
   (d) External, Religious and Internal

16. Choose the statement associated with the term 'Internal Sovereignty'
   (a) Internal Sovereignty means the presence in every independent state of some person, assembly, or group which has the final power to command and enforces obedience to its authority
   (b) Sovereignty is absolute over all individuals or associations of individuals within the state
   (c) The sovereign issues order to all men and all associations within its areas, it receives orders from none of them
   (d) All the above.

17. A state ceases to be a sovereign if in the international sphere.
   (a) it is independent of other states
   (b) The authority of the state is subject to the international law.
   (c) State accepts certain limitations of international law
   (d) State accepts some obligations under an international treaty

18. Who among the following, first of all developed a systematic doctrine of sovereignty?
   (a) Bodin (b) Austin
   (c) Grotius (d) Aristotle

19. Who said "Sovereignty is commanding power of the state; it is the will of the nation organized in the state; it is the right to give unconditional orders to all individuals in the territory of the state."
   (a) Bodin (b) Austin
   (c) Duguit (d) Grotius

20. Who among the following described sovereignty as "Original, absolute, unlimited power over the individual subjects and over all associations of subjects"?
(a) Burgess (b) Lindsay
(c) Gierke (d) Austin

21. Name the philosopher who first of all recognized every state as equal and independent with supreme jurisdiction over its boundaries
(a) Laski (b) Grotius
(c) Barker (d) Austin

22. Attributes of the traditional doctrine of sovereignty can be summed up as
(a) Absoluteness, universality, inalienability, permanence, indivisibility.
(b) All-comprehensiveness, inalienability, perpetuity, absolute
(c) Absoluteness, perpetuity, superiority, leadership quality
(d) None of the above.

23. Match the attributes of sovereignty with their suitable meanings or statements

(A)	Permanence	(i)	The sovereign has jurisdiction over all persons, things, associations and groups within the state territory.
(B)	Inalienability	(ii)	Sovereign power is absolute, unlimited unrestrained. There is no power greater and higher than the sovereign.
(C)	Indivisibility	(iii)	It continues without any break as long as a state itself lasts.
(D)	Absoluteness	(iv)	Division of sovereignty is tantamount to its death.
(E)	Universality	(v)	State cannot transfer its sovereignty till its own death.

(a) A-V, B-IV, C-II, D-III, E-I
(b) A-III, b-V, C-IV, D-II, E-I
(c) A-I, b-II, C-II, D-IV, E-V
(d) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III, E-V

24. A state loses its sovereignty when
(a) Treaties, international understandings and conventions are made with other states, but are free from any kind of compulsion
(b) It cedes a part of its territory to another state.
(c) The death or dispossession of a king or president occurs
(d) None of the above

25. Who made the following statement "Sovereignty can no more be alienate than a tree can alienate its right to sprout or a man can transfer his life and personality without self-destruction"
(a) Lieber (b) Lindsay
(c) Barker (d) None of the above

26. Which of the following statement was made by Gettell
(a) "If sovereignty is not absolute, no state exists, if sovereignty is divided more than one state exists."
(b) "What is divided in federal system is not sovereignty which resides as a unit in the state as a whole but the exercise of its various powers, which are distributed in accordance with a constitutional system among various governmental organs."
(c) "There cannot be two supreme powers in the same community, if both are to operate on the same objects But there is nothing in nature of political sovereignty to prevent powers from being distributed among different agents for different purposes."
(d) (c) and (a) (e) (a) and (b)

27. The different kinds of sovereignty are
(a) Titular, Legal, Dejure and Defacto
(b) Political, Religious, social, Legal, Defacto

(c) Titular, Legal, Political, Popular, Dejure and Defacto
(d) Religious, Titular, Legal, Popular Dejure and Defacto.

28. What is meant by Titular Sovereignty?
(a) Nominal Sovereignty (b) Social sovereignty
(c) Real Sovereignty (d) Popular Sovereignty

29. Titular sovereign is
(a) The sovereign who enjoys absolute power and is not responsible to anyone
(b) One who enjoys all the legal powers in theory but in actual practice, his powers are enjoyed by some other authority.
(c) A sovereign who enjoys all the powers vested in him by the constitution,
(d) A sovereign who is elected by the Parliament

30. Who among the following is not a titular sovereign?
(a) Queen of Britain (b) Emperor of Japan
(c) President of America (d) President of Pakistan.

31. Which of the following statements about legal sovereignty is/are true?
(a) It represents the lawyer's conception of sovereignty
(b) The body which has the power to issue final commands in the form of laws is the legal sovereign in the state.
(c) This power may be vested in one person or a body of persons *i.e.*, it may be a king, or dictator or Parliament
(d) All the above.

32. Who made the following statement "Legal sovereignty can adjudge an infant of full age, legitimize an illegitimate child if it thinks fit, may make a man judge in his own case"?
(a) Maitland (b) Dicey
(c) Burke (d) Laski

33. Who said "Behind the legal sovereign the lawyer recognizes, there is another sovereign to whom the legal sovereign must bow."
(a) Dicey (b) Lindsay
(c) Maitland (d) Rousseau

34. The statement in Q.33 refers to
(a) Dejure Sovereign (b) Defacto Sovereign
(c) Political Sovereign (d) Popular Sovereign

35. Political Sovereign consists of
(a) The electorate (b) The public opinion
(c) The people (d) The electorate plus all other influences in a state which help in moulding public opinion.

36. Select the false statement from below.
(a) Political sovereign is unorganised
(b) Political sovereign is determinate
(c) Political sovereign is indeterminate
(d) Both (a) & (c)

37. What is meant by Popular Sovereignty?
(a) It means council of ministers are custodians of sovereignty
(b) That ultimate authority rests with the people.
(c) That sovereignty belongs to the legislators
(d) That sovereignty belongs to the aristocrats

38. Who said, "Unorganised public opinion, however powerful, is not sovereignty, unless it is clothed in legal form, more so than the informal or unofficial resolution of the members of legislative body in law"
(a) Garner (b) Gilchritst

(c) Gettell (d) Dicey

39. Select the false statement from below
    (a) Dejure sovereignty means sovereignty in law
    (b) Defacto sovereignty means sovereignty in fact
    (c) The distinction between Dejure and Defacto is made in times of revolution or war when the legally constituted government is overthrown and a new authority assumes powers by force having no claim to power.
    (d) The difference between dejure and defacto sovereignty is permanent *i.e.*, defacto sovereignty even after lapse of sometime cannot gain dejure sovereignty.

40 Dejure sovereign is
    (a) The king of a country
    (b) Parliament of a Country
    (c) The lawful sovereign who has the legal right to govern and command obedience
    (d) The judiciary which interprets laws

41. Defacto sovereign refers to
    (a) The Prime Minister of a country
    (b) The lawful ruler of a country
    (c) A person or body of persons who actually exercises power or who for the time being is able to enforce obedience of to whose commands voluntary obedience is given by the bulk of the people
    (d) The king who has inherited his throne as per the law.

42. Who among the following refused to recognize the distinction between dejure and defacto sovereignty?
    (a) Aristotle (b) Laski
    (c) Austin (d) Bodin

43. Who said "The sovereign has neither rights nor duties"?
    (a) Austin (b) Hobbes
    (c) Laski (d) Spinoza

44. Who propounded the Legal/Monistic theory of sovereignty?
    (a) Austin (b) Laski
    (c) Hobbes (d) Gierke

45. Austin discussed his theory of sovereignty in his book named
    (a) 'Lectures on Jurisprudence'
    (b) 'De Republica'
    (c) 'Grammar of Politics'
    (d) 'Two treatises on Government

46. Austin's theory is influenced by the thinking of
    (a) Laski (b) Hobbes
    (c) Bentham (d) (b) and (c)

47. John Austin developed-----which was very intimately related with his theory of legal sovereignty
    (a) The theory of political,sovereignty
    (b) The theory of positive law
    (c) Gierke-Maitland theory
    (d) All of the above.

48. According to Austin, for a law to be law in the proper sense of the term
    (a) It must emanate from a determinate source
    (b) It must be backed by a sanction
    (c) It must be expression of a command
    (d) All of the above.

49. Austin believed that if a positive law enforced by the state comes into conflict with a law of God social law.
    - (a) Positive laws should prevail
    - (b) Divine law should prevail
    - (c) None should prevail
    - (d) To be judged by the circumstances

50. Which theory makes sovereignty an essential and indispensable attribute for a state to be a state?
    - (a) Pluralist theory
    - (b) Austin's Monistic theory
    - (c) Gierke-Maitland theory
    - (d) None of the above.

51. Who among the following defined sovereignty as : "If a determinate human superior not in the habit of obedience to a like superior, receives habitual obedience from the bulk of a given society. That determinate human superior is sovereign in that society and that society (including that superior) is a society political and independent".
    - (a) Austin (b) Laski
    - (c) Austin's (d) Bodin

52. In Austin's theory of sovereignty emphasis is on
    - (a) Will (b) Force/power
    - (c) social relation (d) All the above

53. Who said: "It is not the state which creates laws but it is laws which create the state.... Laws are merely the expression of social necessity"?
    - (a) Austin (b) Duguit
    - (c) Laski (d) Hobbes

54. To which of the following schools does Austin belong?
    - (a) Historical School of Jurisprudence
    - (b) Political School of Jurisprudence
    - (c) Legal School of Jurisprudence
    - (d) Sociological School of Jurisprudence.

55. John Austin published his book 'Lectures on Jurisprudence' in the year
    - (a) 1837 (b) 1833
    - (c) 1823 (d) 1832

56. Who among the following was the bitterest critic of Austin's theory of sovereignty?
    - (a) Laski (b) Dicey
    - (c) Sir Henry Maine (d) Gierke

57. Austin's Legalistic theory of sovereignty favours
    - (a) Democracy (b) Monarchy
    - (c) totalitarianism (d) None of the above.

58. Austin's theory of sovereignty is also known as
    - (a) Legal theory of sovereignty
    - (b) Monistic theory of sovereignty
    - (c) Totalitarian theory of sovereignty
    - (d) All of the above.

59. Who defined Monistic state as "one which possesses a unitary and absolute sovereign power either as a direct source of all political authority as such or as the source of legal authority"?
    - (a) Prof. Hsiao (b) Prof. Laski
    - (c) Sir Henry Maine (d) Austin

60. Which of the following statement is not related to the Monistic theory by Austin?

(a) One person or body of person is sovereign
(b) The sovereign must be determinate
(c) Law is the command of the sovereign
(d) Sovereignty is shared by the state

61. Henry Maine criticized Legal Theory of sovereignty in his book
(a) Critique of sovereignty (b) Modern state
(c) Early History of Institutions
(d) Republic

62. According to Sir Henry Maine
(a) Sovereignty does not reside in a determinate human superior
(b) Sovereignty is absolute and unlimited
(c) Sovereignty resides in the monarchical head.
(d) Sovereignty resides in a determinate human superior.

63. Among the following who is a propagator of Popular Sovereignty?
(a) Austin (b) Bodin
(c) Laski (d) Rousseau

64. ----------approved of popular sovereignty in the American Declaration of Independence when he proclaimed that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed
(a) Rousseau (b) Jefferson
(c) Francis Hotman (d) Marsiglio of Padua

65. Who among the following opined that "Popular sovereignty is the power of the masses as contrasted with the power of an individual ruler or of the classes"?
(a) Gettell (b) Gilchrist
(c) Jefferson (d) Rousseau

66. "Popular sovereignty seems to mean nothing more than public opinion in times of peace and the might of revolution in case of a conflict" is a statement made by
(a) Gettell (b) Gilchrist
(c) Laski (d) Rousseau

67. The main drawback of popular sovereignty is
(a) That it assumes people to be the sovereign which is totally incorrect
(b) That it assumes that people are sovereign yet it is difficult to locate sovereignty in this sense,
(c) That it does not believe in division of sovereignty
(d) Both (a) and (c)

68. Who among the following locates sovereignty in General Will?
(a) Rousseau (b) Jefferson
(c) Locke (d) Duguit

69. ----------first of all propounded Pluralist theory of sovereignty
(a) Laski (b) F.W. Maitland
(c) Von Gierke (d) MacIver

70. Who among the following is not a follower of Pluralist theory?
(a) G.D.H. Cole (b) F.W. Maitland
(c) Von Gierke (d) MacIver

71. One of the following is a pluralist
(a) Professor Earnest Barker
(b) Bosanquet
(c) Graham Wallas (d) Charles Fourier

72. The main point/s of criticism against the Monistic theory, by the pluralists is/are:
(a) Society is not monistic but pluralistic

(b) State is one of the many associations in society
(c) Sovereignty is not absolute
(d) All the above.

73. The Pluralists believe in which of the following statement?
(a) Sovereignty is absolute, unitary and unlimited
(b) Sovereignty is shared by the various social, religious, economic and political associations
(c) Sovereignty rests with people.
(d) None of the above.

74. ------------calls sovereignty pluralistic, constitutional and responsible.
(a) Laski (b) Bodin
(c) Hobbes (d) Barker

75. According to Pluralists,
(a) Law is the command of sovereign
(b) Laws are not to be obeyed if passed by the sovereign
(c) Laws are obeyed because of the force of the public opinion, their utility and their significance
(d) Both (a) and (c)

76. Pluralists have faith in
(a) Monistic Sovereignty (b) Political Sovereignty
(c) Traditional Sovereignty
(d) Popular Sovereignty

77. What is the main function of the state according to the Pluralists?
(a) Regulation of production and transport of essential goods to common man
(b) Provision of social securities like unemployment allowance and pension.
(c) Regulation of activities of various associations
(d) All the above

78. --------- is a fundamental feature in Pluralism
(a) Division of sovereignty between state and other associations
(b) Concentration of sovereignty in the executive head of the state
(c) Monopoly of the ruler
(d) None of the above.

79. Pluralists disregard--------sovereignty
(a) Internal (b) External
(c) Nominal (d) Both (a) and (b)

80 According to Pluralists external sovereignty cannot exists because---------is a limitation on it
(a) Economic strength of a state
(b) Military strength of a state
(c) International Law (d) World Organisation

81. ---------------was the doyen of Pluralists
(a) Laski (b) Leacock
(c) Mill (d) Bosanquet

82. "Sovereignty is the supreme irresistible absolute, uncontrolled in which the jurists summi' imperi reside" was said by.
(a) Blackstone (b) Laski
(c) Bosanquet (d) J.S. Mill

83. Select the statement which cannot be associated with Pluralism.
(a) Pluralists limit the authority of the state.
(b) Pluralists demarcate and limit the functions of the state

- (c) Pluralists agree with Hegel that the state is the march of God on earth
- (d) Pluralists accept the state at par with association.

84. Prof. Laski believes that
    - (a) The state has no right to the allegiance of an individual except in so far his conscience gives assent.
    - (b) Because society is federal, authority must be federal also
    - (c) Sovereignty of the state will pass, as the Divine right of the kings had its day
    - (d) All the above.
85. The Pluralists favour
    - (a) Withering away of state
    - (b) Establishment of classless society
    - (c) Curbing powers of state
    - (d) Extending powers of the state.
86. -----------revised his views on pluralism in the book "Crisis in the Theory of state".
    - (a) Prof. Hsiao (b) Laski
    - (c) MacIver (d) Ernest Barker
87. The Challenge to-------occurred in last decade of 19th century and beginning of 20th century in the form of------
    - (a) Popular sovereignty, Austin's theory respectively
    - (b) Austin's theory of absolute sovereignty, pluralism respectively
    - (c) Popular sovereignty, Pluralism respectively
    - (d) Pluralism, Austin's theory respectively.
88. Laski's ideas on Pluralist theory of sovereignty are reflected in his books
    - (a) Studies in the law and polities
    - (b) A grammar of politics
    - (c) The foundations of sovereignty
    - (d) All the above.
89. As a staunch pluralist,----------in the beginning criticized monistic theory of sovereignty but later considered sovereignty as essential attribute of state.
    - (a) Laski (b) Krabbe
    - (c) MacIver (d) Barker
90. Which of the following statements are consistent with Laski's ideas on sovereignty?
    - (a) Society is not monistic, rather it is federal
    - (b) State is an association like other associations the groups seek loyalty from the individuals
    - (c) Every individual has moral obligations to the society.
    - (d) Equality of state with associations does not mean abolition of essential functions
    - (e) All of the above.
91. The views of MacIver on pluralist theory of sovereignty are found in his books namely.
    - (a) 'Modern state' and 'The Web of government
    - (b) 'De-Republic' and 'Modern state'
    - (c) 'Sovereignty' and 'The Web of Government'
    - (d) None of the above.
92. Towards the close of 19th century the ideas propagated by Otto Gierke, a German jurist and Mait land, an English scholar, came to be known as
    - (a) Classical Theory of Sovereignty.
    - (b) Gierke-Maitland Theory of the real personality of corporations.
    - (c) Absolute Sovereignty. (d)None of the above.
93. According to the Gierke Maitland theory

(a) Each of the association in the state possesses personalities which are real and not merely juristic or fictitious.
(b) Each of the association has a collective consciousness and will be distinct from the consciousness and wills of its individual members.
(c) State is not the exclusive law making agency in society.
(d) All the above.

94. Who among the following rejects the Gierke-Maitland Theory while accepting other Pluralist contentions?
(a) Barker (b) J.N. Figgis
(c) Lindsay (d) None of the above.

95. Sir Henry Maine
(a) Was an ardent supporter of the Austinian theory of sovereignty.
(b) Was the most vehement critic of the Austinian theory of sovereignty.
(c) Was in favour of classical theory
(d) Supports the main points of the Austinian theory of the sovereignty.

96. The Legal theory by Austin
(a) Does not have any opinion about desirable sphere of state activity
(b) Believes that state should enter into all fields of welfare activities
(c) Agrees with the socialist theory of state activity
(d) Advocates that state ought to control every aspect of life.

97. Select from the following the most important device through which the state exercises its sovereign power.
(a) Constitutionally laid down electoral processes
(b) Initiation of legislation by the supreme legislative body
(c) A specially empowered executive head
(d) The highest court of the land empowered to amend the constitution

98 Which of the following is not a criticism of Pluralist theory of sovereignty?
(a) Pluralism destroys sovereignty. Putting all the associations and groups at par with the state implies the division of sovereignty
(b) Pluralists have failed to grasp the concept of sovereignty for according to Bodin, Hobes, Austin, the state is not responsible/subordinate to any authority, and it has a superior status to all other social groups within such territory.
(c) Peace and harmony in society cannot be maintained without the supreme authority of the state
(d) Pluralists rightly point out the growing importance of the non-political group and voluntary associations and the dangers of non-interference by the state.

ANSWERS

1.	(a)	2.	(b)	3.	(a)	4.	(c)	5.	(c)
6.	(b)	7.	(c)	8.	(a)	9.	(a)	10.	(c)
11.	(a)	12.	(b)	13.	(d)	14.	(b)	15.	(c)
16.	(d)	17.	(b)	18.	(a)	19.	(c)	20.	(a)
21.	(b)	22.	(a)	23.	(b)	24.	(d)	25.	(a)
26.	(e)	27.	(c)	28.	(a)	29.	(b)	30.	(c)
31.	(a)	32.	(b)	33.	(c)	34.	(c)	35.	(d)
36.	(b)	37.	(b)	.8.	(a)	39.	(d)	40.	(c)
41.	(c)	42.	(c)	43.	(d)	44.	(a)	45.	(a)
46.	(d)	47.	(b)	48.	(d)	49.	(a)	50.	(b)
51.	(a)	52	(b)	53.	(b)	54.	(c)	55.	(d)
56.	(c)	57.	(c)	58.	(e)	59.	(a)	60.	(d)

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61.	(c)	62.	(a)	633.	(d)	64.	(b)	65.	(b)
66.	(a)	67.	(b)	68.	(a)	69.	(c)	70.	(c)
71.	(a)	72.	(d)	73.	(b)	74.	(a)	75.	(c)
76.	(b)	77.	(c)	78.	(a)	79.	(b)	80.	(c)
81.	(a)	82.	(a)	83.	(c)	84.	(d)	85.	(c)
86.	(b)	87.	(b)	88.	(d)	89.	(a)	90.	(e)
91.	(a)	92.	(a)	93.	(d)	94.	(a)	95.	(b)
96.	(a)	97.	(c)	98.	(d)				

5. CONSTITUTIONALISM

1. A Constitution is
   (a) The supreme law of a country which defines the powers of the state.
   (b) An ordinary law of the land.
   (c) A document which defines the relationship among businessmen.
   (d) The supreme law of a country which defines the powers of the state and the rights and duties of the citizens.
2. Who among the following defined constitution as, "That body of rules/laws, written or unwritten, which determines the organization of government, the distribution of powers of the various organs of government and the general principles on which the powers are to be exercised'?
   (a) Dr. Gilchrist (b) Bryce
   (c) K.C. Wheare (d) Ernest Baker
3. "Constitution is that body of rules which regulates the ends for which and the organs through which governmental power is exercised" was stated by
   (a) Austin (b) K.C. Wheare
   (c) Laski (d) Barker
4. According to---------, "a constitution is that body of rules which fixes the structure of the supreme government"
   (a) Austin (b) Laski
   (c) Barker (d) Gilchrist
5. Who defined constitution as; "That law which governs the state and which represents the will beyond that of the state"?
   (a) MacIver (b) Dicey
   (c) Laski (d) Bryce
6. Who among the following defined constitution as "a system of fundamental political institutions"?
   (a) Bryce (b) Finer
   (c) Dicey (d) None of the above
7. Who said, "Constitution is the aggregate of laws and customs under which the life of the state goes on"?
   (a) Munro (b) Bryce
   (c) Dicey (d) Mackintosh
8. Who defined a constitution as "all rules which directly or indirectly affect the distribution or the exercise of sovereign power in the state"?
   (a) Gettell (b) Gilchrist
   (c) Dicey (d) Bryce
9. According to--------, "the fundamental principles that determine the form of a state are called its constitution"
   (a) Gettell (b) Laski

(c) Barker (d) Mackintosh

10. Which of the following statements is appropriate?
    (a) There can be a state without a constitution.
    (b) An autocratic state may not have a constitution.
    (c) Some states may not have a constitution.
    (d) There can be no state without a constitution.
11. What is meant by an evolved constitution?
    (a) An evolved constitution is based upon various customs, usages, traditions, etc. and is the result of the evolutionary process.
    (b) An evolved constitution is made by an assembly.
    (c) An evolved constitution is made by a king.
    (d) None of the above
12. What is meant by an enacted constitution ?
    (a) An enacted constitution is based upon various customs, usages, tradition, etc.
    (b) An enacted constitution is the result of evolutionary process.
    (c) An enacted constitution is made by a Constituent Assembly or a Parliament or a King.
    (d) None of the above
13. A constitution should
    (a) Prescribe the powers of the government and its different organs *i.e.*, executive, legislative and judiciary.
    (b) Provide for the relation between the governors and the governed *i.e.*, it provides for the rights and duties of the citizens.
    (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
14. The constitutions were first of all classified by
    (a) Plato (b) Aristotle
    (c) Machiavelli (d) K.C. Wheare
15. Aristotle classified the constitutions on the basis of quantity and quality into
    (a) Six different types (b) Five different types
    (c) Four different types (d) None of the above
16. To Aristotle, which is the best form of constitution?
    (a) Polity (b) Aristocracy
    (c) Democracy (d) Monarchy
17. Modern constitutions are classified as
    (a) Written or unwritten (b) Rigid or flexible
    (c) Enacted or evolved (d) All the above
18. What is an unwritten constitution?
    (a) An unwritten constitution is generally made by a parliament
    (b) An unwritten constitution is generally made by a Constituent Assembly
    (c) An unwritten constitution is the one in which most of the principles of the government have never been enacted in the forms of the laws
    (d) None of the above
19. An unwritten constitution
    (a) Is the result of conscious and deliberate efforts of the historical development
    (b) Is generally the result of the historical development
    (c) Is promulgated on a particular date
    (d) Both (b) and (c)
20. An unwritten constitution
    (a) Consists of customs, conventions, traditions and some written laws bearing different dates

(b) Is unsystematic, indefinite and unprecise
(c) Is not the result of conscious and deliberate efforts of the people
(d) All the above

21. Unwritten constitution is sometimes called
(a) An evolved constitution
(b) Cumulative constitution
(c) Definite constitution
(d) (a) and (b)

22. Which of the following is an unwritten constitution
(a) The British Constitution
(b) The Russian Constitution
(c) The Constitution of Pakistan
(d) The French Constitution

23. Which of the following statement is correct?
(a) The foundation of the English Constitution was laid in the 15th century
(b) The foundation of English Constitution was laid in the 16th century by King George, who issued Magna Charta.
(c) The foundation of English Constitution was laid in the 16th century by King John, who first issued the first charter of British freedom known as Magna Charta.
(d) None of the above

24. The major part of the English Constitution consists of
(a) Judicial decisions
(b) Acts passed by the Parliament
(c) Customs or Conventions
(d) None of the above

25. A written Constitution is
(a) One which is found in one or more legal documents duly enacted in the form of laws
(b) An evolved constitution
(c) The product of history
(d) None of the above

26. A written Constitution is
(a) The result of conscious and deliberate efforts of the people
(b) Framed by a representative body duly elected by the people at a particular period in history
(c) Is always promulgated on a specific date in history
(d) All the above

27. The Constitution of Pakistan is
(a) An evolved constitution
(b) Based upon customs or conventions
(c) The product of history
(d) A written constitution

28. A written constitution
(a) Must be amended or altered according to the procedure prescribed by the constitution itself
(b) Can be amended very easily
(c) Can be amended in the ordinary legislative process
(d) None of the above is correct.

29. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
(a) A written constitution is the supreme law of the land
(b) The statutory law is supreme whereas the written constitutional law is subordinate

(c) If any ordinary law conflicts with the constitutional law it is declared null and void
(d) None of the above

30. Which of the following countries have a written constitution?
(a) India (b) U.S.A
(c) France (d) All the above

31. The first written constitution framed by a representative constituent assembly was that of
(a) India (b) U.S.A.
(c) France (d) Britain

32. Which of the following is a merit of written constitution?
(a) A written constitution is well defined and precise.
(b) A written constitution gives a definite guarantee regarding the rights of the people.
(c) The functions of different organs of government are clearly demarcated.
(d) All the above

33. Which of the following is not a merit of unwritten constitution?
(a) The great merit of an unwritten constitution lies in its adjustments and adaptability.
(b) It can be changed in accordance with the changing social, political and economic heads of society.
(c) Countries having unwritten constitutions are not susceptible to revolutions and political upheavals because there is a lot of flexibility in the working of the government.
(d) An unwritten constitution gives a definite guarantee regarding the rights of the people.

34. Which of the following is the demerit of written constitution?
(a) A written constitution is rigid and inelastic.
(b) A country with a written constitution is liable to face political upheavals because of the rigidity of its constitutional framework.
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above

35. Which of the following is the demerit of an unwritten constitution?
(a) Powers of different organs of government are not clearly defined. Thus, there is chance of abuse of authority.
(b) An unwritten constitution is vague and uncertain.
(c) There is no clear definition of the rights of the people.
(d) All the above

36. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) A written constitution is wholly written and has no unwritten elements.
(b) An unwritten constitution is wholly unwritten and has no written elements.
(c) There is no constitution which is wholly written or entirely unwritten
(d) None of the above

37. According to Bryce, constitutions are of
(a) Two types viz., flexible and rigid
(b) Three types (c) Six types
(d) None of the above

38. A flexible constitution
(a) Can be amended in an ordinary legislative process by the ordinary legislature.
(b) Cannot be changed easily.
(c) Cannot be changed by an ordinary legislative process.
(d) None of the above

39. Which of the following constitutions is flexible
(a) The American Constitution
(b) The former Soviet Constitution

(c) The British Constitution
(d) None of the above

40. Who among the following said, "Rigid constitution is one under which certain laws generally known as constitutional or fundamental laws cannot be changed in the same manner as the ordinary laws"?
(a) Bryce (b) Finer
(c) Ramsay Muir (d) Dicey

41. "Rigid constitutions are those which emanate from a different source which legally stand over and above ordinary laws and which may be amended by a different process" was said by
(a) Garner (b) Gilchrist
(c) Barker (d) Finer

42. What is a rigid constitution?
(a) A rigid constitution can be amended by ordinary legislative process.
(b) A rigid constitution can be amended very easily.
(c) A rigid constitution can be amended by a special procedure different from the one used in an ordinary law.
(d) None of the above

43. What happens if an ordinary law conflicts with any provisions of a rigid constitution?
(a) It is declared null and void
(b) It is considered superior to the Constitutional law
(c) It is still operative (d) It cannot be nullified

44. Which of the following is an example of a rigid Constitution?
(a) British (b) American
(c) Indian (d) Soviet

45. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) A rigid constitution is generally an evolved constitution.
(b) A rigid constitution is generally an unwritten constitution.
(c) A rigid constitution is generally a written constitution.
(d) None of the above

46. Which of the following statement is correct?
(a) A flexible constitution is generally an enacted constitution.
(b) A flexible constitution is generally a written constitution.
(c) A flexible constitution is generally an unwritten constitution.
(d) None of the above

47. Which of the following is not a merit of a rigid constitution?
(a) It is based upon clarity.
(b) It safeguards the rights of citizens.
(c) It guarantees the rights of minorities.
(d) It is conservative in character and against progressive measure.

48. Which of the following is not a demerit of a rigid constitution?
(a) The difficulty in amending is harmful for the national interest.
(b) In cannot be adapted to the changing social, economic and political conditions in the country.
(c) It may lead to revolutions since change cannot be introduced easily.

49. Which of the following is not a merit of a flexible constitution?
(a) It is easily changeable and adaptable.
(b) It avoids revolutions as it can be changed easily according to the changing conditions in the society.
(c) It is best suited for meeting the needs of a progressive and a welfare state.

(d) It is not permanent and stable.

50. Which of the following is not a demerit of a flexible constitution?
    (a) It may be changed frequently to serve the interests of the party in power.
    (b) The rights of the citizens may be encroached upon.
    (c) It is not suitable for a democratic type of government.
    (d) It can meet the needs of the people immediately.
51. Which of the following is a requisite of a good constitution?
    (a) It should be written in a clear language
    (b) It should be definite and precise
    (c) It should also be comprehensive
    (d) All the above
52. Which of the following methods is responsible for the development of a constitution?
    (a) Customs and usages
    (b) Judicial interpretations
    (c) Amendments of the constitution
    (d) All the above
53. What is meant by a constitutional government?
    (a) A constitutional government means a tyranny
    (b) A constitutional government means an autocracy
    (c) A constitutional government is a government run according to the provisions of the constitution
    (d) None of the above of the above
54. Which of the following is a feature of constitutional government?
    (a) Rule of law (b) Limited government
    (c) Fundamental rights (d) All the above
55. Which one of the following can be called a constitutional government?
    (a) Absolute monarchy
    (b) Constitutional monarchy
    (c) Autocracy (d) Dictatorship

ANSWERS

1.	(d)	2.	(a)	3.	(b)	4.	(a)	5.	(a)
6.	(b)	7.	(b)	8.	(c)	9.	(a)	10.	(d)
11.	(a)	12.	(c)	13.	(c)	14.	(b)	15.	(a)
16.	(a)	17.	(d)	18.	(c)	19.	(b)	20.	(d)
21.	(d)	22.	(a)	23.	(c)	24.	(c)	25.	(a)
26.	(d)	27.	(d)	28.	(a)	29.	(b)	30.	(d)
31.	(b)	32.	(d)	33.	(d)	34.	(c)	35.	(d)
36.	(c)	37.	(a)	38.	(a)	39.	(c)	40.	(d)
41.	(a)	42.	(c)	43.	(a)	44.	(b)	45.	(c)
46.	(c)	47.	(d)	48.	(d)	49.	(d)	50.	(d)
51.	(d)	52.	(d)	53.	9c)	54.	(d)	55.	(b)

6. LIBERTY AND EQUALITY

LIBERTY

1. According to---------, "Every man is free to do that which he wills, provided he does not infringe the equal freedom of another man".
   (a) Laski (b) Spencer
   (c) J.S. Mill (d) Green
2. Who said, "By liberty is understood.... Absence of external impediments, which impediments may often take part of man's power to do what he would do".
   (a) Hobbes (b) Laski
   (c) Mill (d) Locke
3. --------- writes about Liberty as "the absence of restraints upon the existence of those social conditions which in modern civilizations are necessary guarantees of individual happiness".
   (a) Laski (b) Hobbes
   (c) Locke (d) Green
4. Who among the following deemed liberty as 'living life to the fullest'.
   (a) Macpherson (b) Hegel
   (c) Kant (d) Green
5. Who among the following philosophers considers Liberty as 'Obedience to law'?
   (a) Hegel (b) Kant
   (c) Spencer (d) Green
6. ----------- maintained that Liberty consists in the 'Obedience of General Will'
   (a) Rousseau (b) Locke
   (c) Hobbes (d) None of the above
7. The word 'Liberty is derived from the word 'Liber' of
   (a) Greek language (b) French language
   (c) German language (d) Latin language
8. The word 'Liber' means
   (a) Licence (b) Free
   (c) Restricted (d) Obstruction
9. What is the literal meaning of Liberty?
   (a) Absence of restraint (b) Restraint
   (c) Freedom with certain limitation
   (d) Positive freedom
10. Who said, "Liberty is the freedom of every individual to express, without external hindrance to his personality"?
   (a) Green (b) G.D.H. Cole
   (c) Kant (d) Hegel
11. --------- defined liberty as "The absence of physical menace or coercion on the part of other persons"
   (a) Bosanquet (b) Laski
   (c) Leacock (d) Gilchrist
12. Liberty is the eager maintenance of that atmosphere in which men have the opportunity to be their best selves" was stated by
   (a) Gettell (b) Seeley
   (c) Rousseau (d) Kant
13. "Liberty is the eager maintenance of that atmosphere in which men have the opportunity to be their best selves" was stated by
   (a) Laski (b) Green

(c) James Mill (d) None of the above

14. According to ----------, "Liberty means the positive power of doing or enjoying something that is worth doing or enjoying"
    (a) G.D.H. Cole (b) J.S. Mill
    (c) James Mill (d) T.H. Green

15. Pick out the incorrect statement:
    (a) Liberty implies necessary restraint on all in order to ensure the greatest possible amount of liberty for each
    (b) True liberty should be unrestricted
    (c) Unrestricted liberty may not be possible in the society
    (d) Actions of all men should be subjected to certain restrictions which are considered proper and are for the good of all.

16. The leaders of the French Revolution in the famous Declaration of Rights of Man (1789) defined liberty as
    (a) The power to do anything that does not injure another
    (b) The ability to do anything without caring for others
    (c) The unlimited power to achieve anything
    (d) None of the above

17. Liberty has two aspects
    (a) Social and Religious (b) Political and Religious
    (c) Positive and Negative (d)Political and Social

18. Which of the following statements is not associated with negative liberty?
    (a) It implies the absence of restraints and maximum freedom of action
    (b) Every law of the state is merely an encroachment upon liberty of man
    (c) The state should have only two functions to perform namely maintenance of internal law and order and the defence of the country against external aggression
    (d) Liberty lies in the creation of equal opportunities for all.

19. Negative liberty was favoured by
    I Anarchists II Individualists
    III Marxists IV Socialists
    (a) I, II and IV (b) Only I
    (c) Only I and II (d) Only II and III

20. Pick out the statement not associated with positive liberty
    (a) Positive liberty means that state creates positive conditions for a good life
    (b) It demands conditions which are essential to the harmonious development of the latent powers of an individual
    (c) It means the absence of restrictions by state
    (d) The welfare state is based on this concept

21. Which of the following is not a form of liberty?
    (a) Natural liberty (b) Civil liberty
    (c) Economic liberty (d) None of the above

22. Natural liberty implies
    (a) Liberty enjoyed by a man in the imaginary state of nature when civil society did not exist
    (b) The Liberty which a man enjoys in the society
    (c) The Liberty which a man enjoys in the state
    (d) Absence of any type of liberty

23. Natural Liberty is generally identified with
    (a) Restricted freedom (b) Limited freedom
    (c) Unlimited and unrestricted freedom

(d) None of the above

24. ----------- was the chief exponent of the concept of natural liberty
(a) Rousseau (b) Hobbes
(c) Locke (d) Austin

25. Civil liberty stands for
(a) Liberty enjoyed by a man in a city
(b) Liberty enjoyed by a man in society
(c) Liberty enjoyed by a man in state of nature
(d) Liberty enjoyed by a man in his home

26. According to ----------- 'Civil Liberty consists of rights and privileges which state creates and protects for its subjects".
(a) Gettell (b) Gilchrist
(c) Laski (d) Montesquieu

27. Which among the following is not civil liberty ?
(a) Right to equality before law.
(b) Right to freedom of speech and expression
(c) Right to Vote (d) Freedom of the Person

28. Pick out the incorrect statement from below
(a) Civil liberty is absolute
(b) Civil liberty is not absolute
(c) Civil liberty is subject to limitations in order to secure the greater interests of the community
(d) The state may make laws to protect the civil liberty of the citizens from interference by others.

29. Who among the following said "Liberty means to grow to one's natural height to develop one's abilities"?
(a) Burns (b) Gettell
(c) Locke (d) Rousseau

30. Who among the following said 'Political liberty is the power to be active in the affairs of state'?
(a) Hobbes (b) Laski
(c) Gilchrist (d) Gettell

31. Which of the following gives the meaning of political liberty ?
(a) The right of the citizen to reside wherever he likes
(b) The right of the citizen to free movement
(c) The right of the citizen to what ever he likes
(d) The right of the citizen to participate in the administration of the state.

32. In other words, political liberty connotes
(a) Social rights possessed by citizens
(b) Civil rights possessed by citizens
(c) Political rights possessed by citizens
(d) Economic rights possessed by citizens

33. Laski holds that two conditions are essential to make political liberty real.
(a) Equality and property
(b) Equal access to education, honest and free press.
(c) Civil liberty and economic liberty
(d) Religious and civil liberty

34. According to Gilchrist. political liberty is practically synonymous with
(a) Socialism (b) Democracy
(c) Marxism (d) All the above

35. Which of the following statement is true
    (a) Economic liberty means right to free meals
    (b) Economic liberty means economic security and sufficient opportunity to earn one's daily bread
    (c) Economic liberty means right to medical aid
    (d) Economic liberty means right to family

36. Which of the following cannot be associated with Economic Liberty?
    (a) Freedom from want and freedom from hunger
    (b) Freedom from fear or unemployment
    (c) The right of everybody to work
    (d) Free food and lodging provided by state

37. What is national liberty?
    (a) Every country should be independent in its external affairs
    (b) Every country should be independent in the internal affairs
    (c) Every country should be independent externally as well as internally
    (d) Every country should be independent economically

38. Who among the following said "There is only one solution to the problem of liberty. It lies in equality"?
    (a) Laski (b) Polland
    (c) Max Weber (d) None of the above

39. ----------- stated 'Where there is no law, there is no freedom".
    (a) Hobbes (b) Rousseau
    (c) Laski (d) Max Weber
    (e) Locke

40. For the Greek philosophers Socrates, Plato and others liberty meant
    (a) Unrestricted freedom (b) Restricted freedom
    (c) Subjecting one self to the authority of law
    (d) Subjection to the ruler

41. Which of the following statements is appropriate?
    (a) During the medieval ages, there was great emphasis on the salvation and freedom of the soul (which could be realized only through religion) rather than the liberty of individual
    (b) In the medieval ages, there was great demand for political liberty
    (c) In the medieval ages, economic liberty was demanded
    (d) None of the above

42. In the modern period, which begins with Renaissance
    (a) Religious liberty was demanded against church and papacy
    (b) Economic liberty of free trade and free contract was demanded against the feudal economic order
    (c) Political liberty was demanded against monarchies
    (d) All the above

43. Which of the following statements is true?
    (a) In the medieval times, the absence of restraints, religious, moral, economic and political was regarded as an essential condition of liberty of the individual
    (b) In the modern times, the absence of all kinds of restraints, religious, moral, economic and political were regarded as an essential condition of liberty of the individual. It was essentially a negative view of liberty
    (c) In the modern times, the absence of restraints religious and political were regarded as essential conditions of liberty
    (d) None of the above

44. Who among the following is not an exponent of negative liberty?
(a) Locke (b) Adam Smith
(c) Bentham (d) Spencer
(e) Hegel

45. In recent times the negative view of liberty has been defended by
(a) Laski (b) Isiah Berlin
(c) (a) and (b) (d) (b) and (c)

46. The positive view of Liberty was first put forward by
(a) Idealist thinkers like Kant, Hegel, Fichte
(b) Idealist thinkers like Laski, Kant, etc.
(c) Classical thinkers like Adam Smith
(d) Utilitarian thinkers like Bentham, Mill etc.

47. In recent times, the positive view of liberty has been supported by
(a) Laski and Mill (b) Laski and Macpherson
(c) Isiah Berlin and Hegel (d)Isiah Berlin and Laski

48. Who among the following has discussed the concept of liberty in his book "Four Essays on Liberty"
(a) Isiah Berlin (b) Macpherson
(c) Laski (d) J.S. Mill

49. According to Isiah Berlin
(a) Basis of liberty is the absence of coercion
(b) Liberty implies an area within which a man can act unobstructed by others
(c) To coerce a man is to deprive him of freedom
(d) Coercion in the context of negative liberty "Implies the deliberate interference of other human beings within the area in which I could otherwise act"

50. C.B. Macpherson has discussed his views on liberty in his book
(a) Grammar of Politics (b) Democratic Theory
(c) On liberty (d) Concepts of Liberty

51. Who among the following regards positive liberty as 'developmental liberty'?
(a) Laski (b) Macpherson
(c) Weber (d) MacIver

52. Who believes that freedom is a product of free society
(a) Laski (b) Marxists
(c) Macpherson (d) None of the above

53. 'Freedom is a product of free society means
(a) It is in free society that man has the opportunity to development his real self.
(b) True freedom is inconceivable without a free society
(c) Freedom from exploitation
(d) None of the above

54. According to Marxists
(a) Freedom can exist with out equality
(b) Freedom cannot exist without economic equality
(c) Freedom can exist without economic equality
(d) None of the above

EQUALITY

55. Which of the following philosophers said, "Nature hath made men equal:?
(a) Plato (b) Hobbes
(c) Aristotle (d) Machiavelli

56. "Men are born free and always continue to be free and equal in respect of the rights" was recognised by
    (a) Covenant of the League
    (b) Charter of the U.N.
    (c) Declaration of Rights of Man (1789)
    (d) None of the above

57. Which of the following events was a protest against prevailing inequalities?
    (a) French Revolution of 1789
    (b) Glorious Revolution of 1688 in England
    (c) The American War of Independence
    (d) All the above
    (e) (b) and (c) only

58. "We hold these truths to be self evident that all men are created equal ...... was stated in the
    (a) American Declaration of Independence
    (b) Covenant of the League of Nations
    (c) Declaration of Rights of man issued by the National Assembly of France in 1789
    (d) Charter of the United Nations

59. Equality means
    (1) All men are equal and all should be entitled to identity of treatment and income
    (2) Equality before law
    (3) There should be no special privileges for any one
    (4) All men are equal in all faculties of body and mind
    (a) Only (1) (b) (1) and (2)
    (c) (1), (2) and (3) (d) All the above

60. Who among the following said "Undoubtedly it (equality) means that no man shall be so placed in society that he can over reach his neighbour to the extent which constitutes a denial of the latter's citizenship. It means that my realization of my best self must involve as its logical result the realization of others of their best selves."
    (a) Laski (b) Macpherson
    (c) Locke (d) Hobbes

61. Who stated, "equality implied equality of estimations *i.e.,* all human beings were equal in their ultimate value".
    (a) Bryce (b) Laski
    (c) Sartori (d) Rousseau

62. Which of the following is/are essential aspects of equality?
    (a) Absence of special privileges
    (b) Presence of opportunities/equality of opportunities
    (c) Absence of legal discriminations
    (d) All the above

63. In the eighteenth century
    (a) The demand for equality was evident in 3 great revolutions (i) Revolution in Britain from 1640 to 1688 (ii) in United states 1776 to 1791 and (iii) in France in 1789
    (b) Political philosophers like Locke, Voltaire, Rousseau and Jefferson laid emphasis on individual's rights to equality
    (c) There was demand for social, economic, political as well as legal equality
    (d) (a) and (b) only

64. The eighteenth century philosophers laid emphasis on
    (a) Equality by birth (b) Equality before law

(c) Equality by birth and demanded equality before law *i.e.*, concept of equality was that of legal and political equality rather than social and economic equality (d) None of the above

65. In the nineteenth century the demand was for
(a) Political equality (b) Social equality
(c) Economic equality (d) Socio-economic equality as well as emphasis on political equality also grew (example is Britain where movement to broaden franchise was launched)

66. Which of the following statement is true? In the 20th Century
(a) The demands for all kinds of equality have been achieved
(b) There has been a new battle cry of 'Equality among Nations' and 'Equality of sexes'
(c) There has been emphasis only on legal equality
(d) None of the above

67. Who among the following said; There can be no identity of treatment and identity of reward so long as men differ in their needs and capacities?
(a) Aristotle (b) Hobbes
(c) Laski (d) Locke

68. Which of the following statement is contrary to the concept of equality?
(a) Equality means that special privileges of all kinds should be abolished
(b) No one should suffer from social/political disabilities on the basis of birth, wealth, caste, creed, colour
(c) Every one should be entitled to the enjoyment of the same social and political privileges
(d) The aristocrats should be granted special social and political privileges

69. Pick out the statement from below which is inconsistent with civil equality
(a) All are not equal before law
(b) All should be equal before law
(c) The law should make no discrimination among the people on the basis of caste, colour, creed /sex
(d) Civil equality consists in the enjoyment by all citizens of the same civil rights and liberties

70. Which of the following statements is not consistent with political equality?
(a) Political equality means that all citizens have the same political right
(b) All citizens should have the right to vote, the right to contest the elections, the right to hold office and the right to petition
(c) All citizens may not be granted equal political rights
(d) All the citizens should have an equal voice in the affairs of the government

71. Which of the following is not consistent with social equality?
(a) Social equality means that all citizens are socially equal and no one is entitled to special privileges
(b) Social equality rules out any distinction in the social status of the people on the basis of caste, colour, sex.
(c) Social equality allows higher and lower castes in the society
(d) Social equality means that all men are socially equal irrespective of their belonging to one or the other caste

72. "They are radically unlike in strength and physical prowess, in mental ability and creative equality in both capacity and willingness to serve the community and perhaps most radically of all, in the power of imagination" was stated by
(a) Hobbes (b) Rousseau
(c) G.D.H. Cole (d) Gilchrist

73. Pick out the false statement from the following.
    (a) The aim of natural equality is to free society from artificial inequalities which are man made
    (b) The law should not recognize any natural inequalities for creating inequalities in rights
    (c) The law should treat all men alike
    (d) The law should recognize natural inequalities among men and should treat them accordingly

74. What does economic equality mean?
    (a) That the whole of the wealth of the world should be distributed equally among all persons
    (b) That every man and woman should be allotted an equal share in the worldly goods
    (c) That there should be an absolute economic equality
    (d) That every citizen should have sufficient to satisfy his primary needs of clothing and shelter or to meet the bare necessities of life.

75. Which of the following statements is not associated with economic equality?
    (a) Economic equality demands an equal distribution of wealth
    (b) Economic equality can exist when all people have reasonable economic opportunities to develop themselves
    (c) Adequate scope for employment, reasonable wages, adequate leisure and other economic rights create economic equality
    (d) State should guarantee to all its citizens access to the means of satisfying their primary needs

76. Who among the following said, "Equality does not mean either absolute equality or 'equality in treatment'. It also does not mean equality of reward because human wants needs and capacities differ. All what equality means is a certain levelling process. What is required is that there should be equality as the minimum basis"
    (a) Macpherson (b) Laski
    (c) Hobbes (d) Barker

77. Which of the following statements is false?
    (a) Equality without liberty is unreal; similarly liberty without equality is meaningless
    (b) Liberty and equality are antagonistic to each other
    (c) Without equality, liberty is a mockery
    (d) In fact, liberty and equality are complementary

78. Who stated; there cannot be liberty without rights because without rights men are the subject of laws unrelated to the needs of personality?
    (a) Laski (b) Aristotle
    (c) Barker (d) Acton

79. De Tocqueville and Lord Acton maintain
    (a) Liberty and equality are compatible
    (b) Liberty and equality are complementary
    (c) Liberty and equality are incompatible. Both exist in inverse ratio. *i.e.*, more of liberty less of equality and vice versa
    (d) Both (a) and (b)

80. According to........., "The passion of equality, made vain the hope for freedom".
    (a) Laski (b) Tocqueville
    (c) Lord Acton (d) Macpherson

81. Which of the following statement is true?
    (a) Marxists developed a complete concept of equality

(b) Marxists have not formulated any coherent concept of equality as such
(c) Marx has discussed "Equality" as a separate concept in his book. "Inequalities in society"
(d) Engels has discussed "Equality" as a separate concept in his book, "Origin and nature of the state"

82. According to Marxist philosophy
(a) Inequalities in society emerged with the emergence of the concept of private property
(b) Equality implies abolition of classes
(c) Capitalist state is a class state, its laws and institution protect the interests of the propertied classes only and perpetuate inequalities in society
(d) All the above
(e) (a) band (c)

83. Who among the following stated. "We want to abolish classes and in this sense we are for equality"
(a) Marx (b) Lenin
(c) Engels (d) Laski

ANSWERS

1.	(b)	2.	(a)	3.	(a)	4.	(a)	5.	(a)
6.	(a)	7.	(d)	8.	(b)	9.	(a)	10.	(b)
11.	(a)	12.	(b)	13.	(a)	14.	(d)	15.	(b)
16.	(a)	17.	(c)	18.	(d)	19	(c)	20.	(c)
21.	(e)	22.	(a)	23.	(c)	24.	(a)	25.	(b)
26.	(a)	27.	9c)	28.	(a)	29.	(a)	30.	(b)
31.	(d)	32.	(c)	33.	(b)	34.	(b)	35.	(b)
36.	(d).	37.	(c)	38.	(b)	39.	(e)	40.	(c)
41.	(a)	42.	(d)	43.	(b)	44.	(e)	45.	(e)
46.	(a)	47.	(b)	48.	(a)	49.	(b)	50.	(b)
51.	(b)	52.	(a)	53.	(b)	54.	(b)	55.	(c)
56.	(c)	57.	(d)	58.	(a)	59.	(c)	60.	(a)
61.	(a)	62.	9d)	63.	(d)	64.	(c)	65.	(d)
66.	(b)	67.	(c)	68.	(d)	69.	(a)	70.	(c)
71.	(c)	72.	9c)	73.	(d)	74.	(d)	75.	(a)
76.	(b)	77	(b)	78.	(c)	79.	(c)	80.	(c)
81.	(b)	82.	(d)	83.	b)				

7. RIGHTS AND DUTIES

1. Who said "Rights, in fact, are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek, in general to be his best"?
(a) MacIver (b) Laski
(c) Hegel (d) Kant

2. T.H. Green defines rights as
(a) "A power of acting for one's own ends..... secured to an individual by the community on the supposition that he contributes to the good of the community."
(b) "An interest recognized and protected by the rule of law.... An interest the violation of which would be a legal wrong and respect for which is a legal duty"
(c) A right is a claim recognized by the society and enforced by the state
(d) Both (b) and (c)

3. Which of the following statements is true?

(a) No rights can be given to the man against the social interest
(b) Grant of rights is not concerned with social interest
(c) Rights can have anti-social character
(d) None of the above

4. According to------- "Life is not merely living but living well"
(a) St. Augustine (b) Plato
(c) Aristotle (d) Socrates

5. In the words of Laski,
(a) "State is not known by the rights of the individual"
(b) "State is known to create rights
(c) "State is known by moral rights"
(d) "State is known by the rights it maintains"

6. Pick out the incorrect statement
(a) Every right is restricted by social interests
(b) Rights are given to an individual living in a society
(c) The basis for judging rights is their capacity for serving the individual and social interest
(d) All the above

7. According to the American Declaration of Independence 1776,
(a) ---- All men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights
(b) .... All men are created by God, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights
(c) ....All men are creations, they are endowed by the state with certain inalienable rights
(d) None of the above

8. The statement "Men are born free and always continue free and equal in respect of their rights" is associated with
(a) U.N. Charter of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
(b) French Declaration of Rights of Man, 1789
(c) American Declaration of Rights
(d) None of the above

9. Who among the following defined rights as "Rights are what we may expect from others and others from us, and all genuine rights are conditions of social welfare. Thus, the rights anyone may claim are partly those which are essential to every man in order to be a rational human person and partly those which are necessary for the fulfilment of the function that society expects from him. They are continued by, correlative to, his social responsibilities"
(a) T.H. Green (b) J.S. Mill
(c) Laski (d) Hobhouse

10. According to---------, "A right is a claim recognized by society and enforced by the state"
(a) Barker (b) Bosanquet
(c) Hobbes (d) Laski

11. Pick out the incorrect statement:
(a) To become a right, the claim should have the recognition and acceptance of the society as a whole
(b) A claim, by its very nature implies selfishness and it may harm the interests of a person or persons in society
(c) A right aims at the good of all and it has a moral end to serve
(d) Any claim of an individual is a right

12. Which of the following is not a characteristic of rights?
    (a) The society gives recognition to only those rights which are for the welfare of the society as a whole and which promote some common and moral good.
    (b) The state does not create rights though they exist within the state
    (c) Without society, there can be no rights
    (d) Rights are not universal *i.e.*, they are privileges.
13. Which of the following is correct?
    (a) My right is not your duty and your right is my duty
    (b) My right is your duty and your right is my duty
    (c) Rights and duties are not the two sides of the same coin
    (d) Every right does not have a corresponding obligation
14. Which of the following rights were considered important during middle ages?
    (a) Right to life (b) Right to education
    (c) Right to property (d) (a) and (c)
15. Which of the following rights became indispensable after the French Revolution
    I Right to Liberty II Right to Education
    III Right to work IV Right to Equality
    (a) I II and III (b) II, III and IV
    (c) I and III (d) None of the above
16. -----------, In his book states 'Principles of Social and Political Obligation', "Rights are the external conditions necessary for the greatest possible development of the capacities of the personality"
    (a) Laski (b) Barker
    (c) Bosanquet (d) Lindsay
17. Match the following
    I Political rights A. Rights protected by the laws
    II Moral Rights B. These are foundations of a democratic polity
    III Economic Rights C. Based on the ethical code of morality of the people and are not supported by laws of the state
    IV Legal Rights D. These include, right to work, sufficient wages, right to reasonable hours of work, right to property, etc.
    (a) I-B, II-C, III-A, IV-D
    (b) I-A, V-B, III-D, IV-C
    (c) I-B, II-C, III-D, IV-A
    (d) None of the above
18. By fundamental rights we mean,
    (a) Rights guaranteed by the constitution
    (b) Rights guaranteed by the monarch
    (c) Rights followed by duties
    (d) None of the above
19. Which of the following statements refers to civil rights?
    (a) These are the elementary conditions of good political life
    (b) These are the elementary conditions of good social life and without them civilized life is not possible.
    (c) Civil rights are those rights which are denied to the aliens
    (d) These are elementary conditions of good religious life
20. The political rights granted by the state enable a citizen to
    (a) Violation of legal rights is punished by the society
    (b) Violation of moral rights is punished by the state

(c) If any person interferes in the enjoyment of a legal right to another person he is punished by the state
(d) All the above

21. Which of the following is not a Theory of Rights
(a) Legal Theory of Rights
(b) Historical Theory of Rights
(c) Divine Rights to King
(d) Social Welfare Theory of Rights

23. ------ is the earliest theory of Rig ts
(a) Liberal Individualist Theory of Natural Rights
(b) Legal Theory (c) Welfare Theory
(d) None of the above

24. Locke is the supporter of
(a) Theory of Natural Rights
(b) Historical Theory of Rights
(c) Legal Theory of Rights
(d) None of the above

25. Which of the following statements is not associated with natural theory of rights?
(a) Rights inherent in man
(b) Rights are absolute
(c) Rights are pre-civil and according to some political thinkers they are also pre-social
(d) Rights are alienable

26. Who among the following supported the theory of natural rights?
(a) Locke (b) Hobbes
(c) Thomas Paine (d) All the above

27. The social contract writers are advocates of
(a) Liberal-individualist theory of natural rights
(b) Divine Rights of king
(c) Laski's Theory of Rights
(d) None of the above

28. Locke assumed that
(a) Man did not possess any rights
(b) Rights were granted by God
(c) Man had certain natural rights to begin with and that, at the time the contract was formed, he surrendered some of those rights to a superior authority in order to be able to safeguard the rest
(d) None of the above

29. The Declaration of Rights in the U.S. Constitution and the Constitution of the first Republic of France are based on the concept of
(a) Natural Rights (b) Welfare Rights
(c) Sovereignty (d) Federalism

30. ----------- believes that the one fundamental right of all men is the right to equal freedom, according to which, every man is free to do that he wills, provided that infringes not the equal freedom of others.
(a) Herbert Spencer (b) John Locke
(c) Hobbes (d) None of the above

31. According to---------, one's natural rights are one's natural powers.
(a) John Locke (b) Hobbes
(c) Mill (d) Thomas Paine

32. The main criticism of doctrine of natural rights is/are

(a) It is variously interpreted and there is no universal concept of natural rights
(b) Among the supporters of this theory there is no official, or complete or generally agreed list of natural rights
(c) Rights, cannot exist in the state of nature.
(d) All the above

33. Who said, "Rights are not historic conditions, possessed by man in the childhood of the race but since lost"
(a) Lindsay (b) Laski
(c) Hobbes (d) Locke

34. Who among the following propounded the Legal Theory of Rights
(a) Hobbes (b) Locke
(c) Ritchie (d) Rousseau

35. According to Legal Theory of Rights
I Rights are inherent in man
II Rights are artificial
III Rights are creations of the state
IV What the law gives is a rights, what the law does not is not a right *i.e.*, rights are relative to the law of the land
(a) I, II and III (b) I, III and IV
(c) II, III and IV (d) None of the above

36. According to Legal Theory of Rights
(a) An individual cannot have rights
(b) An individual cannot have rights against the state
(c) An individual cannot have rights against the monarch
(d) An individual cannot have rights from the state

37. According to the Historical Theory of Rights
(a) Laws are a product of long historical evolution
(b) "History makes rights"
(c) Rights are not static but go on changing with the changing times and circumstance
(d) All the above

38. Who among the following did not propound Historical Theory of Rights?
(a) Edmund Bull (b) Sir Henry Marx
(c) Hobbes (d) Burgess

39. Edmund Burke maintained that English Revolution (1688) was based on the ---------of Englishmen
(a) Economic rights (b) Customary rights
(c) Abstract rights (d) None of the above

40. The Idealist theory of rights is also known as
(a) Personality theory of Rights
(b) Moral Theory of Rights
(c) Laski's Theory of Rights
(d) None of the above

41. Which of the following is/are the characteristic of Idealist Theory?
I Rights are the external conditions essential to man's Internal and real development
II Right to personality is man's fundamental right and all other rights are derived from
III Right to life, right to Liberty and right to property are absolute rights
IV Rights arise in society
(a) Only I (b) Only I and III
(c) Only III and IV (d) Only I, II and IV

42. In the contents of Idealist Theory is written those conditions of social life without which no man can seek, in general, to be himself at his best."
(a) Green (b) Laski
(c) Burke (d) Barker

43. Who among the following speaks of rights as "Powers necessary to the fulfilment of man's vocation as a moral being"?
(a) Green (b) Hobbes
(c) Locke (d) Burke

44. Who among the following speaks of rights as "Powers necessary to the fulfilment of man's vocation as moral being"?
(a) Green (b) Laski
(c) Mill (d) None of the above

45. Social Welfare Theory of Rights maintains
(a) Rights are legal (b) Rights are historical
(c) Rights are conditions of social welfare
(d) Rights are customary

46. Which of the following statements is not associated with the Social Welfare Theory of Rights?
(a) Rights are the creation of society
(b) Laws customs, traditions and natural rights should all yield to what is socially useful or socially desirable
(c) The test for knowing what is socially useful is the greatest happiness of the greatest number
(d) The greatest happiness of the greatest number is not the right test for knowing what is socially useful

47. Who among the following was the exponent of the Social Welfare Theory?
(a) Bentham (b) Hobbes
(c) Hegel (d) Locke

48. Match the following theories with their respective criticisms offered by Laski

I	Natural Theory of Rights	(A)	It does not conceive rights as the product of the developing social life of the community but as those prepossessions of human beings which were inherited by the human race from its pre civic-past.
II	Legal Theory of Rights	(B)	Rights are not some historic conditions possessed in the golden age and lost in the process of time.
III	Historical Theory of Rights	(C)	This theory will tell us what in fact is the character of a state. The judgement we express upon some particular state, whether the rights there recognized are the rights which need recognition.
IV	Hobbes theory of Rights	(D)	Rights are not powers to satisfy desires because all desires are never equally valid rather the conditions in the definition of a right is a limitation.

(a) I-A, II-C, III-B, IV-D (b) I-B, II-C, III-D, IV-A
(c) I-C, II-A, III-C, IV-B (d) I-D, II-B, III-A, IV-C

49. Which of the following statements is not related to Laski's Theory of rights?
(a) Every state is known by the rights it maintains
(b) "Rights are the conditions of social life without which no man can seek in general to be at his best".

(c) Rights are a claim of the individual upon the state
(d) Possession of rights means possession of claims without duties

50. In the opinion of Laski
(a) Rights are created by the state
(b) Rights are prior to state
(c) They are not recognized by state
(d) Both (a) and (b)

51. Being a pluralist, Laski
(a) Holds that the personality of an individual expresses itself in a hundred other forms of associations apart from the state
(b) Recommends centralization of authority
(c) Community is not federal
(d) All the above

52. According to Laski
(a) Rights are correlative with duties and functions
(b) Rights are independent of duties
(c) Rights are independent of society
(d) Both (a) and (c)

53. According to Laski there are---------essential conditions which help the task of safeguarding the rights of the Individuals.
(a) Two (b) Unlimited
(c) Three (d) One

54. Which of the following is an essential condition for safeguarding the right of individuals?
I Decentralisation of authority
II Existence of consultative bodies
II Existence of Supreme Court
IV Non-interference by state in the internal affairs of associations
(a) Only I and II (b) Only II and III
(c) Only II, III and IV (d) Only I, II and IV

55. A Bill of Rights is?
(a) A declaration of fundamental rights
(b) An economic term
(c) A business term (d) A constitutional term

56. Which of the following countries was the first to include a Bill of Rights?
(a) America (b) Pakistan
(c) Sweden (d) None of the above

57. -------- is not a civil right
(a) Right to life (b) Right to liberty
(c) Right to education (d) Right to vote

58. Which one of the following is not a Political Right?
(a) Right to public office
(b) Right to petition (c) Right to education
(d) Right to contest election

59 Which of the following is a civil right?
(a) Right to freedom of speech and expression
(b) Right to vote
(c) Right to become a member of parliament
(d) Right to contract

60. The Right to elect member of parliament is a
(a) Political right (b) Social right

(c) Religious right (d) Moral right

61. _______ has granted the fundamental rights to the citizens of Pakistan.
(a) Parliament (b) Constitution of India
(c) A Government Order (d) A Special Law

62. ---------has become controversial in recent times
(a) Right to Life
(b) Right to speech and expression
(c) Right to Property (d) Right to equality

63. "As an institution, property and any particular system of property is a man made device which establishes certain relations between people" is a statement by
(a) C.B. Macpherson (b) Maxey
(c) Laski (d) Lindsay

64. The word property is derived from the Latin word
(a) "Proprieties' which means one's own
(b) 'Properties' which means one's belongings
(c) 'Propertes' which means one's things
(d) None of the above

65. To quote--------- the right to property when used without qualification means "the complete right of exclusive use, excluding the right to destroy and the right to alienate, but not necessarily the right of bequest"
(a) Macpherson (b) Sedgwick
(c) Laski (d) None of the above

66. What for do we need property?
(a) Property is needed to satisfy physical wants and requirements of human beings
(b) Property is needed as a guarantee or security for man's future
(c) All the above
(d) None of the above

67. Plato propagated that:
(a) Private property should be abolished
(b) Private property should be encouraged
(c) Private property is necessary for the development of individuals
(d) None of the above

68. --------was the first political thinker to advocate communism of property.
(a) Marx (b) Lenin
(c) Plato (d) Engels

69. In Aristotle's view
(a) Acquisition of property is a natural instinct of a man
(b) Property is unnatural
(c) Property is unnecessary
(d) Property should be abolished

70. According to Aristotle the best system of holding property is
(a) Common ownership and common use
(b) Common ownership but private use
(c) Individual ownership but common use
(d) State ownership

71. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Individualists favour the right to property
(b) Individualists do not favour the right to property
(c) Individualists want that the right to property should be curtailed
(d) Individualists want to abolish the right to property

72. The capitalists
   (a) Support the right to property
   (b) Do not support the right to property
   (c) Want the right to property should be abolished
   (d) Want the right to property should be curtailed

73. Which of the following is incorrect about the Liberal Theory of Property?
   (a) Property is the reward for one's labour
   (b) It maintains that labour and ability are the personal property of an individual
   (c) It pleads for an exclusive and absolute right of the individual to property
   (d) None of the above

74. According to Locke
   (a) Labour creates property rights
   (b) Status creates property rights
   (c) Monarch creates property rights
   (d) None of the above

75. Locke justifies---------right to private property
   (a) Natural (b) Divine
   (c) Restricted (d) None of the above

76. Locke opines that the right of the individual is
   (a) Absolute and unconditional
   (b) Not absolute but conditional
   (c) Not absolute and unconditional
   (d) None of the above

77. Who said "It (the right to private property) is subject to there remaining a sufficiency of fruits available for other which they too may appropriate and to my not wasting what I have myself appropriated. To waste is to offend against the Common Law of Nature for no man has a right to take more than he can himself consume"
   (a) Locke (b) Laski
   (c) Hobbes (d) None of the above

78. Laski criticises the view that the
   (a) Individual has no right to private property
   (b) Individual has a limited right to private property
   (c) Individual has the unlimited natural right to private property
   (d) Individual has the right to private property based on the consent of Government and other individuals

79. Laski has discussed his theory of property in his book
   (a) Grammar of Politics
   (b) Theory and Practice of state
   (c) Property advantages and disadvantages
   (d) None of the above

80. Who among the following believes that rights are those powers by means of which an individual develops his personality?
   (a) Hobbes (b) Locke
   (c) Rousseau (d) Laski

81. According to-------------,"Those whose property is the result of other man's effort are parasitic upon society. They enjoy what they have not assisted to produce
   (a) Hobbes (b) Laski
   (c) Marx (d) Lenin

82. Which of the following statement is incorrect about Laski's theory of property
   (a) Laski does not favour hereditary property and suggests its rationalisation

(b) Laski justifies hereditary property, for the purposes of supporting the widows and the children of the deceased persons
(c) Laski favours abolition of inheritance of property
(d) Laski opines that collective interests should be the guiding force for a sound system of property

83. Which of the following theories of reward is supported by Laski?
(a) The theory of equality of income and rewards to the citizens of the state
(b) The second theory of reward, propounded by liberals, urges that "remuneration should be fixed by the haggling of market".
(c) The third theory of rewards "demands that each contribute to society according to his powers and be rewarded by society according to his needs".
(d) The fourth theory of rewards implies that a basic minimum should be given to all for the fulfilment of basic needs of life. In absence of this basic minimum an individual would not be able to develop his personality.

84. Laski opines that along with theory of reward a theory of---------is also needed. He says ' A society might pay a just reward to its members and still remain essentially un-free".
(a) Industrial organisation
(b) Industrial growth
(c) Industrial development
(d) Industrialism

85. According to Laski
(a) Industry must be made a profession
(b) Industry should be abolished
(c) Industry must not be made a profession
(d) Both (b) and (c)

86. Laski proposes certain changes if industry is to be professionalised. Which of the following is not a change proposed by Laski?
(a) There must be alteration of the character of the owner of capital. He should be paid a fixed dividend.
(b) The control of industry should pass on from the functionless owner of capital to the industrial work force.
(c) More emphasis on the social element in the industrial equation
(d) All the above

87. According to Marxists,
(a) The form of property has always been changing with the change in the mode of production and relations which it established in the society
(b) In primitive society there was no such thing as private ownership
(c) In primitive society, there was 'private ownership'
(d) Both (a) and (c)
(e) Both (a) and (b)

88. Engels has discussed his views on property in his book
(a) Origin of religion, family and property
(b) Rise of private property-Marxist view
(c) Origin of private property-Marxist view
(d) Origin of family, property and the state

89 Marxists maintain that
I Private property is the root cause of all evils in the society
II Private property must be ended and its place should be taken over by the socialization of production

III Capitalism/capitalist private property can only be abolished by establishing a communist society, a classless and stateless society

IV The capitalist private property has divided the society into two classes the rich and the poor, the haves and 'have-nots': the exploiter and the exploited

(a) All except I (b) All except II
(c) All of the above (d) None of the above

90. According to --------- "Private property as contrasted with social/collective property exists only where the means of labour and external conditions of labour belong to private individuals".
(a) Engels in Origin of Family, Property and state
(b) Marx in 'Das Capital'
(c) Lenin (d) None of the above

91. According to ---------- "Property is connected with things, but its essence does not lie in the relationship between men and things, but between men, social groups and classes."
(a) Engels in Origin of family, Private Property and state (b) Marx in Das Capital
(c) Lenin (d) Chesuokoi

92. The Communists
(a) Believes in the right to property
(b) Want to abolish right to property
(c) Want to abolish right to property
(d) Want to retain the right to property

93. The Socialists
(a) Believe in the absolute right to property
(b) Do not believe in the absolute right to property
(c) Want to abolish the right to property
(d) Do not want any state control on the right to property

94. The Idealists maintain that
(a) Property is not essential for the development of man's personality
(b) Property is an evil
(c) Property is a hindrance in the development of man's personality
(d) Property is essential for the development of man's personality

95. According to---------- "Property is essential for the development of character, for without property there can be no liberty, and without liberty there can be no proper development of character"

96. Who said" Property is the first reality of freedom".
(a) Marx (b) Hegel
(c) Green (d) Kant

97. Who made the following statement "The citizen has a right to work"?
(a) Laski (b) Marx
(c) Lenin (d) Hegel

98. The main exponent of idealistic theory of property is
(a) Kant (b) Hegel
(c) Marx (d) Laski

99. Anarchists believe that
(a) Property is natural (b) Property is theft
(c) Property is necessary (d)Property is justified.

100. The Communistic theory of property is associated with
(a) Saint Simon (b) Robert Owen
(c) Karl Marx (d) Hegel

101. The main exponent of Labour theory of property is
    (a) Hobbes (b) Locke
    (c) Laski (d) Bentham

102. The Legal theory of property is associated with
    (a) Hobbes (b) Locke
    (c) Bentham (d) Spencer

103. Which of the following statements is not associated with Communistic theory of property?
    (a) The communists want to nationalize the means of production and distribution
    (b) The communists attack the institution of private property
    (c) The communists believe in the principle 'from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs'
    (d) The communists defend the institution of private property

104. A Duty is
    (a) An obligation (b) A right
    (c) A privilege (d) A concession

105. Pick out the incorrect statement:
    (a) Duties and rights are the two sides of the same coin
    (b) It is possible for the citizens to enjoy rights without doing any duties
    (c) Duty is an obligation to do/not to do something in any matter
    (d) A person's right of living involves his duty of his fellow men to allow them the same conditions of life

106. Which of the following is incorrect?
    (a) A moral duty is enjoined upon an individual on moral grounds
    (b) A duty which is enjoined on an individual by the law of the state is a legal duty and its violation is punishable under the laws of the state.
    (c) Violation of a moral duty is not punishable under the laws of the state
    (d) Violation of a moral duty is punishable under the law of the state

107. Which of the following is not a duty of the citizen?
    (a) Allegiance towards the state
    (b) To obey laws of the state
    (c) To serve one's family(d) To pay the taxes

108. Which of the following is not a legal duty of a citizen?
    (a) A citizen should pay the taxes levied by the state
    (b) A citizen should obey the laws made by the state
    (c) A citizen should help his neighbours
    (d) A citizen should not murder his neighbour

109. Which one of the following is not a moral duty of a citizen?
    (a) One should serve one's parents
    (b) One should serve the poor.
    (c) One should help one's relatives
    (d) One should pay one's income tax in time

ANSWERS

1.	(b).	2.	(a)	3.	(a)	4	(c)	5	(d)
6.	(d)	7.	(a)	8.	(b)	9.	(d)	10.	(b)
11.	(d)	12.	(d)	13.	(b)	14.	(d)	15.	(c)
16.	(b)	17.	(c)	18.	(a)	19.	(b)	20.	(a)
21.	(c)	22.	(c)	23.	(a)	24.	(a)	25.	(d)
26.	(a)	27.	(a)	28.	(c)	29.	(a)	30.	(a)
31.	(b)	32.	(d)	33.	(b)	34.	(a)	35.	(c)

36.	(b)	37.	(d)	38.	(c)	39.	(b)	400.	(a)
41.	(d)	42.	(b)	43.	(a)	44.	(a)	45.	(c)
46.	(d)	47.	(a)	48.	(a)	49.	(d)	50.	(b)
51.	(a)	52.	(a)	53.	(c)	54.	(d)	55.	(a)
56.	(c)	57.	(d)	58.	(c)	59.	(a)	60.	(a)
61.	(b)	62.	(c)	63.	(a)	64.	(a)	65.	(b)
66.	(c)	67.	(a)	68.	(c)	69.	(a)	70.	(c)
71.	(a)	72.	(a)	73.	(d)	74.	(a)	75.	(a)
76.	(c)	77.	(a)	78.	(c)	79.	(a)	80.	(d)
81.	(b)	82.	(c)	83.	(d)	84.	(a)	85.	(a)
86.	(d)	87.	(e)	88.	(d)	89.	(c)	90.	(b)
91.	(d)	92.	(b)	93.	(b)	94.	(d)	95.	(a)
96.	(b)	97.	(a)	98.	(a)	99.	(b)	100.	(c)
101.	(b)	102.	(a)	103.	(d)	104.	(a)	105.	(b)
106.	(d)	107.	(c)	108.	(c)	109.	(d)		

8. PUBLIC OPINION

1. Who among the following said, "Public opinion is the opinion held by the majority and passively acquiesced in by the minority"?
   (a) G.D.H. Cole (b) Lowell
   (c) Roucek (d) Morris Ginsburg
2. "Public opinion refers to people's attitudes on an issue when they are members of the same social group"
   (a) Lowell (b) Morris Ginsburg
   (c) Dicey (d) L.W. Dobb
3. Who among the following said, "Public opinion is commonly used to denote the aggregate of the views men hold regarding matters that affect or interest the community"?
   (a) Dicey (b) Bryce
   (c) Lowell (d) Laski
4. Public opinion plays a significant role in
   (a) Democracy (b) Monarchy
   (c) Military Rule (d) None of the above
5. According to----------, "The success of democratic government depends upon the degree to which the public opinion is sound, well developed and effective in controlling the actions and policies of government"
   (a) Pericles (b) Laski
   (c) MacIver (d) Aristotle
6. In a democracy, the government cares for the public opinion because
   (a) Public opinion is very powerful
   (b) The people are the best judges of the government
   (c) None of the above
7. Which of the following is responsible for increase in importance of public opinion?
   (a) The adoption of Universal Adult Franchise
   (b) Functional Representation
   (c) Political Parties (d) None of the above
8. Which of the following possesses an obstacle in the formation of a sound public opinion?
   (a) Free access to all facts
   (b) Freedom of press
   (c) Freedom of speech and expression

(d) Subjective outlook and immature judgement on the part of the leaders of public opinion.

9. Which of the following statements is correct?
   (a) If the public opinion is constantly ignored then the people will stop having any public opinion.
   (b) If the public opinion is constantly ignored then the people will become indifferent.
   (c) If the public opinion is constantly ignored then the public welfare will suffer.

10. The government should
    (a) Suppress public opinion
    (b) Respect public opinion
    (c) Ignore public opinion
    (d) Not try to know the public opinion

11. Which of the following is very harmful for the formation of a healthy public opinion
    (a) Yellow Journalism (b) Journalism
    (c) Media (d) Radio

12. Which of the following acts as an obstacle in the formation of public opinion?
    (a) Newspapers (b) Over population
    (c) Free Press (d) Illiteracy

13. Which of the following statements is not correct?
    (a) Public opinion should be as widely held as possible.
    (b) Public opinion should be held by the public in general.
    (c) Public opinion should be held by a large section of the society.
    (d) Public opinion should be sectional and held by a small section of the society.

14. Which of the following contributes to the formation of the public opinion?
    (a) Press (b) Political Parties
    (c) Legislature (d) All the above

15. Public platforms help a great deal in the formation of public opinion, because
    (a) The speakers can attract the audience by their oratory.
    (b) People get the opportunity to know the views of different speakers on current problems.
    (c) People can see their leaders
    (d) The speakers can advance the ideology of their parties.

16. How can the Press help in the formation of public opinion?
    (a) By spreading communal feelings.
    (b) By publishing sensational news
    (c) By publishing impartial and correct news and facts.
    (d) By publishing partial news and facts.

17. The political parties help in the formation of public opinion by
    (a) Asking the people to vote for them
    (b) Enlightening the people about the social, economic and political problems faced by the country.
    (c) Instigating the people against the government.
    (d) Furthering their selfish ends.

18. The Legislature also influences public opinion by
    (a) Passing laws to favour public opinion
    (b) Giving concession to certain sections of the society
    (c) Discussing the various burning problems faced by the people and the country threadbare.
    (d) Passing a vote of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers.

19. Which of the following statements is correct?

(a) Radio and television influence public opinion through their entertainment programmes
(b) The Radio and television influence public opinion through their commercial programmes
(c) Radio and television influence public opinion by disseminating the latest news and views concerning national and international happenings.
(d) None of the above.

20. Which of the following hinder the formation of rational public opinion?
(a) Yellow Journalism
(b) Communal propaganda
(c) Speeches by demagogues (d) All the above

21. What is a Gallup Poll?
(a) It is a method of gauging public opinion on certain specific issues by sample questioning of individuals representing different sections
(b) The name of a place
(c) A scientific term (d) A new voting system.

22. Who among the following devised Gallup Poll?
(a) A Swedish, George Horace Gallup
(b) A Norwegian, George Horace Gallup
(c) An American, George Horace Gallup
(d) An Englishman, George Horace Gallup.

23. Which of the following statement is correct?
(a) Opinion Polls are losing ground
(b) Opinion Polls have failed to serve any purpose
(c) Opinion Polls are now extensively listed to know the public opinion on current issues and are on the rise in many democratic countries like USA, India, Pakistan, Britain etc.
(d) None of the above

ANSWERS

1.	(b)	2.	(d)	3.	(b)	4.	(a)	5.	(b)
6.	(c)	7.	(a)	8.	(d)	9.	(c)	10.	(b)
11.	(a)	12.	(d)	13.	9d)	14.	(d)	15.	(b)
16.	(c)	17.	(b)	18.	(c)	19.	(c)	20.	(d)
21.	(a)	22.	(c)	23.	(c)				

9. POLITICAL PARTIES

1. Who among the following said: "A political party is an association organized in support of some principle or policy which by constitutional means endeavours. to make the determinant of the government".
(a) MacIver (b) Laski
(c) Edmund Burke (d) Gilchrist

2. Who among the following defined political party as "a body united for promoting by their joint endeavours the national interest upon some political principle in which they are agreed"?
(a) Leacock (b) Gilchrist
(c) Burke (d) Gettell

3. According to--------- "A political party is citizens who act together as a political unit and who by the use of their voting power, aim to control the government and carry out their general policies"
   (a) Gilchrist (b) J.S. Mill
   (c) Gettell (d) Laski
4. Who defined political party as "a more or less organized group of citizens who act together as a political unit. They share or profess to share the same opinions on public questions and by exercising their voting powers towards a common end to seek or obtain control of government"?
   (a) Leacock (b) Gettell
   (c) Laski (d) J.S. Mill
5. Which of the following is/are an essential features of political party?
   I A political party must be organized
   II There should be similarity of principles
   III Aim of a political party should be to attain political power.
   IV A political party should use peaceful means for attaining political power.
   (a) (I) and (III) (b) (II) and (III)
   (c) (I), (II) and (III) (d) (i), (II), (III) and (IV)
6. Who among the following said "Government by free political parties is merely another name for Democracy"
   (a) Laski (b) MacIver
   (c) Munro (d) Gettell
7. Which of the following is not a function of political parties?
   (a) To formulate and mould public opinion
   (b) To form the government
   (c) To keep a watch over the activities of the government
   (d) None of the above
8. Which of the following is/are functions of political parties?
   (a) To provide political education to people
   (b) To act as a link between the people and the government.
   (c) To select its best candidates and contest elections
   (d) All the above
9. A Labour party believes in
   (a) Socialistic policies (b) Capitalist policies
   (c) Reactionary policies (d) Conservative policies
10. A Conservative Party believes in
    (a) Changing the existing institutions
    (b) Preserving the existing institutions
    (c) Bringing about radical changes
    (d) Nationalising the big industries
11. A socialist Party believes in
    (a) Capitalist policies
    (b) Maintaining the status quo
    (c) State control over means of production
    (d) Private entrepreneurship
12. A Communist Party believes in
    (a) A violent revolution
    (b) Bringing about changes in the society through peaceful methods
    (c) A violent revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat to establish a communist society

(d) A non-violent revolution

13. Which of the following statements is correct?
    (a) A reactionary political party believes in radical changes in the society
    (b) A reactionary political party believes in progressive policies.
    (c) A reactionary political party believes in nationalization of industries
    (d) A reactionary political party believes in restoring the past political institutions.
14. Which of the following statements is appropriate?
    (a) A radical political party believes in drastic social, economic or political reforms
    (b) A radical political believes in maintaining the old policies.
    (c) A radical political party believes in maintaining the old policies.
    (d) A radical political party believes in the laissez faire policy.
15. A Liberal Party favours
    (a) A violent revolution to introduce political changes in the society.
    (b) Democratic reforms and progressive policies
    (c) Nationalisation of means of production and distribution
    (d) The abolition of private property
16. Political parties play a significant role in
    (a) Democracy (b) Monarchy
    (c) Dictatorship (d) Communism
17. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
    (a) Political parties enlighten the masses regarding the social, economic and political problems faced by the country.
    (b) When a political party is unable to form the government it plays the role of an opposition party in the legislature.
    (c) Political parties make the working of a parliamentary government possible.
    (d) There is no need of political parties for the successful working of a parliamentary type of government.
18. Which of the following conditions are essential for the formation of political parties?
    (a) The most important condition is the democratic form of government which believes in the principle of liberty of thought and action.
    (b) Political parties can be formed only when large groups of people are roused by political consciousness and have a keen desire to take part in the political activities
    (c) A large group of individuals in a state should have common political aims and objectives
    (d) All the above
19. In countries which have single party system
    (a) People enjoy very little liberty
    (b) Individual will is compulsorily subjected to the state will
    (c) State is considered as a means
    (d) (a) and (b)
20. There are certain merits of single party system such as
    (a) It brings efficiency in administration as there is great emphasis on discipline and organisation
    (b) It establishes a strong and a stable government
    (c) A sense of unity is created by the single party system
    (d) All the above
21. Which of the following is not a demerit of single party system?
    (a) It leads to dictatorship and the government becomes a tyrant as no opposition is allowed
    (b) The citizens lose their freedom

(c) State is taken as an end in itself and individual is taken as a means
(d) Under this system the country becomes very strong militarily and a rapid economic progress can also be made.

22. In a single party system
(a) There is only one officially recognized party which runs the government and no other party is allowed to function in the country
(b) There are many parties in the country but only one party is able to form the government every time
(c) There are two parties in the country out of which only one party forms the government every time
(d) None of the above

23. Which of the following countries has a single party system?
(a) China (b) Switzerland
(c) India (d) U.K.

24. Single party system is generally found in
(a) Constitutional monarchies
(b) Democratic countries
(c) Countries having dictatorship or communist governments
(d) None of the above

25. What is meant by 'Spoils System'?
(a) Holding an examination for the appointment of civil servants.
(b) To appoint the highly qualified candidates to the government posts.
(c) Distribution of government jobs to the followers and supporters of a political party which wins the election.
(d) Distribution of government jobs among the children of aristocrats.

26. 'Spoils System' is
(a) A merit of the party system
(b) A demerit of the party system
(c) Neither a merit nor demerit of party system
(d) None of the above

27. Spoils System is prevalent in
(a) U.S.A. (b) Russia
(c) India (d) Britain

28. What is meant by a multi-party system?
(a) That there are more than two political parties trying to capture political power in a country.
(b) That there are two major parties which form the government in turn, whereas the other parties do not have much influence.
(c) That there is a coalition government in the country
(d) That there is an unstable government in the country.

29. Which of the following is not a merit of multi-party system?
(a) Dictatorship of the cabinet is avoided
(b) Voters get a wide choice.
(c) Various interests are adequately represented
(d) Government is changed too frequently and it becomes unstable

30. Which of the following is not a demerit of the multi-party system?
(a) Political parties turn the legislature into an arena for their fighting.
(b) Government becomes weak and inefficient
(c) Coalition government which is formed is the true representative of the whole nation
(d) It breeds corruption and bribery

31. Pakistan has a
    (a) Multi-party system (b) Two party system
    (c) Well developed and stable party system
    (d) None of the above
32. What is meant by two party system
    (a) Two party system means that there are many parties in the country out of which only 2 parties form the government together.
    (b) Two party system means that there are two parties which always make a coalition government
    (c) Two party system means that there are only two parties in the country out of which the majority party forms the government where as the minority party remains in opposition.
    (d) None of the above is correct
33. Where did the two party system originate?
    (a) Two party system originated in U.S.A.
    (b) Two party system originated in U.K. in 17th century
    (c) Two party system originated in France
    (d) Two party system originated in Russia
34. Which of the following countries is famous for its two party system
    (a) Britain (b) India
    (c) China (d) Russia
35. Which of the following is not a merit of a two party system?
    (a) It is easy to form a government
    (b) The voters can choose the government directly and easily.
    (c) It leads to the despotism of the majority party
    (d) The government becomes quite stable.
36. Which of the following is not a demerit of the two party system?
    (a) It leads to the dictatorship of the cabinet
    (b) The choice of the electorate is restricted only to two parties.
    (c) Two party system splits the nation into two hostile camps.
    (d) It gives strength and stability to the government which can introduce important legislative and other measures without much difficulty.
37. Which of the following statement is correct?
    (a) Multi-party and double party systems are generally found in absolute monarchies.
    (b) Multi-party and double party systems are generally found in communist countries.
    (c) Multi-party and double party systems are generally found in democratic countries.
    (d) None of the above.
38. The Two main political parties in Britain are
    (a) Communist Party and Socialist Party
    (b) Conservative Party and Labour Party
    (c) Conservative Party and Liberal Party
    (d) None of the above
39. Which were the two major political parties in Britain in the 17th century?
    (a) Conservative Party and Labour Party
    (b) Communist and Conservative Party
    (c) Whig Party and Tory Party
    (d) Liberal Party and Labour Party
40. The two main parties of U.S.A are called
    (a) Democratic Party and Republic Party
    (b) Labour Party and Socialist Party

(c) Liberal Party and Conservative
(d) Socialist Party and Democratic Party

41. Which of the following is not a merit of the party system?
(a) Party system makes the holding of elections very easy and smooth.
(b) Democracy cannot be a success in the absence of political parties.
(c) Political parties establish a harmonious relationship between the executive and the legislature in a presidential type of government.
(d) Party system is responsible for the spread of corruption in the public life.

42. Which one of the following is not a demerit of the party system?
(a) Political parties spread corruption in public life.
(b) Political parties check the emergence of dictatorship in the country.
(c) Party system encourages hero-worship among the people.
(d) Party system helps in the establishment of tyranny of the majority party.

ANSWERS

1.	(a)	2.	(c)	3.	(c)	4.	(b)	5.	(d)
6.	(c)	7.	(d)	8.	(d)	9.	(a)	10.	(b)
11.	(c)	12.	(c)	13	(d)	14.	(a)	15.	(b)
16.	(a)	17.	(d)	18.	(d)	19.	(d)	20.	(d)
21.	(d)	22.	(a)	23.	(a)	24.	(c)	25.	(c)
26.	(b)	27.	(a)	28.	(a)	29.	(d)	30.	(c)
31.	(a)	32.	(c)	33.	(b)	34.	(a)	35.	(c)
36.	(d)	37.	(c)	38.	(b)	39.	(c)	40.	(a)
41.	(d)	42.	(b)						

10. PRESSURE GROUPS

1. Any social group which seeks to influence the behaviour of administrators and parliamentarians without attempting to gain formal control of government can be said to be
(a) Political Party (b) Pressure group
(c) Non-governmental organisation
(d) None of the above

2. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Pressure groups are a medium through which people with common interest may endeavour to affect the course of public affairs.
(b) Pressure groups are a medium for political parties to exert influence on the government.
(c) Pressure groups want to form their own government at the centre.
(d) None of the above

Pressure groups are commonly known as
(a) Interest groups (b) Lobbies
(c) Interest articulators (d) All the above

Which of the statements is not correct?
(a) There is not a single difference between pressure groups & interest group.
(b) So long as a group or an organisation makes certain claims upon other group in a society, community or even within a political party to persuade its vested interest, it should be called an interest group and WHEN an interest group acts at the political

level seeking to influence governmental policy without willing to accept the responsibility of public office it should be called a pressure group.

(c) There is no difference between interest groups and pressure groups. They are exactly the same.

(d) (a) and (b) are correct.

5. Which of the following statements is false?

(a) Pressure groups are an important channel of communication for transmission of political ideas from the mass of the citizenry to the rulers.

(b) Pressure groups are influence groups organized to influence policies. They attempt to exert influence over the government or parliament or local authorities.

(c) Pressure groups are non-political entities. They are involved in the political process but are not willing to assist in forming a government.

(d) None of the above

6. Pressure groups are called
(a) Anonymous empire (b) Political empire
(c) Apolitical empire (d) All the above

7. Who among the following stated that "pressure group politics represents something less than full politicization of groups and something more than utter politicization, it constitutes an intermediate level of activity between the political and apolitical".
(a) Harry Eckstein (b) Laski
(c) J.S. Mill (d) None of the above

8. The Pressure groups are most active in
(a) U.K. (b) Russia
(c) U.S.A (d) China

9. The origin of pressure groups is generally associated with
(a) U.S.A (b) Russia
(c) India (d) China

10. In which one of the following countries do the pressure groups try to influence the members of Congress for favourable legislation?
(a) U.S.A. (b) U.K.
(c) Pakistan (d) None of the above

11. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) In Britain, the pressure groups generally try to influence the ministers
(b) In Britain, the pressure groups generally try to influence the parliament
(c) In Britain the pressure groups generally try to influence the judiciary
(d) None of the above

12. In former U.S.S.R. the pressure groups in the traditional sense were
(a) Permitted to function
(b) Not permitted to function
(c) Not permitted to function officially, but they existed unofficially
(d) None of the above

13. Which of the following is not an example of pressure group?
(a) The association of American Rail roads
(b) The Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry
(c) The Pakistan Peoples Party
(d) The Automobile Association of Upper India

14. Who stated that pressure groups have acquired the name of the 'Third House'?
(a) Laski (b) Finer
(c) Bryce (d) Dicey

15. Which of the following statements is correct?

(a) At one time a person can become a member of only one pressure group
(b) At one time a person can become member of only two different pressure groups
(c) A person can become a member of as many pressure groups as he likes
(d) None of the above

Which of the following is the main objective of the pressure groups?
(a) To bribe the legislators to get favourable laws passed
(b) To bribe the ministers to get favourable policies approved
(c) To convince the legislators, ministers or administrators concerned that the proposed legislation or policy should be passed, amended, or rejected
(d) To bribe the administrators to get certain concessions from them.

7. Pressure groups are quite significant because
(a) They keep democracy alive and supplement the party system and formal instruments of government by serving as spokesmen of special interests within society
(b) They help to balance the national and particular interests
(c) Pressure groups enable citizens to express their varying interests and desires
(d) All the above

Which of the following factors are responsible for the growing importance of pressure groups?
(a) The growth of governmental interference
(b) Increasing democratisation
(c) The doctrine of welfare state
(d) All the above

The Pressure groups
(a) Differ from political parties as they do not want to capture the government
(b) Do not differ from the political parties as they also want to capture political power
(c) Pressure groups and political parties are exactly the same types of associations
(d) None of the above is correct

The main purpose of all the pressure groups is
(a) To promote the international interests
(b) To promote the national interest
(c) To promote the interests of members only
(d) None of the above

Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Generally pressure groups are composed of social associations and groups
(b) Generally pressure groups are composed of religious associations and groups
(c) Generally pressure groups are composed of economic associations and groups
(d) Generally pressure groups are composed of all types of association or groups like social, economic, religious, commercial employees, employers, farmers, labour, profession, philanthropic, regional, linguistic etc.

The main difference between pressure groups and political parties is that
(a) Political parties are international in character and pressure groups are national
(b) The main aim of the political parties is to capture the government whereas the main aim of the pressure groups is to promote the interests of its members
(c) Political parties accept financial contributions and the pressure groups give financial contributions
(d) None of the above is correct

Pressure groups can be categorized as
(I) Institutional pressure groups
(II) Associational pressure groups

(III) Non-Associational pressure groups
(IV) Anomic pressure groups
(a) (I), (II) and (III) (b) (I), (II), (III) and (IV)
(c) (I) and (II) only (d) (II and (III) only

24. Who among the following said: "Institutional interest groups are found within such organizations as political parties, legislatures, armies, bureaucracies and churches. These are formal organizations, composed of professionally employed personnel with designated political and social functions other than interest articulation. But either as corporate bodies or as small groups within these bodies, these groups may articulate their own interests or represent the interests of other groups in the society"
(a) Almond and Powell (b) Laski
(c) J.S. Mill (d) None of the above

25. The examples of Institutional interest groups in Pakistan is/are
(a) Peoples' Party central executive
(b) PPP Parliamentary Board
(c) The Bureaucracy (d) All the above

26. Associational pressure groups are
(a) Specialised structures for interest articulation e.g. trade unions organizations of businessmen or industrialists, etc.
(b) Structures for interest articulation e.g. trade union, students union, teachers union, etc.
(c) Exactly similar to institutional pressure groups
(d) None of the above

27. Which of the following is/are feature/s of associational pressure groups
(a) Explicit representation of the interests of a particular group
(b) A fulltime professional staff
(c) Orderly procedures for the formulation of a particular group
(d) All the above

28 Which of the following is not an example of the associational pressure groups?
(a) Trade Unions (b) Business Organisation
(c) Students Organisations (d) None of the above

29. What is meant by non-associational pressure groups?
(a) The non-associational pressure groups refers to kinship, ethic, regional, religious and caste groups
(b) The non-associational pressure groups refer to kinship, ethic, regional, religious and caste groups, which articulate interests informally through individual, cliques, family and religious heads etc.
(c) Non-associational pressure groups refer to those pressure groups which are not associated with any of the political parties or governmental institution
(d) None of the above

30. The distinguishing characteristic of the non-associational interest group is that
(a) The structure of interest articulation is latent
(b) The structure of interest articulation is often informal
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

31. Which of the following can be regarded as non-associational groups?
(a) Caste groups
(b) Communal and religious groups
(c) Language groups (d) All the above

32. Anomic pressure groups are those groups

(a) Which perform the role of interest articulation by publicising protests in order to exert pressure on policy-makers for changing particular policies and decisions
(b) Which perform the role of interest articulation by associating themselves with certain political parties
(c) Which perform the role of interest articulation from the political platform
(d) None of the above

33. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Anomic pressure groups believe in peaceful means.
(b) Anomic pressure groups resort to various forms of public protests such as public meetings, mass rallies, processions, hartals, dharna, fasting, self immolation, destruction of public property holding up of transport, burning of government buildings.
(c) Anomic pressure groups put pressure on the judiciary.
(d) None of the above

34. Which of the following is a technique of pressure groups operating in every political system?
(a) Violent protests (b) Lobbying
(c) Gherao (d) None of the above

35. Lobbying is
(a) A political technique which means influencing the government
(b) In its original meaning lobbying is referred to the efforts of the individuals to influence the votes of legislators, generally in the lobby outside the legislative chambers
(c) In its broadest modern sense it means an attempt on the part of organized groups to influence any organ or agency of governmental departments to seek maintenance, protection, furtherance and realization of their specific interests
(d) All the above

36. Pressure Groups can also try to influence public opinion and thereby gain an indirect influence over government. This technique is known as
(a) Propagandizing (b) Influencing
(c) Public Opinion (d) None of the above

37. The other techniques used by Pressure Groups include
(a) They influence policy makers by supplying them accurate data and information. Most of the modern pressure groups now maintain a research cell and come out with effective measures
(b) Pressure groups create a favourable climate for their particular cause by appealing to public opinion
(c) Pressure groups align themselves with one or the other political party and act as a powerful clique in the party
(d) One obvious means of articulating demands is though physical demonstrations and violence
(e) All the above

38. Pressure Groups often try to place in public offices persons who are favourably disposed towards the interests it seeks to promote. This technique is called
(a) Representation (b) Electioneering
(c) Promoting (d) None of the above

39. Which of the following is a charge against the Pressure Group?
(a) They perform a much needed function in the modern society.
(b) They try to bribe the Legislators and other high officers and thus spread corruption in public life.
(c) They help in the advancement of the aims of their members.

(d) They enlighten the Legislators and Administrators regarding the problems faced by their party members.

40. Who among the following said, "Where political parties are weak in principle and organisation, the pressure groups will flourish, where political parties are strong, pressure groups will be curbed"?
   (a) Finer (b) Gettell
   (c) Laski (d) G.D.H. Cole

ANSWERS

1.	(b)	2.	(a)	3.	(d)	4.	(c)	5.	(d)
6.	(a)	7.	(a)	8.	(c)	9.	(a)	10.	(a)
11.	(b)	12.	(b)	13.	(c)	14.	(b)	15.	(c)
16.	(c)	17.	(d)	18.	(d)	19.	(a)	20.	(c)
21.	(d)	22.	(b)	23.	(b)	24.	(a)	25.	(d)
26.	(a)	27.	(d)	28.	(e)	29.	(b)	30.	(c)
31.	(d)	32.	(a)	33.	(b)	34.	(b)	35.	(d)
36.	(a)	37.	(e)	38.	(b)	39.	(b)	40.	(a)

11. REPRESENTATION

1. "The importance of providing some representation for minorities is extremely great. When two thirds of a constituency votes for one party and one third for the other, it obviously just that the majority should have two-thirds and the minority one third of the representation".
   (a) Laski (b) Lecky
   (c) Graham Wallas (d) G.D.H. Cole
2. Which of the following statements is correct?
   (a) The main defect of existing system of representation is that a candidate who secures majority of votes is declared elected.
   (b) The main defect of existing system of representation is that those who support the defeated candidates remain unrepresented.
   (c) The main defect of the existing system of representation is that a candidate who secures minority of votes is declared elected.
   (d) None of the above
3. Who among the following said, "Majority of the voters will have majority of the representatives but a minority of the voters will have always a minority of the representatives"?
   (a) Rousseau (b) J.S. Mill
   (c) Garner (d) Gilchrist
4. What is meant by minority representation?
   (a) The minority of electors should also have proportionate representation.
   (b) The minority should get equal representation with the majority.
   (c) The minority should get majority of the representation.
   (d) The majority should get the minority of representation.
5. Which of the following statements is true?
   (a) The majority of the electors at an election should have a minority of the representation.
   (b) The minority of the electors at an election should have a majority of representatives.
   (c) The majority of the electors should always have a majority of the representatives, but the minority of the electors should also have a minority of the representatives.

(d) The majority of the electors should always have a minority of the representatives, whereas the minority of the electors should always have the majority of representatives.

6. Who among the following wrote 'Representative Government'?
(a) J.S. Mill (b) Lecky
(c) T.H. Green (d) Bentham

7. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
(a) Minorities can be political, national, racial, linguistic and religious.
(b) In a democracy, the majority would always rule but the minority should also be represented in proportion to its number.
(c) If all minorities are not represented proportionally, there can be no real democracy.
(d) Since the majority will always rule, there is no need of giving the proportionate representation to the minority.

8. ------ was a great supporter of the proportional representation
(a) Bentham (b) Lecky
(c) J.S. Mill (d) Locke

9. Which of the following statements correctly describe the term 'Proportional representation'?
(a) Proportional Representation means all sections of opinion should be given representation in proportion to the numerical strength.
(b) Proportional Representation means proportional representation should be given only to the majority party.
(c) Proportional Representation means proportional representation should be given on the basis of the following of a party and not on the votes secured by it.
(d) Proportional Representation means proportional representation should be given to all parties irrespective of the votes secured by them.

. The aim of proportional representation is
(a) To appease minorities
(b) To harm the interests of the majority party.
(c) That both minority parties and the majority parties should be represented in the legislature in exact proportion to the votes secured by them in an election.
(d) None of the above

1. According to Mill "In real democracy
(a) "Every and any section would be represented"
(b) "Every and any section would be represented not disproportionately, but proportionately"
(c) "Every section would be represented equally"
(d) None of the above

2. The idea of proportional representation was first advocated in
(a) French National Convention in 1973
(b) American National Convention in 1798
(c) Swedish National Convention in 1792
(d) None of the above

. There is/are
(a) Four schemes of proportional representation
(b) Three schemes of proportional representation
(c) Two schemes of proportional representation
(d) Only one scheme of proportional representation

The Hare system was given by
(a) An Englishman, Thomas Hare in 1857

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(b) An American, Thomas Hare in 1851
(c) A Danish Minister, Thomas Hare in 1851
(d) A Spanish Minister, Thomas Hare in 1851

15. The Hare system is also known as
(a) Proportional system (b) Andrae system
(c) Preferential system
(d) Single transferable vote system
(e) (b), (c) and (d)

16. The Hare scheme of proportional representation is known as Andrae system after the name of
(a) An English Minister (b) A Danish Minister
(c) A Swedish Minister (d) A Norwegian Minister

17. When was Andrae system introduced?
(a) It was introduced in England in1850
(b) It was introduced in Denmark in 1855
(c) It was introduced in Sweden in 1957
(d) It was introduced in France in 1859

18. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) The Hare system is called Preferential system because under this system a voter is required to give preference to the different candidates.
(b) The Hare system is called Preferential system because under this system a voter is required to give his preferences for the appointment of a minister.
(c) The Hare system is called preferential system because under this system a voter is required to give his preferences for the appointment of the Head of the state.
(d) The Hare system is called preferential system because a voter is required to give his preference for the appointment of judges.

19. The Hare system is also known as Single Transferable Vote system because the surplus voters
(a) In this system are wasted
(b) Of the candidates who have been declared elected are transferred to other candidates whom it can help
(c) Of the defeated candidates can be transferred to winning candidates
(d) Of the candidates who have been declared defeated are transferred to other candidates by a lottery system

20. Under the Hare system each voter has
(a) As many votes as there are candidates contesting the election from a constituency
(b) As many votes as there are representatives to be elected from a constituency
(c) Only one effective vote irrespective of the representatives to be elected from a constituency
(d) Five votes

21. Under the Hare system each voter can
(a) Indicate his preferences on the ballot paper for two candidates
(b) Indicate his preference on the ballot paper for three candidates
(c) Indicate his preferences on the ballot paper for four candidates
(d) Indicate on the ballot paper his preferences for as many candidates as there are seats to be filled in from his constituency

22. In India this system has been adopted for election of
(1) Rajya Sabha
(2) State Legislative councils
(3) President (4) Vice-President

(a) (1), (3) and (4) (b) (1) and (3)
(c) (3) and (4) (d) (1), (2), (3) and (4)

23. Under the Andrae System
(a) The constituencies are multi-member
(b) The constituencies are single-member
(c) The constituencies are multi-member as well as single member
(d) None of the above

24. Which of the following statement is true?
(a) Under the Hare system the minimum number of representatives to be elected from each constituency is four
(b) Under the Hare system the minimum number of representatives to be elected from each constituency is five
(c) Under the Hare system the minimum number of representatives to be elected from each constituency is three
(d) Under the Hare system the minimum number of representatives to be elected from each constituency is not fixed

25. The maximum number of representatives to be elected from each constituency under the Hare system is
(a) Ten (b) Fifteen
(c) Not fixed (d) Five

26. A candidate requires certain quota of votes in order to be elected under the Hare system. This quota is arrived at
(a) By dividing the number of votes cast by the number of candidates contesting the election
(b) By dividing the number of votes cast by the number of seats to be filled up, the quotient is the quota
(c) By dividing the total number of votes in a particular constituency by the number of candidates
(d) By dividing the total population of a constituency by the number of seats to be filled up

27. The main drawback of the Hare system is
(a) It is a simple system (b) It gives a fair representation to the minorities
(c) It is a complex system and unintelligible to masses
(d) It is necessary for a country having many racial and religious groups

28. Another form of proportional representation (apart from Hare system) is
(a) Andrae system (b) Group system
(c) List system (d) Preferential system

29. The List system is so called because
(a) All the candidates are listed together
(b) All the candidates are grouped together in lists according to their party affiliations.
(c) All the candidates are listed together for preference votes.
(d) None of the above

30. Which of the following statements is true?
(a) The voter votes primarily for a party list, he accepts the order of preference previously determined by the party.
(b) The voter votes for the individual candidates irrespective of party affiliations.
(c) The voter can divide his votes among different parties.
(d) The voter can divide his votes among candidates of different parties.

31. Under the List system the number of votes required for a candidate's election is arrived at

(a) By dividing the population of the constituency by the number of candidates put up by all the parties.
(b) By dividing the votes cast by the number of the political parties participating in the election
(c) By dividing the total number of votes cast by the number of seats to be filled up.
(d) By dividing the population of the constituency by the number of political parties participating in the election.

32. Under the List system the voter has to
(a) Select the candidates he likes
(b) Select the candidates he dislikes
(c) Select the parties he dislikes
(d) Select the party he likes and by voting for it he votes for entire list of candidates of that party.

33. The List system is
(a) Unintelligible (b) Complex
(c) Very simple
(d) Neither simple nor complex

34. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) The List system gives a lot of importance to the candidates
(b) The List system gives a lot of importance to the voters
(c) The List system gives a lot of importance to political parties and party leaders
(d) The List system gives importance to neither the candidates nor parties.

35. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Each political party prepares a list of candidates according to the number of seats to be filled up for each constituency.
(b) Each political party prepares a list of candidates upto double the number of seats to be filled up for each constituency.
(c) Each political party prepares a list of candidates upto 3 times the number of seats to be filled up for each constituency.
(d) None of the above

36. Who among the following said, "To establish the system of proportional representation is to convert the remedy supplied by the bicameral system into a veritable position; it is to organize disorder and emasculate the legislative powers; it is to render cabinets unstable, destroy their homogeneity, make parliamentary government impossible:.
(a) Laski (b) Gilchrist
(c) Prof. Esmien (d) J.S. Mill

37. Which of the following is not an advantage of the proportional representation?
(a) It is the most democratic method of election
(b) It ensures representation of all parties
(c) There is no intimate contact between the voters and the representatives
(d) It gives adequate representation to the minorities

38. Which of the following is not a defect of the proportional representation?
(a) This system does not provide for by-elections
(b) It increased the evils of party system
(c) It is a very complicated system
(d) The legislature becomes a truly representative body of public opinion

39. Choose the most appropriate statements from the following
(a) Minority representation aims at giving representation to all sections of opinion in proportion to the numerical strength of their votes

(b) Minority representation aims at giving representation of some kind to minorities but not in proportion to the number of their votes
(c) Minority representation aims at giving representation to minorities in proportion to the voting strength
(d) Minority representation aims at giving representation to the majority community in proportion to its voting strength

40. Which of the following schemes is not for the Minority Representation?
(a) Limited vote plan (b) Preferential System
(c) Cumulative vote system
(d) Communal Representation

41. Limited Vote Plan allows each voter to
(a) Cast more votes than there are seats to be filled up in a constituency
(b) Cast two votes more than the seats to be filled up in a constituency
(c) Cast smaller number of votes than the seats to be filled up in a constituency
(d) Cast five votes more than the seats to be filled up in a constituency

42. Under the Limited Vote Plan, there are
(a) Single member constituencies
(b) Multi-member constituencies
(c) Multi-member constituencies with at least four seats
(d) Multi-member constituencies with at least three seats

43. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Under the Limited Vote Plan each voter is not allowed to give more than two votes to any single candidate
(b) Under the Limited Vote Plan each voter is not allowed to give more than three votes to any single candidate
(c) Under the Limited Vote Plan each voter is not allowed to give more than four votes to any single candidate
(d) Under the Limited Vote Plan each voter is not allowed to give more than one vote to a candidate

44. The main defect of the Limited Vote Plan is that
(a) It allows proportional representation
(b) It does not allow proportional representation
(c) It does not allow unlimited voting
(d) It secures representation only for very small minorities

45. The Cumulative Vote system allows the voter to cast
(a) As many votes as there are seats to be filled up from a constituency
(b) Less votes than the number of seats to be filled up from a constituency
(c) More votes than the number of seats to be filled up from a constituency
(d) Votes equal to one half of the numbers of seats to be filled up from a constituency

46. Under the Cumulative Vote System the voter can
(a) Give all his votes to one candidate
(b) Distribute his votes to different candidates of his choice
(c) Give all his votes to any single candidate or to distribute his votes among the different candidate according to his sweet will
(d) None of the above

47. Which of the following is the main advantage of the Cumulative Vote System?
(a) It enables only the big minorities to benefit from it
(b) It does not allow the small minorities to benefit from it
(c) It allows the majority community to benefit from it

(d) It enables even a small majority to elect at least one member by giving all votes to one candidate of their own choice.

48. Which of the following is the main defect of Cumulative Vote System?
    (a) Even the small minorities may be able to get their candidates elected
    (b) Even the big minorities may not be able to get their candidates elected
    (c) Minority community may not be able to benefit from it
    (d) Surplus of votes given to one candidate cannot help other candidates, involving wastage of votes.

49. Under the second Ballot System
    (a) It is essential for a successful candidate to secure two thirds of the total votes cast.
    (b) It is essential to secure an absolute majority of the votes cast to be declared successful in an election.
    (c) The successful candidate must secure an overwhelming majority of total votes of a constituency
    (d) The successful candidate must secure an absolute majority of the total votes of a constituency.

50. The Second Ballot System is applicable only to the constituencies from where
    (a) One member is to be elected
    (b) Two members are to be elected
    (c) Three members are to be elected
    (d) Four members are to be elected.

51. Under the Communal Representation Scheme, representation is on the basis of
    (a) Religion (b) Wealth
    (c) Education (d) Language

52. Which of the following statement is correct?
    (a) The Communal Representation system was used in India during the ancient times.
    (b) The Communal Representation system was used in India during the Mughal Period.
    (c) The Communal Representation System was used in India during the British Rule.
    (d) The Communal Representation System was used in India during the 17th Century.

53. Under the Functional Representation system candidates are elected on the
    (a) Communal Representation basis
    (b) Territorial representation basis
    (c) Basis of occupational/vocational representation, representing various industrial/occupational groups.
    (d) Racial basis

54. ----------was not in favour of Functional Representation
    (a) Graham Wallas (b) Laski
    (c) G.D.H. Cole (d) Mirabeau

55. Who among the following said; in place of an omnicompetent representative body there should be in the society as many separately elected groups of representatives as there are distinct essential groups of functions to be performed
    (a) Laski (b) Duguit
    (c) Graham Wallas (d) G.D.H. Cole

56. Sydney and Beatrice Webb advocated that there should be
    (a) Only one Parliament (b) Social Parliament
    (c) A Political Parliament and a Social Parliament
    (d) None of the above

57. Who among the following advocated that the lower chamber may be elected on territorial basis, whereas the second chamber should be the representative of the various interests and functional groups?

(a) Mirabeau (b) Duguit
(c) G.D.H. Cole (d) Graham Wallas

58. "The territorial assembly built upon universal suffrage seemed, therefore the best method of making final decisions in the conflict of wills within the community" was stated by
(a) Graham Wallas (b) Laski
(c) Mirabeau (d) G.D.H Cole

59. Which one of the following is not a defect of Functional Representation?
(a) It is based on an unsound principle
(b) It is not very easy to classify the professions
(c) It is inconsistent with the principle of national sovereignty.
(d) It ensures equitable representation to the different occupational groups.

60. Who among the following advocated that "All the great forces of the national life ought to be represented industry, property, commerce, manufacturing profession and even science and religion"
(a) Duguit (b) Webbs
(c) Laski (d) G.D.H. Cole

61. Who among the following, advocated Guild Socialism under which Guild Parliament representing industry shall legislate on economic matters
(a) Sydney and Beatrice Webbs
(b) Graham Wallas
(c) Mirabeau (d) G.D.H. Cole

62. Which of the following does not justify Functional Representation?
(a) Pointed out that in the present industrial society people have common interest in their professional group other than in the locality in which they live.
(b) Most of the legislation that modern parliaments pass deals with industry, agriculture trade, commerce and other vocational interests. These interests should find representation in parliament as they are vitally affected by that legislation.
(c) The representatives elected from a territorial constituency cannot represent all the diverse interests within his constituency.
(d) None of the above

63. Which of the following is not an example of Functional Representation?
(a) Under the Weimar Constitution (1919) a National Economic Council was created.
(b) Under Third and Fourth Republic of France a National Economic Council was created.
(c) In Vidhan Parishads of various states in India special representation has been given to the universities and local bodies.
(d) None of the above
(e) (a) and (b) both

64. Which of the following statements is not associated with Instructed Representation?
(a) The theory of instructed representation implies that the representatives should act according to the instructions received from their voters from time to time.
(b) This system is neither practicable nor desirable
(c) Under this system, the representatives become powerless puppets in the hands of their electors and it is difficult for an able representative to act in accordance with the wishes of the electorate which may be having a parochial outlook.
(d) None of the above

65. Which one of the following is considered to be the most accepted system of representation?
(a) The List system (b) The Hare System
(c) The Territorial Representation

(d) The Functional Representation

ANSWERS

1.	(b)	2.	(b)	3.	(b)	4.	(a)	5.	(c)
6.	(a)	7.	(d)	8.	(c)	9.	(a)	10.	(c)
11.	(b)	12.	(a)	13.	(c)	14.	(a)	15.	(e)
16.	(b)	17.	(b)	18.	(a)	19.	(b)	20.	(c)
21.	(d)	22.	(d)	23.	(a)	24.	(c)	25.	(c)
26.	(b)	27.	(c)	28.	(c)	29.	(b)	30.	(a)
31.	(c)	32.	(d)	33.	(c)	34.	(c)	35.	(a)
36.	(c)	37.	(c)	38.	(d)	39.	(b)	40.	(b)
41.	(c)	42.	(d)	43.	(d)	44.	(b)	45.	(a)
46.	(c)	47.	(d)	48.	(d)	49.	(b)	50.	(a)
51.	(a)	52.	(c)	53.	(c)	54.	(b)	55.	(d)
56.	(c)	57.	(d)	58.	(b)	59.	(c)	60.	(a)
61.	(d)	62.	(d)	63.	(d)	64.	(d)	65.	(c)

12. BUREAUCRACY

1. The term bureaucracy has been derived from the French word.
   (a) Bureau (b) Bureaux
   (c) Burea (d) Bureaex
2. The word from which the term bureaucracy has been derived means
   (a) System of bureaucrats
   (b) 'Desk', thus bureaucracy means desk government
   (c) 'Government' (d) None of the above
3. Who among the following is said to have coined the term' Bureaucracy' in 1745?
   (a) Laski (b) Willoughby
   (c) Marx Webber (d) Vicent de Gourney
4. Who among the following said "Bureaucracy is the government by officers"?
   (a) Laski (b) MacIver
   (c) Gladden (d) Finer
5. Who referred to Bureaucracy as "A system of government the control of which is so completely in the hands of officials that their power jeopardizes the liberties of the ordinary citizens"?
   (a) Laski (b) Marx
   (c) Finer (d) J.S. Mill
6. Who said, "Bureaucracy is the systematic organization of tasks and individuals into a patter which can effectively achieve the ends of collective effort"?
   (a) Laski (b) Marx
   (c) Weber (d) Pffiner
7. Who said, "The general spirit of bureaucracy is secret, mystery, safeguarded inside itself by hierarchy and outside by its nature as a closed corporation"?
   (a) Laski (b) MacIver
   (c) Marx (d) Ebenstein
8. Who among the following wrote that a bureaucratic form of government "Accumulates experience, acquires well tried and well-experienced maxims and makes provision for appropriate practical knowledge in those who have actual conduct of affairs"?
   (a) Hegel (b) J.S. Mill
   (c) Karl Marx (d) Laski

9. Who said the term bureaucracy implies "The type of organization used by modern government for the conduct of its various specialized functions embodied in the administrative system and personified more specifically by the civil service"?
   (a) Marx (b) Laski
   (c) F.M. Marx (d) Burgess
10. Which of the following is/are types of bureaucracy as listed by F.M. Marx?
   (a) Guardian Bureaucracy
   (b) Merit Bureaucracy (c) Caste Bureaucracy
   (d) Patronage Bureaucracy
   (e) All the above
11. Which of the following is cited as an example of Guardian Bureaucracy by F.M. Marx?
   (a) Chinese Bureaucracy upto the advent of Sung Period
   (b) Prussian civil service between 1540 and 1740
   (c) Indian Civil Service (d) Both (a) and (b)
12. Patronage Bureaucracy is also known as
   (a) Elitist Bureaucracy (b) Career Bureaucracy
   (c) Civil Service (d) Spoils system
13. Which of the following can be associated with Patronage Bureaucracy?
   (a) U.S.A. (b) India
   (c) Ancient China (d) None of the above
14. The form of bureaucracy in which public jobs are given as a personal favour is
   (a) Patronage Bureaucracy
   (b) Merit Bureaucracy (c) Caste Bureaucracy
   (d) None of the above
15. Bureaucracy as an organizational model was first developed systematically by
   (a) Hegel (b) Marx
   (c) Michels (d) Max Weber
16. Who stressed that the bureaucratic form is capable of attaining the highest degree of efficiency?
   (a) F.M. Marx (b) Max Weber
   (c) Michels (d) None of the above
17. Who regarded Bureaucracy as the most rational known means of carrying out control over human beings in any organization?
   (a) Laski (b) Max Weber
   (c) Marx (d) Hegel
18. Which of the following have contributed to the growth of bureaucracy in modern times"?
   (a) Development of modern large scale organizations
   (b) Development of expanding modern technology
   (c) Capitalist system (d) All the above
19. The bureaucratic form of organization according to Weber is distinguished by
   (a) Structural characteristics
   (b) Both (a) and (b) (c) Both (a) and (b)
   (d) None of the above
20. The structural characteristics of bureaucracy according to Weber are
   (a) Division of labour (b) Hierarchy
   (c) Rules (d) All the above
21. The behavioural characteristics of bureaucracy according to Weber are
   (a) Rationality (b) Impersonality
   (c) Neutrality (d) All the above

22. Who developed a typology of authority and distinguished three pure types *i.e.*, traditional, charismatic and legal?
    (a) Max Weber (b) Michels
    (c) Robert Mosca (d) None of the above
23. Who remarked that bureaucracy in an organizational form is characterized by rigidity, overemphasis on rules and regulations rather than on goals and objectives and marked by lack of public relations and class consciousness on the part of bureaucrats"?
    (a) Michels (b) Robert Mosca
    (c) R.K Merton (d) Max Weber
24. Which of the following theories is criticized as a machine theory and a closed system, over emphasizing the formal rational aspects of bureaucracy and while ignoring the whole range of socio cultural environment and behavioural characteristics of large formal organizations"?
    (a) Laski's theory of bureaucracy
    (b) Max Weber's theory of bureaucracy
    (c) Marx model of bureaucracy
    (d) None of the above
25. According to whom bureaucracy is characterized by a passion for routine in administration, the sacrifice of flexibility to rule, delay in the making of decisions and a refusal to embark upon experiments.
    (a) Michels (b) Laski
    (c) Merton (d) Max Weber
26. Who among the following stated that "Bureaucracy is the means of carrying community action over into rationally ordered societal action. Therefore as an instrument for socializing relations of power, bureaucracy has been and is power instrument of the first order"?
    (a) Laski (b) Merton
    (c) Marx (d) Laski
27. Who said "Bureaucracy considers itself the ultimate finite purpose of the state"?
    (a) Marx (b) Merton
    (c) Max Weber (d) Max Weber
28. According to whom, "Bureaucracy is the imaginary state alongside the real state the spiritualism of the state..... in the case of individual bureaucrat the state objective turns into his private objective into a chasing after high posts, the making of a career"?
    (a) Max Weber (b) Marx
    (c) Morstein (d) F.M. Marx
29. Who regards bureaucracy as one of the three personnel systems?
    (a) Morstein (b) Willoughby
    (c) Max Weber (d) Michels
30. Which of the following types of bureaucracy is found in India?
    (a) Merit Bureaucracy
    (b) Patronage Bureaucracy
    (c) Caste Bureaucracy (d) None of the above
31. Bureaucracy existed in the ancient empire of
    (a) China (b) India
    (c) Egypt (d) All the above
32. Who regards bureaucracy as the 'New form of Despotism"?
    (a) Laski (b) Lord Hewart
    (c) Marx (d) Morstein
33. Who said, "Democracy, if it knows its business has no reason to fear bureaucracy?

(a) Weber (b) Morstein
(c) Finer (d) William Beveridge

34. Which of the following is a demerit of Bureaucracy?
(a) Rigidity (b) Red Tapism
(c) Unresponsive (d) All the above

35. Which of the following is a merit of Bureaucracy
(a) Efficiency (b) Impartiality
(c) Flexibility (d) Both (a) and (b)

ANSWERS

1.	(a)	2.	(b)	3.	(d)	4.	(c)	5.	(a)
6.	(d)	7.	(c)	8.	(b)	9.	(c)	10.	(e)
11.	(d)	12.	(d)	13.	(a)	14.	(a)	15.	(d)
16.	(b)	17.	(b)	18.	(d)	19.	(c)	20.	(d)
21.	(e)	22.	(a)	23.	(c)	24.	(b)	25.	(b)
26.	(d)	27.	(a)	28.	(b)	29.	(b)	30.	(a)
31.	(d)	32	(b)	33	(d)	34.	(d)	35.	(d)

13. FORMS OF GOVERNMENT - I

PARLIAMENTARY AND PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM

1. The Parliamentary form of government is also known as
(a) Cabinet Government
(b) Presidential Government
(c) Limited Monarchy (d) None of the above

2. The Presidential system of government is also called
(a) Parliamentary Government
(b) Cabinet Government
(c) Responsible Government
(d) Congressional or Non Parliamentary form of the Government

3. Which of the following statement is correct?
(a) The classification of government into Parliamentary form and Presidential form is based on the principles governing the relations between the executive and the legislature.
(b) The classification of government into Parliamentary form and Presidential form is based on the principles of governing the relations between the legislature and executive.
(c) The classification of government into Parliamentary from and presidential form is based on the principles governing the relations between the judiciary and executive.
(d) The classification of government into Parliamentary form and Presidential form is based on the principles governing the relations between the executive, the judiciary and the legislature.

4. If both the executive and the legislature are unified and controlled by the same person, it is called
(a) Presidential form of government
(b) Federal form of government
(c) Parliamentary form of government
(d) Unitary form of the government

5. If the executive and legislative departments are independent of one another, each possessing certain checks on the powers of the other, it is called

(a) Presidential Government
(b) Parliamentary Government
(c) Unitary Government (d) Federal government

6. Which of the following is known as the mother of all Parliaments?
(a) Indian Parliament (b) British Parliament
(c) American Congress (d) None of the above

7. Which of the following countries have a Parliamentary system?
(a) Pakistan (b) Britain
(c) Canada (d) All the above

8. In a Parliamentary system
(a) The executive is divided into a Head of the state and Head of Government
(b) The Executive is single
(c) The Executive is divided into Constitutional Head and the Real Head
(d) None of the above

9. In Parliamentary form of government, the Head of the state has
(a) All the powers (b) Nominal powers
(c) Majority of the powers
(d) More powers than the Prime Minister

10. In Parliamentary form of government who among the following enjoys the real executive power?
(a) Head of state (b) Cabinet
(c) Supreme Court (d) Parliament

11. In Parliamentary system, the Head of the state possesses nominal powers means that
(a) Legally the Head of the state possesses all powers but in practice he exercises none of them.
(b) The Head of state possesses no powers.
(c) The Head of state legally possesses no power but in practice he exercises all the powers of the government
(d) None of the above

12. Another feature of parliamentary system is that
(a) The Head of the Government is appointed by the Head of the state.
(b) The Head of state is appointed by the Head of the Government
(c) The Head of the Government is not appointed by the Head of the state.
(d) None of the above

13. In the Parliamentary system
(a) There is no distinction between the Prime Minister and other Ministers
(b) There is distinction between the Prime Minister and other Ministers.
(c) While the Prime Minister is appointed by the Head of the state the other ministers are nominated by the Prime Minister after his appointment.
(d) Both (b) and (c)

14. Which of the following is a function of the Prime Minister?
(a) He is the head of the Cabinet
(b) He is the leader of the Parliament
(c) He is a link between the Cabinet and the Head of the state
(d) All the above

15. The position of the Prime Minister in relation to other ministers is described by
(a) *'Le Roi le veulti'* (b) *'Primus inter pares'*
(c) *'Action minister'* (d) None of the above

16. The Prime Minister in relation to other ministers is
(a) First among equals (b) At par

(c) First among all (d) None of the above

17. The Prime Minister in a Parliamentary type of Government is generally a member of the
    (a) House of the People or the Lower House of the Parliament
    (b) Second Chamber or the Upper House
    (c) Supreme Court (d) None of the above
18. In a Parliamentary system of Government, the Head of the state has
    (a) A lot of choice in the appointment of the Prime Minister
    (b) Some choice in the appointment of the Prime Minister
    (c) No choice in the appointment of the Prime Minister
    (d) None of the above
19. In which of the following conditions the Head of the state can have a real choice?
    (a) When a single party has an absolute majority
    (b) When a single party has an over whelming majority.
    (c) When no single party has an absolute majority in the legislature. (d) None of the above
20. In a Parliamentary system, that person is appointed as the Prime Minister who is the Leader of
    (a) Majority Party in the Upper House
    (b) Majority Party in the Lower House
    (c) Minority Party in the Upper House
    (d) Minority Party in the Lower House
21. Generally in a Parliamentary type of Government all the ministers belong to
    (a) Many Parties (b) Two Parties
    (c) Three Parties (d) A single Party
22. What is the duration for which a person who is not a member of either House of Parliament of India can remain a minister?
    (a) 8 months (b) 2 years
    (c) 3 years (d) 6 months
23. In a Parliamentary type of Government, the Council of Ministers is responsible to
    (a) Head of the state (b) Upper House of the Parliament
    (c) Lower House of the Parliament
    (d) None of the above
24. In a Parliamentary type
    (a) The council of Ministers or the Cabinet remains in office till it enjoys the confidence of Head of the state.
    (b) The council of Ministers or the Cabinet remains in office till it enjoys the confidence of the Lower House of the People or the House of the People.
    (c) The Council of Ministers or the Cabinet remains in office till it enjoys the confidence of the Upper House of the Parliament.
    (d) The Council of Ministers or the Cabinet remains in office till it enjoys the confidence of the Speaker of the house of the People.
25. In a Parliamentary type of Government
    (a) The Council of Ministers or the Cabinet can be removed from office by the legislature by criticizing the Prime Minister
    (b) The Council of Ministers or the Cabinet can be removed from office by the legislature by criticizing the administration
    (c) The Council of Ministers or the Cabinet can be removed from office by the legislature by passing a no confidence motion.
    (d) None of the above
26. Which of the following statements is correct?

(a) In a Parliamentary type of the government the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the legislature
(b) In a Parliamentary type of government the Council of Ministers is not collectively responsible to the legislature
(c) In a Parliamentary type of government the Council of Ministers is individually responsible to the legislature by passing a no confidence motion
(d) None of the above

27. What happens if the legislature passes a vote of no-confidence against a particular minister in a Parliamentary type of Government
(a) Only that Minister resigns
(b) All the Ministers resign collectively
(c) Only a few ministers resign
(d) The Prime Minister does not resign

28. Who among the following is the real executive in a Parliamentary system?
(a) Head of the state (b) Cabinet
(c) Legislature (d) Judiciary

29. Who among the following generally advises the Head of the state to dissolve the Legislature?
(a) Speaker (b) Chief Minister
(c) Prime Minister
(d) An Individual Minister

30. Which of the following statement is correct?
(a) In Parliamentary type of government the proceedings of the Cabinet meetings are not kept secret.
(b) In Parliamentary type of government the proceedings of the Cabinet meetings are kept secret.
(c) In Parliamentary type of government the proceedings of the Cabinet meetings are made public.
(d) None of the above

31. Which of the following is a prerequisite for the successful working of a Parliamentary type of government?
(a) All Ministers should belong to majority party
(b) There should be a titular Head of the state
(c) The Cabinet should have clear and stable majority in the Legislature
(d) All the above

32. Which of the following is not a merit of the Parliamentary type of government?
(a) There is harmony and cooperation between the legislative and the executive departments.
(b) It is a truly representative type of government.
(c) It is a highly flexible and elastic form of government.
(d) It is against the concept of the separation of the powers.

33. Which of the following is a defect of the Parliamentary form of government?
(a) It is an unstable government
(b) It divides the people into two set of persons, one who tries to get things done and the others who tries to put obstructions in the way
(c) It is not suited to an emergency
(d) It has a high educative value and it makes the electorate politically conscious

34. Which of the following statement is correct?
(a) The Presidential government is not a representative government
(b) The Presidential government is a representative government

(c) The Presidential government is a responsible government
(d) None of the above

35. Under the Presidential system of Government, the legislature and the executive function
(a) As two separate and independent departments of the Government
(b) As a single unified department
(c) In a cooperative and coordinated manner
(d) None of the above

36. In a Presidential type of government
(a) The executive is responsible to the legislature
(b) The executive remains in office till it enjoys the confidence of the Legislature.
(c) The executive is not at all responsible to the Legislature.
(d) None of the above

37. Who among the following is both the head of the state as well as the head of the government in a Presidential system?
(a) President (b) Prime Minister
(c) Chief Justice (d) None of the above

8. Under the Presidential system of government the real executive is the
(a) Senate (b) President
(c) Prime Minister (d) Council of Ministers

9. In a Presidential type of government the members of the cabinet are
(a) Members of the lower House of the Congress.
(b) Members of the Upper House of the Congress.
(c) Not members of any House of the Congress.
(d) None of the above

0. In the Presidential system of government, the members of the Cabinet are
(a) Real executive (b) Nominal executive
(c) Assistants of the President
(d) None of the above

1. The Cabinet ministers, under a Presidential system remain in office as long as they enjoy the confidence of
(a) The President (b) The Lower House
(c) The Upper House (d) The Supreme Court

2. Who among the following can dismiss the Cabinet in a Presidential system?
(a) The President (b) Senate
(c) Parliament (d) Supreme Court

3. Under the Presidential system of the government
(a) The advice of cabinet is binding on the President
(b) The advice of cabinet is not binding on the President
(c) The President cannot disregard the advice of the congress
(d) None of the above

. In a Presidential system the President can be removed by
(a) The Supreme Court (b) The Senate
(c) The House of Representatives
(d) The method of impeachment alone

. In the Presidential system of Government, the President performs mainly
(a) Legislative functions (b) Judicial functions
(c) Executive and administrative functions
(d) None of the above

. Which of the following statements is correct?

(a) Under the Presidential form of the government there is a separation between the executive and the legislative functions.
(b) Under the Presidential form of government there is a separation between the legislative and the judicial functions.
(c) Under the Presidential form of government, there is a separation between the judicial and executive functions.
(d) Under the Presidential form of the government, there is a separation between the executive, legislative and judicial functions.

47. In the Presidential system of Government the President belongs to
(a) Lower house of the Parliament
(b) Upper House of the Parliament
(c) None of the above of the House of the Parliament
(d) Both the Houses of the Parliament.

48. Which of the following countries has a Presidential form?
(a) Pakistan (b) U.K.
(c) Canada (d) U.S.A.

49. Which of the following is not a merit of Presidential form of government?
(a) It provides a stable government
(b) It provides a strong government
(c) Experts can be appointed as members of the Cabinet
(d) There is always a deadlock between the executive and the legislative branches of the government

50. Which of the following is/are demerits of the Presidential form of government
(a) The President may become autocratic and irresponsible.
(b) There is no coordination between the legislature and the executive.
(c) The Government is divided into water tight compartment, as it is based on the separation of powers.
(d) All the above

ANSWERS

1.	(a)	2.	(d)	3.	(a)	4.	(c)	5.	(a)
6.	(b)	7.	(d)	8.	(a)	9.	(b)	10.	(b)
11.	(a)	12.	(a)	13.	(d)	14.	(d)	15.	(b)
16.	(a)	17.	(a)	18.	(c)	19.	(c)	20.	(b)
21.	(d)	22.	(d)	23.	(c)	24.	(b)	25.	(c)
26.	(a)	27.	(b)	28.	(b)	29.	(c)	30.	(b)
31.	(d)	32.	(d)	33.	(d)	34.	(b)	35.	(a)
36.	(c)	37.	(a)	38	(b)	39	(c)	40	(c)
41.	(a)	42.	(a)	43	(b)	44.	(d)	45.	(c)
46	(d)	47.	(c)	48.	(d)	49.	(d)	50.	(d)

13. FORMS OF GOVERNMENT - II

FEDERAL AND UNITARY GOVERNMENTS

1. The word' Federation' is derived from a Latin word
(a) *Federae* (b) *Foedus*
(c) *Federlae* (d) None of the above

2. The Latin word from which the term federation is derived means
(a) Unity (b) Combination
(c) Union
(d) Treaty or an agreement

3. Who among the following said, "Federal government may be defined as a system of central and local government combined under a common sovereignty, both the central and local organizations being supreme within definite spheres marked out for them by the general Constitution or by the Act of Parliament which creates the system. It is dual government as distinguished from unitary government and implies local self-government as opposed to centralized government"?
   (a) Gilchrist (b) Garner
   (c) Laski (d) Bryce
4. "A federation is a political contrivance intended to reconcile national unity with the maintenance of state rights" was stated by
   (a) Bryce (b) Dicey
   (c) Laski (d) Gilchrist
5. Which of the following statements is correct?
   (a) A federation can come into existence by only one method
   (b) A federation can come into existence by three methods
   (c) A federation can come into existence by three methods
   (d) A FEDERATION can come into existence by numerous methods
6. A federation comes into existence as a result of
   (a) Centripetal forces (b) Centrifugal force
   (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
7. A federation comes into existence as a result to of centripetal force when
   (a) A large unitary state is divided into two seats of government.
   (b) Militarily weak or economically backward independent states voluntarily agree to unite.
   (c) When a large unitary state is divided into many sets of government.
   (d) None of the above
8. Which of the following statement is correct?
   (a) A federation of hitherto independent states is brought into existence as a result of a treaty/ agreement
   (b) A federation is a new state to which the hitherto independent states surrender their sovereignty and become its federating parts.
   (c) In a federation powers of general nature are given to the central government whereas subjects dealing with local affairs are left with federating units.
   (d) All the above
9. A federation comes into existence as a result of centrifugal forces when
   (a) Some militarily weak or economically backward states voluntarily agree to form a union.
   (b) Some militarily strong or economically advanced states voluntarily agree to form a union.
   (c) A large unitary state divides its powers into two sets of governments and grants constitutional autonomy to its units.
   (d) None of the above
10. Which of the following statement is correct?
   (a) When a state comes into existence as a result of centrifugal forces the central government keeps with itself only the subjects of national importance and gives the rest of the subjects to the units.
   (b) When a state comes into existence as a result of centrifugal forces, the central government keeps with itself only subjects dealing with local affairs and transfers all the rest of the subjects with the units.

(c) When a state comes into existence as a result of centrifugal forces, the central government does not keep with itself any subjects and transfers all the subjects to the units.
(d) None of the above

11. Which of the following states came into existence as a result of centripetal forces?
(a) U.S.A. (b) India
(c) China (d) U.K.

12. In a federal Government
(a) There are three sets of governments
(b) There are four sets of government
(c) There are two sets of government----the central government and the provincial or the regional government
(d) None of the above

13. In a Federation
(a) The powers of the federating units are original.
(b) The powers of the federating units are derived.
(c) The powers of the federating units are delegated.
(d) All the above

14. Which of the following guarantees the powers of the federating units in a federation?
(a) Central Government (b) Parliament
(c) Constitution (d) Head of the state

15. In a federation, the powers given to federating units
(a) Are not protected by the constitution.
(b) Can be taken away by the central government.
(c) Are not protected by any laws.
(d) Are protected by the constitution and cannot be taken away except by amending the constitution itself.

16. Which of the following statement is correct?
(a) In a federal type of government if any change is required in the distribution of powers between the centre and the units, the central government can do it at its sweet will.
(b) In a federal type of government if any change is required in the distribution of powers between the centre and the units, the federating units can do it by themselves.
(c) In a federal type of government if any change is required in the distribution of powers between the centre and the units it is done by amending the constitution.
(d) None of the above

17. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
(a) As a result of the union of formerly independent states a new federal state is born.
(b) In a federation, the powers of the government are divided and distributed between the central government and federating units.
(c) In a federation the method of amending the constitution is mentioned in the constitution itself.
(d) None of the above

18. A federation ----------
(a) Is a permanent union (b) Is a temporary union
(c) Generally, has a rigid constitution
(d) Has a central government which deals with the subjects of national importance and the federating units deal with the subjects of local importance

19. In an armed conflict between two or more federating units of a federation
(a) It will be considered an international war
(b) It will not be considered a civil war

(c) It will neither be considered a civil war nor an international war
(d) It will be considered a civil war

20. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a federal constitution?
    (a) Supremacy of the Constitution
    (b) Distribution of powers among bodies with limited and coordinate authority.
    (c) Authority of the federal constitution to act as interpreter of the constitution
    (d) Single citizenship
21. Which of the following is a pre-requisite of a federation?
    (a) A strong desire to have a union
    (b) The federating units should be geographically contagious
    (c) A feeling of homogeneity
    (d) All the above
22. Which of the following is essential for the success of the federation?
    (a) Geographical contiguity
    (b) Community of interests
    (c) Adequate economic resources
    (d) All the above
23. Which of the following is incorrect?
    (a) A written constitution is an essential feature of federation.
    (b) A rigid constitution is an essential feature of a federation.
    (c) A flexible constitution is an essential feature of a federation.
    (d) Existence of a supreme government is an essential feature of a federation.
24. Which of the following statement is correct?
    (a) Nowadays the tendency in the federal type of government is to increase the powers of the federating units
    (b) Nowadays the tendency in the federal type of government is to decrease the powers of the central government
    (c) Nowadays the tendency in the federal type of government is to decrease the powers of the central government
    (d) None of the above
25. One of the factors which has been responsible for the increase in the powers of the Central Government in U.S.A. is
    (a) Constitutional amendments
    (b) Liberal interpretation of the clauses of constitution by the Supreme Court
    (c) Congressional laws (d) None of the above
26. The factor which has contributed towards the process of centralization in Switzerland is/are
    (a) War (b) Economic Depression
    (c) Demand for ever increasing social services
    (d) All the above
27. Which of the following is not a defect of a federal government?
    (a) Amendments of the constitutions become very difficult
    (b) Distribution of powers may give rise to disputes between the central government and the federating units
    (c) It is an expensive type of government
    (d) It allows experiments in local legislation and administration
28. Who among the following said, "A confederation is a union strictly of independent states which consent to forego permanently a part of their liberty of action for certain specific objects and they are combined under a common government that the latter appears to their exclusion as the international entity"?

(a) Morgenthau (b) Hall
(c) Bryce (d) Laski

29. What is meant by a confederation?
(a) A confederation is a union of states, like a federation.
(b) A confederation is a permanent union of states.
(c) A confederation is an association of independent and sovereign states.
(d) A confederation is an association of independent and sovereign states made for the object of achieving some specific aims.

30. Which of the following is not a feature of confederation?
(a) A confederation is formed for the achievement of certain common purposes by sovereign and independent status.
(b) In a confederation the states retain their sovereign and independent status.
(c) A confederation creates a new state.
(d) The confederating units may withdraw from the union whenever they so desire.

31. A federation and confederation are similar to some extent as
(a) Both are derived from the same root word 'foedus'.
(b) Both are founded for the achievement of some common purposes
(c) A central authority is formed for the achievement of common purposes in both the cases
(d) All the above.

32. If a war breaks out between two states which are members of a confederation
(a) It will be considered a civil war.
(b) It will considered an international war.
(c) It will neither be considered as an international war nor a civil war.
(d) All the above

33. Unitary government was defined as "One in which all authority and powers lodged in a single centre whose will and agents are omnipotent over the whole area" by
(a) Bryce (b) Dicey
(c) Finer (d) Laski

34. Who among the following said, "Where the whole power of government is conferred by the constitution upon a single central organ or organs from which the local governments derive whatever authority/autonomy they may possess and indeed their very existence, we have a system of unitary government"?
(a) Bryce (b) Wheare
(c) Ivor Jennings (d) Garner

35. Which of the following is an unitary states?
(a) U.S.A. (b) Pakistan
(c) Australia (d) U.K.

36. In a unitary type of government
(a) All the powers are concentrated in the states.
(b) All the powers are concentrated in the central government.
(c) The powers of the government are divided between the central government and the local government.
(d) None of the above

37. Which of the following states cannot be called a unitary state
(a) France (b) Canada
(c) Belgium (d) Britain

38. The government of India under which of the following acts was a unitary government
(a) Act of 1935 (b) Act of 1919
(c) Both the above (d) None of the above

39. Which of the following is supreme in a unitary type of government
    (a) Local Government (b) Political sub-divisions
    (c) Central Government (d) None of the above

40. In a unitary type of government
    (a) All authority emanates from the central government
    (b) Local government derive their powers from the central government
    (c) Local governments are simply the agents of the central government
    (d) All the above

41. The unitary type of government
    (a) Can adapt itself to the changing conditions in the country promptly.
    (b) Is simple in organization and less expensive.
    (c) Allows the existence of unity of command.
    (d) All the above.

42. In a unitary government the central government
    (a) Can take away/alter the powers of the local governments.
    (b) Cannot take away the powers of the local governments.
    (c) Can never alter the powers of the local governments.
    (d) None of the above.

43. Which of the following is not a merit of the unitary type of government"
    (a) It is an efficient government
    (b) It is a strong government
    (c) There is uniformity of laws
    (d) Local problems are ignored

44. Which of the following is not a demerit of the unitary government?
    (a) It gives birth to centralized bureaucracy.
    (b) It represses local initiative and ignores local problems.
    (c) It may become an autocracy.
    (d) It can successfully defend the country from foreign aggression.

ANSWERS

1.	(b)	2.	(d)	3.	(b)	4.	(b)	5.	(b)
6.	(c)	7.	(b)	8.	(d)	9.	(c)	10.	(a)
11.	(a)	12.	(c)	13.	(a)	14.	(c)	15.	(d)
16.	(c)	17.	(d)	18.	(b)	19.	(c)	20.	(d)
21.	(d)	22.	(d)	23.	(c)	24.	(b)	25.	(b)
26.	(d)	27.	(d)	28.	(b)	29	(c)	30.	(c)
31.	(d)	32.	(b)	33.	(c)	34.	(d)	35.	(d)
36.	(b)	37.	(b)	38.	(b)	39.	(c)	40.	(d)
41.	(d)	42.	(a)	43.	(d)	44.	(d)		

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CONSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN (UK)

INTRODUCTION TO THE CONSTITUTION

Q.1 ***English constitution is a composite of charters, judicial and:***
(a) Check and balances
(b) Common law
(c) Individual experience
(d) Ethic code.

Q2. ***According to Anson English constitution is somewhat:***
(a) Rambling structure
(b) Organic structure
(c) Written document
(d) None of all of them.

Q3. ***The nature of English constitution is:***
(a) Evolutionary
(b) Parliamentary
(c) Revolutionary
(d) Subtle.

Q4. ***In Great Britain the executive is responsible to the:***
(a) Judiciary
(b) Prime minister
(c) to the queen or king
(d) to the legislature

Q5. ***English has:***
(a) A little monarchy
(b) A democratic monarchy
(c) A limited monarchy
(d) Non of all of them

Q6. ***The English constitution Is:***
(a) Federal in form
(b) Unitary in form
(c) Composite in form
(d) Confederal in form

Q7. ***According to Dicey conventions are:***
(a) Unwritten documents
(b) Unwritten acts
(c) Unwritten maxims
(d) Unwritten norms

Q8. ***Conventions enable a rigid framework to be kept up with changing social needs and changing political ideas:***
(a) Jennings says
(b) Dicey says
(c) Holds worth says
(d) Non of them says

Q9. ***The whole of cabinet system in English is based on:***
(a) Queen or king personal will
(b) People confidence
(c) Conventions
(d) On majority principles.

Q10. ***The king can:***
(a) Nominate the ministers
(b) Not nominate the ministers
(c) Discharge the ministers
(d) Suspends the ministers.

Q11. ***The very idea of opposition in Great Britain is a matter of:***
(a) Convention
(b) Need of parliamentary democracy
(c) Prime minister's need to run the govt
(d) None of them.

Q12. ***Obedience to conventions was ensured by:***
(a) The force of public opinions
(b) Judicial pronouncements
(c) Queen or king ordinances
(d) Parliamentary laws

Q13. ***The fear of impeachment:***
(a) is not sanction behind the convention
(b) is sanction behind the convention
(c) is revived in Britain constitution
(d) is not revived in British constitution

Q14. ***Judicial decisions are a part of:***
(a) Convention
(b) British constitution
(c) American constitution
(d) None of them.

Q15. ***The right to govern in England flows through the legislature to:***
(a) The prime minister
(b) The cabinet
(c) The court of law
(d) Non of them

ANSWERS

(1) (b)	(2) (a)	(3) (a)
(4) (d)	(5) (c)	(6) (b)
(7) (d)	(8) (a)	(9) (c)
(10) (b)	(11) (a)	(12) (a)
(13) (a)	(14) (b)	(15) (b)

KING OR QUEEN OF ENGLAND AND CROWN OF ENGLAND

Q1. ***Kingship in England can be traced back to:***
(a) Norman period
(b) Anglo-Saxon period
(c) French period
(d) Immemorial period

Q2. ***The king can do no wrong because:***
(a) He is a pious person
(b) He can authorise no wrong
(c) He is above the law
(d) He is a law himself

Q3. ***The king's prerogatives can be translated into actions:***
(a) By courts of law
(b) Parliamentary acts
(c) A minister responsible to the parliament
(d) By his own executive order.

Q4. ***There is a fundamental distinction between:***
(a) The king and crown
(b) Queen and king
(c) Prime minister and king
(d) None of them.

Q5. ***The crown is the authority for the appointment of :***
(a) All ministers
(b) Members of house of lords
(c) District magistrates
(d) Official

Q6. ***The king or Queen is the***
(a) Patron in chief of the church of England
(b) Head of the church of England
(c) Representative of the church of England
(d) Custodian of the church of England

Q7. ***The king or Queen is not only the fountain of justice but also:***
(a) of all honours
(b) of political decisions
(c) of all legislation
(d) None of them

Q8. ***The king is consulted in all-important matters of :***
(a) Parliament
(b) Queen
(c) By chief justice
(d) By ministry in power.

Q9. ***The king or Queen has the powers:***
(a) To abolish the ministry
(b) To reshuffle the ministry
(c) To establish the ministry
(d) None of them.

Q10. ***The king is a***
(a) Interpreter of the constitution
(b) Reformer of the constitution
(c) An advisor of the constitution
(d) Guardian of the constitution

Q11. ***The king or Queen is the symbol of***
(a) Democracy
(b) Feudalism
(c) Constitutional continuity
(d) Imperial unity.

Q12. ***King or Queen must***
(a) Accept the decision of the cabinet
(b) Not accept the decision of the cabinet
(c) Must amend the decision of the cabinet
(d) None of them.

ANSWERS

(1) (b)	(2) (b)	(3) (c)
(4) (a)	(5) (d)	(6) (b)
(7) (a)	(8) (d)	(9) (a)
(10) (d)	(11) (a)	(12) (a)

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Q1. ***The Privy Council has grown out of the:***
(a) Cabal
(b) Parliament of French
(c) House of fathers
(d) Curia Regis.

Q2. ***The act of 1701 provided that all work of the Privy Council was to be done in the***
(a) Cabinet
(b) Privy Council
(c) Parliament
(d) None of them

Q3. ***The archbishops of Canterbury and ------------- are members by prescription rights.***
(a) York
(b) Lankshire
(c) Hampsdon
(d) London

Q4. ***The whole of Privy Council is***
(a) Always summoned
(b) Annually summoned
(c) Twice in an year summoned
(d) Never summoned

Q5. ***The judicial committee was created***
(a) In 1888
(b) In 1889
(c) In 1891
(d) In 1893

Q6. ***Some persons are also made Privy Councillors from the***
(a) Colonies
(b) Dominions
(c) The Irish highlands
(d) None of them

Q7. ***The Privy Council has lost its***
(a) Consultative and administrative functions
(b) Judicial functions
(c) Arbitrative functions
(d) Selective functions.

Q8. ***The last occasion on which the whole Privy Council was***
(a) 1712
(b) 1713
(c) 1714
(d) None of them

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (a)
(4) (d) (5) (a) (6) (b)
(7) (a) (8) (c)

THE BRITISH CABINET SYSTEM

Q1. ***British cabinet grew out of:***
(a) Privy Council
(b) Cabel
(c) Committee system of British parliament
(d) None of them.

Q2. ***Cabinet grew with the increase in the supremacy of :***
(a) Parliament
(b) King or Queen
(c) House of lords
(d) Prime minister.

Q3. ***At the time of glorious revolution the cabinet was:***
(a) Full fledged body
(b) Half formed body
(c) Over grown body
(d) None of them

Q4. ***The cabinet system got a golden opportunity to develop unhampered during the reigns of :***
(a) Edward V and VI
(b) Queen Victoria and Elizabeth
(c) George I and II
(d) Charles I and II

Q5. ***There is a cabinet secretariat since***
(a) 1916
(b) 1917
(c) 1918
(d) 1919

Q6. ***A distinction can be made between***
(a) The cabinet and ministry
(b) Crown and cabinet
(c) Privy Council and cabinet
(d) None of them

Q7. ***Mr. Austin resigned in 1917 because***
(a) He considered himself responsible for in efficiency of the govt of S. Africa
(b) Considered himself responsible for the out break of first world war
(c) Considered himself responsible for the inefficiency of the govt of India

(d) None of them

Q8. ***An important characteristic of cabinet system***

(a) Is the vitality of party system
(b) Is the vitality of homogeneity of the party
(c) Of the solidarity of parliament
(d) The powerfulness of the prime minister.

Q9. ***The members of cabinet either belongs to the house of common or***

(a) House of lords
(b) House of Privy members
(c) House of dominion ministers
(d) None of them

Q10. ***The majority of the cabinet ministers are always from***

(a) The house of lords
(b) The house of commons
(c) The Parliament
(d) None of them

ANSWERS

(1) (b) (2) (a) (3) (b)
(4) (c) (5) (a) (6((a)
(7) (c) (8) (b) (9) (a)
(10) (b)

PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN

Q1. ***The first prime minister of England was:***

(a) Lord Asquith
(b) Winston Churchill
(c) Lord Asmey
(d) Walpole

Q2. ***The act of 1913 provided a salary of:***

(a) 10000 annually
(b) 2,0000 annually
(c) 5000 annually
(d) None of these

Q3. ***Lord palmers ton was a prime minister:***

(a) From house of commons
(b) From house of lords
(c) From Privy council
(d) Chamber of king

Q4. ***The Prime minister has ------------ in the selection of minister:***

(a) A free hand
(b) To consult king or Queen
(c) Has to consult parliament
(d) To consult his party

Q5. ***Pamsey Mac Donald became a Prime Minister in:***

(a) 1924
(b) 1932
(c) 1936
(d) 1942

Q6. ***The prime minister is the leader of:***

(a) His own party
(b) House of Lords
(c) House of Commons
(d) Parliament

Q7. ***The Pivot of the whole system of government:***

(a) Is the prime minister
(b) Parliamentary internal affairs committee
(c) King or Queen of great Britain
(d) None of these

Q8. ***The prime minister has:***

(a) No say in the making of foreign policy
(b) A great say in the making of foreign policy
(c) An advisory status in the making of foreign policy
(d) None of these

Q9. ***The position of prime minister of England is:***

(a) Equal to the position of president of USA.
(b) Much more strong than the president of USA
(c) A little stronger than the president of USA
(d) None of these

Q10. ***John major was the prime minister of who belonged to:***

(a) Labour party
(b) Conservative party
(c) Social democratic party
(d) None of these

Q11. ***Mr. Winston Churchill was prime minister:***

(a) During First World War
(b) During the war of the Boires
(c) During the war against Argentina

(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (d) (2) (a) (3) (b)
(4) (a) (5) (a) (6) (c)
(7) (a) (8) (b) (9) (d)
(10) (b) (11) (a)

THE PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND

Q1. ***Which one is the mother of all parliaments in the world?***
(a) American parliament
(b) Swiss parliament
(c) English parliament
(d) Mexican parliament

Q2. ***The dominant character of English parliament:***
(a) Is sovereignty
(b) Authoritarian ship
(c) Dictator ship
(d) None of these.

Q3. ***According to Leslie Stephen the power of legislature is strictly:***
(a) Observed
(b) Imposed
(c) Limited
(d) None of these

Q4. ***The sovereignty of parliament has also been limited by the statute of west minister act of:***
(a) 1931
(b) 1932
(c) 1933
(d) 1934

Q5. ***Rule of law is the limitation of:***
(a) House of commons
(b) House of lords
(c) Parliament
(d) None of these

Q6. ***The House of Lords is:***
(a) Elective
(b) Selective
(c) Hereditary
(d) None of these

Q7. ***Lord Chancellor is the presiding officer:***
(a) Of house of commons
(b) Of Privy Council
(c) Of financial committee of parliament
(d) Of the house of lords

Q8. ***A large number of acts of indemnity were passed from:***
(a) 1782 to 1828
(b) 1727 to 1828
(c) 1728 to 1728
(d) 1827 to 1828

Q9. ***The press and public opinions are:***
(a) Important checks on the sovereignty of parliament
(b) Important critics of the sovereignty of parliament
(c) Important hurdles in the functioning of parliament
(d) None of these

Q10. ***The authority of the parliament is ------- by the will of voter:***
(a) affected
(b) not affected
(c) limited by
(d) None of these

Q11. ***Resolutions of either house of parliament:***
(a) Has force of law
(b) Do not have force of law
(c) Have the sanction behind the rule of law
(d) None of these

Q12. ***Many of the prerogatives have been --------------- by the acts of parliament:***
(a) Enforced
(b) Taken away
(c) Limited
(d) Enhanced

Q13 ***English parliament is a:***
(a) Unicameral house
(b) Tri-cameral house
(c) Bicameral house
(d) None of these

Q14. ***Political sovereignty is a:***
(a) Prominent character of English parliament
(b) A limitation of English parliament
(c) Democratic function of English parliament
(d) None of these.

ANSWERS

(1) (c) (2) (a) (3) (c)
(4) (a) (5) (c) (6) (c)
(7) (d) (8) (b) (9) (a)
(10) (b) (11) (b) (12)(b)
(13) (c) (14) (b)

HOUSE OF LORDS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Q1. ***The House of Lords is:***
(a) Exclusively hereditary
(b) Not exclusively hereditary
(c) Elected
(d) None of these

Q2. ***The peer of Ireland were in 1880:***
(a) 234 in number
(b) 235 in number
(c) 236 in number
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The House of Lords consists of Lords temporal and:***
(a) Lords magnificent
(b) Lords Privy
(c) Lords spiritual
(d) Lords secular

Q4. ***Nine Law lords are appointed:***
(a) For life
(b) For a term of 20 years
(c) For a term of 15 years
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The life peer ages act of ---------------- - gives the crown the power to confer a life peerage upon a minor woman.:***
(a) 1858
(b) 1758
(c) 1958
(d) None of these

Q6. ***Mr. Richard G Gasey was made life peer in:***
(a) In 1955
(b) In 1957
(c) In 1958
(d) In 1960

Q7. ***A peerage has --------------- with the tenure of land:***
(a) No connection
(b) A connection
(c) An essential connection
(d) None of these

Q8. ***Member of the House of Lords have:***
(a) To commit for the contempt of their rights beyond the session
(b) To commit for the contempt of rights only for an year
(c) To commit for the contempt of their right for two years
(d) None of these

Q9. ***Lord chancellor while presiding sits:***
(a) On a wooden chair
(b) On a cemented flat form
(c) On a wool sack
(d) None of these

Q10. ***The House of Lords is ---------------of the British parliament:***
(a) The upper chamber
(b) The lower chamber
(c) The middle chamber
(d) None of these

Q11. ***In the House of Lords are no party whips and:***
(a) Committee formation
(b) Lobbying
(c) Parliamentary secretaries
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (b) (2) (a) (3) (c)
(4) (a) (5) (c) (6) (a)
(7) (a) (8) (a) (9) (c)
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THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS

Q1. ***The House of Commons is the:***
(a) Upper chamber of British parliament
(b) Middle chamber of Irish parliament
(c) Lower chamber of Indian parliament
(d) None of these

Q2. ***The people representation act of 1948 had fixed the number of members of House of Commons at***
(a) 625
(b) 626
(c) 628
(d) None of these

(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (d) (2) (a) (3) (b)
(4) (a) (5) (a) (6) (c)
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(a) 625
(b) 626
(c) 628
(d) None of these

Q.3 *The general elections of 1923 were*
(a) Fought on nuclear issue
(b) On the issue of protection
(c) On the issue of giving aliens the right to become member of house of commons
(d) None of these

Q4. *Before the passing of the parliament act of 1911,*
(a) The duration of the house of commons was 11 years
(b) The duration of the house of commons was 8 years
(c) The duration of the house of commons was 7 years
(d) Non of these

Q5. *The life of the House of Commons is*
(a) Absolutely fixed
(b) Is not absolutely fixed
(c) Conventionally fixed
(d) None of these

Q6. *The duration of the House of Commons*
(a) Depends upon the death of the king
(b) Is independent of the death of the king
(c) Is closely related to the death of the king
(d) None of these

Q7. *The House of Commons is essentially,*
(a) A law making body
(b) Not essentially a law making body
(c) A law interpreting body
(d) None of these

Q8. *A money bill presented in the House of Commons*
(a) Is a private bill
(b) Is not a private bill
(c) Is a public bill
(d) Is not a public bill

Q9. *According to Balfour, the House of Commons*
(a) Is not an executive body
(b) Is an executive body
(c) Is a supervisory body
(d) None of these

Q10. *Speaker of the House of Commons is called speaker because*
(a) He has alone the right to speak to prime minister on behalf of the house
(b) He has alone the right to speak to king or Queen on behalf of the house.
(c) He has the right to speak in the house on behalf of king or Queen
(d) None of these

Q11. *The prime minister makes a choice of the speaker in consultation with the*
(a) Opposition
(b) With king or Queen
(c) With his party member
(d) None of these

Q12 *The speaker gets a salary of*
(a) 1000 annually
(b) 5000 annually
(c) 15000 annually
(d) None of these

Q13. *The House of Commons has*
(a) Four fold control over finance
(b) Three fold control over finance
(c) Two fold control over finance
(d) None of these

Q14. *Normally the appropriation act is passed about the*
(a) End of May
(b) End of July
(c) End of August
(d) End of June

Q15 *Her majesty opposition is guided by*
(a) Law committees
(b) A shadow cabinet
(c) Speaker of the house
(d) None of these

Q16 *A public bill is one which affects*
(a) Public interest
(b) Government interest
(c) Interest of a particular person
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (d) (2) (a) (3) (b)
(4) (c) (5) (b) (6) (b)
(7) (a) (8) (c) (9) (a)

(10) (b) (11) (d) (12) (a)
(13) (a) (14) (c) (15) (b)
(16) (a)

THE JUDICIARY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Q1. ***Judiciary is***
(a) First organ of the state
(b) Second organ of the state
(c) Third organ of the state
(d) None of these

Q2. ***The act of settlement act of 1701 provides that the judges in England will hold office during good behaviour and not***
(a) During the pleasure of prime minister
(b) During the pleasure of the Queen or king
(c) During the pleasure of the executive
(d) None of these

Q3. ***Judicial review***
(a) Does not exist in England
(b) Exist in England
(c) Essentially exists in England
(d) None of these

Q4. ***The executive has no authority to send a person behind the bars,***
(a) Arbitrarily
(b) Exclusively
(c) Not exclusively
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The public authorities protection act of***
(a) 1890 gives special protection to officials
(b) 1891 gives special protection to officials
(c) 1893 gives special protection to officials
(d) None of these

Q6. ***The crown terminate***
(a) Any contract of service
(b) Can not terminate any contract of service
(c) Can suspend any contract of service
(d) None of these

Q7. ***The Habeas corpus act of 1679 guarantees***
(a) The stoppage habeas corpus to prime minister
(b) The issuing of writes of habeas corpus to all individuals
(c) The issuing of writes of habeas corpus to only those individual not holding public office
(d) None of these

Q8. ***The present judicial system of England is based on the act, passed during***
(a) The 1870's
(b) The 1860's
(c) The 1859's
(d) None of these

Q9. ***The work in the lowest criminal court is done by***
(a) Assistant magistrate
(b) District magistrate
(c) Stipendiary magistrate
(d) Executive magistrate

Q10. ***The courts of quarter sessions is also***
(a) Known as district courts
(b) County courts
(c) Provincial courts
(d) None of these

Q11. ***Assizers are called assizers because***
(a) They hold courts regularly
(b) Fortnightly
(c) Annually
(d) None of these

Q12. ***The final court for appeals in civil and criminal cases in England and Northern Ireland***
(a) Is supreme court of England
(b) British crown
(c) House of lords
(d) House of commons

Q13. ***Attorney general is***
(a) Usually a member of the house of commons
(b) Usually a member of the house of Lords
(c) Usually a member of the Lord on bar council
(d) None of these

Q14. ***The solicitor general***
(a) Is superior to the attorney general

(b) Equal to the attorney general
(c) Sub-ordinate to the attorney general
(d) Equal to the Lord chancellor

AQ15. ***The office of Director of public prosecution***
(a) Was created by house of secretary
(b) Solicitor general.
(c) Solicitor general
(d) Prime minister

Q16. ***Doctrine of ultra virus***
(a) Is a first class legislation
(b) Sub-ordinate legislation
(c) Special class of legislation
(d) None of these

Q17. ***In recent time there is an enormous growth of***
(a) Criminal courts in England
(b) Arbitration courts in England
(c) Civil courts in England
(d) Administration courts in England

Q18. ***A parliamentary commissioner is appointed***
(a) To investigate criminal cases on the complaint of citizen
(b) To investigate complaint of mal administration brought to his notice by public representative.
(c) To investigate financial irregularities
(d) None of these

Q19. ***Frank committee submitted its reports in***
(a) July 1957
(b) August 1957
(c) September 1957
(d) None of these

Q20. ***The chancery division is presided by***
(a) The lord chancellor
(b) The lord chief justice
(c) The justice of the peace
(d) None of these

Q21. ***The Queen bench division is presided***
(a) By the Lord chancellor
(b) The lord chief justice
(c) The lord justice of peace
(d) None of these

Q22. ***Parliamentary commissioner generally presents the report of his findings***
(a) To the prime minister
(b) To the member of the parliament
(c) To the house secretary
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (c)	(2) (c)	(3) (a)
(4) (a)	(5) (c)	(6) (a)
(7) (b)	(8) (a)	(9) (c)
(10) (b)	(11) (d)	(12)(c)
(13) (a)	(14) (c)	(15) (a)
(16) (b)	(17) (d)	(18) (b)
(19) (b)	(20) (a)	(21) (b)
(22) (b)		

POLITICAL PARTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Q1. ***The supporters of the exclusion Bill of 1679 were***
(a) Called petitioners
(b) Called abhorrers
(c) Called Tories
(d) None of these

Q2. ***After the reform act of***
(a) 1830 the nomenclature of the parties was changed
(b) 1831 the nomenclature of the parties was changed
(c) 1832 the nomenclature of the parties was changed
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The Labour party came into existence in***
(a) 1700
(b) 1600
(c) 1800
(d) 1900

Q4. ***Loweel compounded the theory in govt and***
(a) Politics in continental Europe
(b) Political parties in continental Europe
(c) Political system in continental Europe
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The two parties system in England emerged at a time when the***
(a) Cabinet system has not emerged
(b) Cabinet system has already emerged
(c) Cabinet was at the verge of the destruction
(d) None of these

Q6. ***The two parties system in England was***
(a) Exclusively due to religious division
(b) Was not exclusively due to the religious division
(c) Was exclusively due to political division
(d) None of these

Q7. ***After industrial revolution the conservative party***
(a) Took up the cause of feudal
(b) Took up the cause of commercial community
(c) Took up the cause of industrial community.
(d) None of these

Q8. ***Conservative party stands for***
(a) Public property
(b) Private property
(c) Public and private property
(d) None of these

9. ***Younger element in the conservative party***
(a) Stand for vigorous party programme
(b) Stands for the cause of working class
(c) Stands for the cause of farmers
(d) None of these

10. ***The national executive committee***
(a) Consists of 20 members
(b) Consists of 25 members
(c) Consists of 30 members
(d) None of these

11. ***The labour party puts democracy above***
(a) Party interest
(b) Patriotism
(c) Above socialism
(d) None of these

Q12. ***The most powerful organ of the labour party is***
(a) The annual conference
(b) Central executive committee
(c) Political bureau
(d) National council

Q13. ***The liberals claim that they do not represent***
(a) Imperialists
(b) A particular class
(c) The whole nation
(d) None of these

Q14. ***Under the leader ship of Mrs Thatcher***
(a) Conservative party won three regular terms
(b) Conservative party won two regular terms
(c) Conservative party won five regular terms
(d) None of these

Q15. ***The Tories scored***
(a) 43.9 percent votes in 1979
(b) 44.9 percent votes in 1979
(c) 45.9 percent votes in 1979
(d) None of these

Q16. ***There are***
(a) Two types of organisations of the conservative party
(b) Four types of organisation of the conservative party
(c) Three types of organisation of the conservative party.
(d) None of these

Q17. ***The labour party has***
(a) Nine regional councils
(b) Ten regional councils
(c) Eleven regional councils
(d) None of these

Q18. ***Social democratic party was formed in***
(a) 1971
(b) 1981
(c) 1991
(d) None of these

Q19. ***The policies of labour party are determined***
(a) By annual conference of the party

(b) Central executive committee of the party
(c) Control commission of the party
(d) Political bureau of the party

Q20. ***The liberal party had only six members***
(a) In 1961
(b) 1966
(c) 1971
(d) None of these

Q21. ***Harlod Willson was succeeded by***
(a) Mr. Auklenk as party leader
(b) George Callaghan as party leader
(c) Mr. Tony Blair as party leader
(d) None of these

Q22. ***Communist party has played a***
(a) Significant role in English politics
(b) In significant role in English politics
(c) No role in English politics
(d) None of these

Q23. ***Mr Blair is in office for the***
(a) Second term
(b) Third term
(c) First term
(d) None of these

Q24. ***The British political parties are no doubt***
(a) Rigid parties
(b) Traditional parties
(c) Mass parties
(d) None of these

Q25. ***Bi-partisanship in England is***
(a) At the decline
(b) Growing
(c) At the climax
(d) None of these

Q26. ***There are no political bosses as***
(a) Such in the French sense
(b) Russian sense
(c) As such in the Germany sense
(d) As such in the American sense

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (c) (3) (d)
(4) (d) (5) (a) (6) (b)
(7) (c) (8) (b) (9) (a)
(10) (b) (11) (c) (12) (a)
(13) (b) (14) (a) (15) (a)
(16) (a) (17) (c) (18) (b)
(19) a) (20) (c) (21) (b)
(22) (b) (23) (a)

* * *

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION (USA)

INTRODUCTION TO THE CONSTITUTION

Q1. ***Originally, the United States comprised of:***
(a) Thirteen states
(b) Fifteen states
(c) Seventeen state
(d) None of these

Q2. ***Articles of confederation were adopted in***
(a) In 1776
(b) In 1777
(c) In 1778
(d) In 1779

Q3. ***At the convention of Philadelphia all states except -------***
(a) New York participated
(b) Rhode Island participated
(c) Washington participated
(d) None of these participated

Q4. ***A large number of the delegates at Philadelphia were***
(a) Democratic
(b) Labour leaders
(c) Ranchers
(d) Lawyers

Q5. ***The main trouble with the American federation was***
(a) Representation of bigger and smaller states
(b) Representation of working class
(c) Representation of red Indians
(d) None of these

Q6. ***The American constitution proclaims itself to be***
(a) An international law
(b) Supreme law of the land
(c) A cohesive law of the land
(d) None of these

Q7. ***The American constitution is***
(a) A rigid constitution
(b) An elaborate constitution
(c) An elastic constitution
(d) A redundant constitution

Q8. ***The very first notable feature of the American constitution is***
(a) Democratic centralism
(b) Democratic de-centralism
(c) Popular sovereignty
(d) None of these

Q9. ***The doctrine of limited govt is:***
(a) An important principle
(b) A great principle
(c) A basic principle
(d) None of these

Q10. ***The basic characteristic of the American constitution is***
(a) Federalism
(b) Pluralism
(c) Monolethism
(d) None of these

Q11. ***Ten amendments were made in the American constitution***
(a) In our year
(b) On the very day when it came into exist
(c) In two years
(d) In five years

Q12. ***Federal laws are***
(a) Sub-ordinate to state laws
(b) Sub-ordinate to the interpretation of supreme court
(c) Supreme to state laws
(d) None of these

Q13. ***Treaties made by united state are***
(a) Important for all states
(b) Not binding on all states
(c) Not necessarily binding on all states
(d) None of these

Q14 ***Another outstanding principle of American constitution is***
(a) Separation of powers
(b) Concentration of powers
(c) Uniform distribution of powers
(d) None of these

Q15. ***President Johnson put forward:***
(a) Dual federalism
(b) Cooperative federalism
(c) Central orientated federalism
(d) None of these

Q16. ***The separation of powers had created a new system of govt called***
(a) Parliamentary system
(b) Unitary system
(c) Presidential system
(d) None of these

Q17. ***The check and balance compel the governmental organs to work***
(a) Inter independently
(b) Independently of each other
(c) Uniformly
(d) None of these

Q18. ***The constitution is***
(a) Very clear on the powers of judiciary
(b) Silent on the powers of judiciary
(c) Ambiguous on the power of judiciary
(d) None of these

Q19. ***There is a large number of***
(a) States evolved around the American constitutions
(b) Precedents evolved around constitution
(c) Presidential deeress evolved around the constitution
(d) None of these

Q20. ***The amendment process has two stages:***
(a) One of proposed and second of ratification
(b) One of proposed and second of adaptation
(c) One of proposed and second of confirmation
(d) None of these

Q21. ***An amendment is made by:***
(a) Ratification of 2/3 members of the state
(b) Ratification by ¾ legislatures of the state
(c) Ratification by 1/5 legislatures of the states
(d) None of these

Q22. ***The constitution is silent on the time limit***
(a) On the question of ratification of amendment by president

(b) On the question of passage of amendment by congress
(c) On the question of ratification by states legislatures
(d) None of these

Q23. The process of amendment in constitution has rendered the American constitution
(a) The most compact constitution in the world
(b) The most elastic constitution in the world
(c) Loosely woven constitution in the world
(d) The rigid constitution in the world

Q24. The president and the various heads of departments have developed constitution
(a) By their executive ruling
(b) BY discretionary powers
(c) By their veto powers
(d) None of these

Q25. To veto for the party presidential candidate by party electoral college.
(a) An important statute
(b) An important convention
(c) An important portion of constitution.
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (c)
(4) (d) (5) (a) (6) (b)
(7) (a) (8) (c) (9) (d)
(10) (a) (11) (b) (12) (c)
(13) (d) (14) (a) (15) (b)
(16) (c) (17) (a) (18) (b)
(19) (d) (20) (a) (21) (b)
(22) (c) (23) (d) (24) (a)
(25) (b)

PRESIDENT OF AMERICA + VICE PRESIDENT

Q1. The constitution of imposes
(a) Three tests on a presidential candidate
(b) Two tests on a presidential candidate
(c) No test on presidential candidate
(d) None of these

Q2. Mr. Hamilton was
(a) The first president of America
(b) First vice president of America
(c) First chief justice of America
(d) None of these

Q3. The presidential term is
(a) Three years
(b) Two years
(c) Four years
(d) Five years

Q4. There are
(a) Two stages of presidential election
(b) Three stages of presidential election
(c) Four stages of presidential election
(d) None of these

Q5. Nomination of party candidates for the office of president is made by
(a) Party central committee meeting
(b) Party parliamentary committee meeting
(c) Party national conventions
(d) None of these

Q6. The greatest political battle in the world today is
(a) British general election
(b) French presidential election
(c) American presidential campaign
(d) None of these

Q7. The last scene in the drama of presidential election is
(a) Confirmation by supreme court
(b) Congressional ratification
(c) Senatorial confirmation
(d) None of these

Q8. The president is installed on the
(a) 20th January of the ensuing year
(b) On the 25th December of the same year
(c) One month after the presidential election is over
(d) None of these

Q9. The president receives a salary of
(a) $ 400,000 a year
(b) $200,000 a year

(c) $500,000 a year
(d) None of these

Q10. ***The president during his office tenure is***
(a) In immune from paying taxes
(b) In immune from arrest
(c) In immune from congressional censure
(d) None of these

Q11. ***Out of 33 presidents 18 had been***
(a) Assassinated
(b) Impeached
(c) Declared political criminals
(d) In army

Q12. ***President Wilson had been***
(a) University teacher
(b) A film actor
(c) A novelist of great fame
(d) None of these

Q13. ***Vice president is described as the***
(a) Dark horse of presidential stable
(b) Dark star of presidential constellation
(c) Dark figure of presidential office
(d) None of these

Q14. ***A Vice president gets a salary of***
(a) $20, 000 a year
(b) $15,00 a year
(c) $30,000 a year
(d) None of these

Q15. ***The vice president invited to attend the meetings of president's cabinet not by law but by***
(a) Courtesy
(b) By president's invitation
(c) By necessity
(d) By convention

Q16. ***No, incumbent president can be removed but by***
(a) Electoral defeat
(b) Impeachment
(c) By referendum
(d) None of these

Q17. ***The water gate affairs scandal sent home***
(a) President Kennedy
(b) President Carter
(c) President Nixon
(d) None of these

Q18. ***President Ford was succeeded by***
(a) President Bush senior
(b) President Ragon
(c) President Clinton
(d) None of these

Q19. ***President Kennedy was***
(a) Impeached
(b) Assassinated
(c) Hanged
(d) None of these

Q20. ***President Bush is***
(a) Republican president
(b) A democratic president
(c) A de facto president
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (d) (3) (c)
(4) (b) (5) (c) (6) (c)
(7) (d) (8) a) (9) (b)
(10) (b) (11) (d) (12) (a)
(13) (b) (14) (c) (15) (d)
(16) (b) (17) (c) (18) (d)
(19) (b) (20) (a)

AMERICAN LEGISLATURE

Q1. ***The American congress is***
(a) Bicameral
(b) Tri-cameral
(c) Unicameral
(d) None of these

Q2. ***The very first article of the American constitution deals with the***
(a) Presidential powers
(b) Federalism
(c) Supreme court supremacy
(d) Congress

Q3. ***The house of representative is elected by***
(a) By electoral college consists of states legislature
(b) By all citizens of the united state s
(c) By proportional votes of the states
(d) None of these

Q4. ***The elections to house of representatives held***
(a) After every fours years
(b) After every three years

(c) After two years
(d) None of these

Q5. The House of Representatives had initially
(a) 60 members
(b) 75 members
(c) 100 members
(d) None of these

Q6. A state shall have at least
(a) Two members in the house of representatives
(b) At least one member in the house of representative
(c) Five members in the house of representative
(d) None of these

Q7. A member may be punished by his own house and expelled by 2/3 majority for
(a) His speech
(b) Contempt of court
(c) Treason
(d) None of these

Q8. The defeated representatives who after their continued in the house
(a) Were called defeated in the house
(b) Defeated guys
(c) Lame ducks
(d) None of these

Q9. The congress meets at least
(a) Twice in a year
(b) Three times in a year
(c) Once in a year
(d) None of these

Q10. There are
(a) A fixed session of the congress
(b) No fixed session of the congress
(c) Sometimes fixed, some times not fixed session of the congress
(d) None of these

Q11. The congress sits
(a) On the capitol hill
(b) White house
(c) Mount Hatton District
(d) None of these

Q12. When a new congress meets for the first time
(a) The house chooses its chair man
(b) The house of representatives chooses it speaker
(c) The house of representative chooses it president
(d) None of these

Q13. Speaker is the nominee of
(a) The president
(b) The states legislatures
(c) The majority party of the house
(d) None of these

Q14. After the civil war 1861-1864, the southern confederate states had to be
(a) Separate
(b) Eliminated
(c) Integrated
(d) None of these

Q15. Thomas B heed was speaker
(a) From 1895 to 1898
(b) From 1896 to 1898
(c) From 1896 to 1899
(d) None of these

Q16. Uncle Joe was the popular name of:
(a) Jefferson
(b) James Clark
(c) Goseph G, cannon
(d) None of these

Q17. A revolt occurred against Uncle Joe,
(a) In 1908
(b) In 1910
(c) In 1911
(d) In 1912

Q18. The speaker has three kinds of duties, political, Parliamentary
(a) Judicial
(b) Statutory
(c) Public
(d) None of these

Q19. The speaker of the House of Representatives
(a) Is a party man
(b) Representative of the opposition
(c) President nominee
(d) None of these

Q20. A senator is elected for a term of
(a) Four years
(b) Five years

(c) Six years
(d) None of these

Q21. ***One third of the senators retire after every***
(a) Two years
(b) Three years
(c) One year
(d) None of these

Q22. ***A senator must be not less than***
(a) Twenty years old
(b) Thirty years old
(c) Thirty five years old
(d) Forty years old

Q23. ***Senate is presided over by***
(a) President of America
(b) Leader of the majority party in senate
(c) Vice president
(d) None of them

ANSWERS

(1) (a)	(2) (d)	(3) (b)
(4) (c)	(5) (a)	(6) (b)
(7) (a)	(8) (c)	(9) (c)
(10) (b)	(11) (a)	(12)(b)
(13) (c)	(14) (c)	(15) (a)
(16) (c)	(17) (b)	(18) (a)
(19) (a)	(20) (c)	(21) (a)
(22) (a)	(23) (c)	

AMENDMENTS IN THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

Q1. ***The first 10 amendments are called***
(a) Bill of rights
(b) The implied powers
(c) Senatorial courtesy
(d) None of these

Q2. ***Amendments have further strengthened***
(a) The doctrine of co-operative federalism
(b) The doctrine of necessity
(c) The doctrine of implied powers
(d) None of these

Q3. ***Congress can exercise a new set of powers in the light of the Supreme Court decision called***
(a) Emulated powers
(b) Delegated powers
(c) Enumerated powers
(d) Resultant powers

Q4. ***A resultant power is the one, which can be deducted from***
(a) Implied powers
(b) Expressive powers
(c) Discretionary powers
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The great depression and world war created new powers***
(a) Called original powers
(b) Called crisis management powers
(c) Called emergency powers
(d) None of these

Q6. ***During the recession of 1929 the legislative activity of the congress was:***
(a) Very much stimulated
(b) Recessive
(c) Kept in Abeyance
(d) None of these

Q7. ***The actual powers exercised by the congress do not correspond to the***
(a) Delegated powers given to it.
(b) Expressive powered given to it.
(c) Substantive powers given to it
(d) None of these

Q8. ***The national industrial recovery act was passed***
(a) In 1933
(b) In 1034
(c) In 1935
(d) None of these

Q9. ***National recovery act gave a broad authority to***
(a) The administration to promote economy
(b) The president to promote economy
(c) The congress to promote economy
(d) None of these

Q10. ***The first ten amendments were passed by congress on September 25 1789 and ratified on***
(a) October 17, 1790
(b) February4, 1791
(c) December 15, 1791
(d) None of these

Q11. ***The eleventh amendment passed by congress on March 4, 1794 and ratified on***
(a) June 4, 1794
(b) November 7, 1794
(c) Febuarary 7, 1794
(d) None of these

Q12. ***The twelfth amendment passed by congress on December 9, 1803 and ratified on***
(a) February 17, 1804
(b) April 13, 1804
(c) July 27, 1804
(d) None of these

Q13. ***The thirteenth amendment was passed by congress on January 31, 1865 and ratified on***
(a) March 21, 1865
(b) December 6, 1865
(c) January 5, 1866
(d) None of these

Q14. ***The fourteenth amendment passed by congress on June 13, 1866 and ratified on***
(a) August 18, 1867
(b) July 18, 1867
(c) June 10, 1869
(d) None of these

Q15. ***The fifteenth amendment passed by congress on Feburary 26, 1869 and ratified on***
(a) June 17, 1879
(b) May 16, 1869
(c) Feburary 3, 1870
(d) None of these

Q16. ***The sixteenth amendment passed by congress on July 2, 1909 and ratified on***
(a) September 1, 1910
(b) December 26, 1912
(c) Feburary 3, 1913
(d) None of these

Q17. ***The seventeenth amendment passed by congress on May 13, 1912 and ratified on***
(a) April 8, 1913
(b) July 17, 1913
(c) August 19, 1914
(d) None of these

Q18. ***The eighteenth amendment passed by congress on December 18, 1917 and ratified on***
(a) January 18, 1918
(b) Feburary 18, 1918
(c) January 16, 19191
(d) None of these

Q19. ***The nineteenth amendment passed by congress on June 4, 19191 and ratified on***
(a) August 18, 1920
(b) March 21, 1921
(c) July 17, 1921
(d) None of these

Q20. ***The twentieth amendment passed by congress on March 2, 1932 and ratified on***
(a) December 6, 1932
(b) January 11, 1932
(c) January 23, 1933
(d) None of these

Q21. ***In U.S. A total of***
(a) Twenty five amendments have passed
(b) Twenty six amendments have passed
(c) Twenty seven amendments have passed
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a)	(2) (c)	(3) (d)
(4) (b)	(5) (c)	(6) (a)
(7) (b)	(8) (a)	(9) (b)
(10) (c)	(11) (c)	(12) (c)
(13) (a)	(14) (b)	(15) (c)
(16) (c)	(17) (a)	(18) (c)
(19) (a)	(20) (c)	(21) (c)

FEDERAL JUDICIARY

Q1. ***The first federal judicial is system of the world is ----------***
(a) American judicial system
(b) English judicial system
(c) French judicial system
(d) None of these

Q2. ***There was no provision for the judicial system in the -----***
(a) Bill of rights
(b) Articles of confederation

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(c) The proclamation of independence.
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The provisions for judicial system was provided in article III of the -------------***
(a) 1776 constitution
(b) Declaration of proclamation of independence
(c) In the constitution of 1787
(d) None of these

Q4. ***Need for a federal judiciary was there to***
(a) Deliver justice
(b) Stop violence
(c) Create a sense of safety
(d) Create a more perfect union than confederation

Q5. ***In order to guarantee the independence and integrity of judges of all courts, the constitution provides for***
(a) Performance of tenure during good behaviour
(b) To give wide ranging powers to judiciary
(c) To make judiciary independent of president
(d) None of these

Q6. ***The judges of American supreme court are appointed by the president on the approval of***
(a) The congress
(b) Senate
(c) Supreme judicial council
(d) None of these

Q7. ***There are two types of federal courts***
(a) Constitutional and administrative
(b) Constitutional and arbitrational
(c) Constitutional and legislative
(d) None of these

Q8. ***Constitutional courts in US as those***
(a) Are created with in accordance of article iii of US constitution
(b) Created by presidential orders
(c) Created senatorial enactments
(d) None of these

Q9. ***The judicial powers of united state should be vested in one***
(a) Federal court
(b) Supreme court
(c) Supreme judicial council
(d) None of these

Q10. ***The constitution has authorised***
(a) Senate to set up federal courts
(b) Congress to set up supreme courts
(c) President to set up federal courts
(d) None of these

Q11. ***Federal jurisdiction extends to all cases of admiralty and***
(a) Maritime jurisdiction
(b) Colonial jurisdiction
(c) Satellite jurisdiction
(d) None of these

Q12. ***The judicial powers of US federal courts extend to all cases***
(a) Between the citizens of US and Canada
(b) Between the citizens of US and Mexico
(c) Between the citizens of different states of U.S.A
(d) None of these

Q13. ***The district courts exercise***
(a) Original jurisdiction
(b) Delegated jurisdiction
(c) Sub-ordinate jurisdiction
(d) None of these

Q14. ***Most cases begin in the district courts***
(a) And end in the state courts
(b) And end in the federal courts
(c) And end also in the district courts
(d) None of these

Q15. ***Above the district courts are the***
(a) Eleven courts of appeal
(b) Numerous courts of appeals
(c) Federal courts
(d) None of these

Q16. ***The supreme court of America consists of one chief justice and eight associate justices***
(a) Since 1869
(b) Since 1969
(c) Since 1970
(d) None of these

Q17. ***The constitution has not prescribed***
- (a) Any age bar for the supreme court judge
- (b) Any qualification for the persons to be appointed justice of supreme court
- (c) Minimum law graduate qualifications
- (d) None of these

Q18. ***The salaries of judges can***
- (a) Be diminished during office
- (b) Not be diminished during office
- (c) Be adjusted during office
- (d) None of these

Q19. ***The Supreme Court begins its annual term on the first Monday***
- (a) In September
- (b) In November
- (c) In October
- (d) In December

Q20 ***Ordinarily, the Supreme Court spend***
- (a) Two hours a day
- (b) Three hours a day
- (c) Four hours a day
- (d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (c)
(4) (d) (5) (a) (6) (b)
(7) (c) (8) (a) (9) (b)
(10) (c) (11) (a) (12) (c)
(13) (a) (14) (c) (15) (a)
(16) (a) (17) (b) (18) (b)
(19) (b) (20) (c)

POLITICAL PARTIES

Q1. ***America is first and foremost***
- (a) A vigorous democracy
- (b) An elective democracy
- (c) A dynamic democracy
- (d) None of these

Q2. ***The two-party system in America is due to***
- (a) The peculiar constitutional set up
- (b) The peculiar political atmosphere
- (c) The peculiar social fabric
- (d) None of these

Q3. ***American political parties are patronage oriented rather than***
- (a) Ideology oriented
- (b) Opportunity oriented
- (c) Issue oriented
- (d) None of these

Q4. ***The American society is***
- (a) Pluralistic
- (b) Exclusive society
- (c) Closed society
- (d) None of these

Q5. ***The two main American parties are combination of interests and their***
- (a) Vision is closed
- (b) Pivot is local
- (c) Strength is local
- (d) None of these

Q6. ***The American parties are parties of***
- (a) Ideology
- (b) Political confrontation
- (c) Central right ideology
- (d) Compromise

Q7. ***The two great parties according to lord Bryce are like two bottles***
- (a) Full of contents
- (b) Empty of contents
- (c) Half full of contents
- (d) None of these

Q8. ***Factors that make and break American political parties are basically***
- (a) Ideological
- (b) Issue- oriented
- (c) Economical
- (d) Nationalistic

Q9. ***Both the parties in U.S.A. are***
- (a) Oligarchic organisations
- (b) Elitist organisations
- (c) National Bourgeois organisations
- (d) None of these

Q10. ***There is***
- (a) Firm relationship between the president and congress
- (b) A ding-dong relationship between the president and congress
- (c) Genuine relationship between the president and congress
- (d) None of these

Q11. *The founding father of America considered parties*
(a) Undesirable
(b) Essential
(c) Compulsory
(d) None of these

Q12. *The federalists were led by*
(a) George Washington
(b) Alexander v Hamilton
(c) Mr Burr
(d) None of these

Q13. *Democratic Republican Party was led by*
(a) Ibrahim Lincoln
(b) General Bright
(c) Jefferson
(d) None of these

Q14. *Property restrictions to vote or to hold office were abolished in*
(a) 1840
(b) 1845
(c) 1850
(d) None of these

Q15. *National Republican party replaced*
(a) The federal party
(b) Democratic Republic party
(c) Conservative party
(d) None of these

Q16. *The general policy of the republican was*
(a) Imperialism
(b) Agrarianism
(c) Mercantilism
(d) None of these

Q17. *The general policy of Democratic party was*
(a) Restricted commercialism
(b) Integrated agrarianism
(c) Laissez Faire
(d) None of these

Q18. *Party organisation in American has*
(a) Two distinct parts
(b) Rudiment form
(c) Rigid form
(d) None of these

Q19. *At the apex of each party organisation is the*
(a) Central committee
(b) Central council
(c) National committee
(d) None of these

Q20. ***The party instruments from which authority in national politics flows is the***
(a) National party convention
(b) Regional policy making bodies
(c) Party presidium
(d) None of these

Q21. ***The minor parties are generally***
(a) Discrete
(b) Ephemeral
(c) Local oriented
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (b)	(2) (a)	(3) (c)
(4) (a)	(5) (c)	(6) (d)
(7) (b)	(8) (d)	(9) (a)
(10)(b)	(11) (a)	(12) (b)
(13) (c)	(14) (b)	(15) (a)
(16) (c)	(17) (c)	(18)(a)
(19) (c)	(20) 9a)	(21) (b)

■■■

CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE

INTRODUCTION

Q1. *In France constitutions were made and unmade in 170 years, nearly:*
(a) Fifteen times
(b) Sixteen times
(c) Seventeen times
(d) None of these

Q2. *The first written constitution was framed in*
(a) 1788
(b) 1789
(c) 1790
(d) None of these

Q3. *The present constitution of France was adopted in*
(a) 1954
(b) 1956
(c) 1958
(d) None of these

Q4. *France is a big country*
(a) By European standard
(b) By scientific and technology standards
(c) By international standards
(d) None of these

Q5. *For more than a thousands years*
(a) France had been a democratic country
(b) An anarchic country
(c) An absolute monarchy
(d) None of these

O6. *The last dynasty that ruled France*
(a) Stuarts
(b) Degalls
(c) Shaferds
(d) None of these

Q7. *The first republic was formed in*
(a) 1660
(b) 1679
(c) 1789
(d) None of these

Q8. *Napoleon Bona Part rose to power in*
(a) 1790
(b) 1794
(c) 1798
(d) 1804

Q9. *The Restored Monarchy of Bourbon lasted till*
(a) 1822
(b) 1848
(c) 1856
(d) None of these

Q10. *The constitution of third republic was passed*
(a) In 1875
(b) In 1880
(c) 1885
(d) None of these

Q11. *The Fourth Republic was set up.*
(a) In 1940
(b) In 1946
(c) In 1950
(d) None of these

Q12. *The French empire was gradually liquefied into French*
(a) French federation
(b) French union
(c) French confederation
(d) None of these

Q13. *Elementary schools were under the control of*
(a) Protestants
(b) Roman Catholics
(c) Orthodox Eastern Church
(d) None of these

Q14. *French students are*
(a) A united lot
(b) Divided into different ideological and political parties
(c) Divided into nationalists and communists
(d) None of these

Q15. *French society has always been*
(a) A united society
(b) A Fragmented society
(c) A traditional and conservative society
(d) None of these

Q16. *The French men generally*
(a) Disregard their civil responsibility
(b) Have a great regard for their civil responsibility

(c) Have lukewarm response towards their civil responsibility
(d) None of these

Q17. ***French governmental structure swings between parliamentarian and***
(a) Presidential
(b) Bonapartism
(c) Monarchical
(d) None of these

Q18. ***President De. Gaulle formed fifth republic under***
(a) Rudimentary form of parliamentarian govt
(b) A hyper presidential form of government
(c) A dynastic govt
(d) None of these

Q19. ***French presidential system is a model for some countries.***
(a) Of Europe
(b) Of first world countries
(c) Of third countries
(d) None of these

Q20. ***MRP means***
(a) The Marxist revolutionary party
(b) The Marxist revival party
(c) The Movement Republican party
(d) None of these

Q21. ***Bourgeoisie is***
(a) Peasant class of rural areas
(b) Middle class of the town
(c) Aristocratic class of France
(d) None of these

Q22. ***France is still a land of small trade men and***
(a) Feudal
(b) Agriculturists
(c) Domestic service
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (c)
(4) (a) (5) (c) (6) (d)
(7) (c) (8) (d) (9) (b)
(10) (a) (11) (b) (12) (b)
(13) (b) (14) (b) (15) (b)
(16) (a) (17) (b) (18) (b)
(19) (c) (20) (c) (21)(b)
(22) (c)

CONSTITUTION OF FOURTH REPUBLIC

Q1. ***The constitution of fourth republic remained in force from ------- to 1958.***
(a) 1946
(b) 1948
(c) 1952
(d) None of these

Q2. ***The constitution of France re affirmed the rights and freedom of people consecrated by the***
(a) Declaration of 1689
(b) Declaration of 1789
(c) Declaration of 1946
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The establishment of free, public and***
(a) Private education was made the responsibility of the state
(b) Cultural education responsibility of the state
(c) Secular education was made the responsibility of the state
(d) None of these

Q4. ***General De Gaul formed the provisional government on***
(a) 25th August 1945
(b) 25th August 1940
(c) 25th August 1944
(d) None of these

Q5. ***On the 7th August 1945, the French government issued***
(a) Proclamation of full independence
(b) Preamble of new constitution
(c) Objective out lines of constitution
(d) New electoral law.

Q6. ***The first constitutional assembly of France of 4th republic consisted of***
(a) 586 members
(b) 590 members
(c) 593 members
(d) None of these

Q7. ***In the first constitutional assembly***
(a) 159 were social democrats
(b) 159 were communists
(c) 159 were republican
(d) None of these

Q8. ***The first president of the 4th republic was elected for***
- (a) Four years
- (b) Five years
- (c) Six years
- (d) Severn years

Q9. ***The first president was given the power to***
- (a) Appoint prime minister
- (b) Chairman of the national assembly
- (c) Council of ministers
- (d) None of these

Q10. ***The parliament of 4th republic was***
- (a) Unicameral
- (b) Bi-cameral
- (c) Tri-cameral
- (d) None of these

Q11. ***The council of republics was to act***
- (a) As council for thoughts
- (b) As council for actions
- (c) As council for reflections
- (d) None of these

Q12. ***Council of republic was to consists of***
- (a) 320 members
- (b) 340 members
- (c) 351 members
- (d) None of these

Q13. ***The ministers were***
- (a) Responsible to the council of republic
- (b) Responsible to the prime minister
- (c) Responsible to the French president
- (d) None of these

Q14. ***The constitution provided for French union consisted of the French republic associated territories and***
- (a) Colonies
- (b) States
- (c) Satellites
- (d) None of these

Q15. ***The constitution provided for the***
- (a) Supreme court of French
- (b) Union court of France
- (c) Superior council of judiciary
- (d) None of these

Q16. ***Provisions were made for***
- (a) Arbitrational committee
- (b) Foreign affairs committee
- (c) States committee
- (d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (b)
(4) (c) (5) (d) (6) (a)
(7) (c) (8) (d) (9) (c)
(10) (b) (11) (c) (12) (a)
(13) (d) (14) (b) (15) (c)
(16) (d)

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FIFTH REPUBLIC

Q1. ***The constitution of fifth republic was adopted***
- (a) October first, 1958
- (b) Second October 1958
- (c) Third October 1958
- (d) 7th October 1958

Q2. ***The constitution of the fifth republic consists of***
- (a) 92 articles
- (b) 102 articles
- (c) 104 articles
- (d) None of these

Q3. ***The constitution of fifth republic is***
- (a) Presidential in character
- (b) Parliamentary in character
- (c) Both presidential and parliamentary in character
- (d) None of these

Q4. ***Under the constitution of fifth republic the president has to act as***
- (a) Executive head
- (b) Constitutional monarch
- (c) Constitutional figure head
- (d) None of these

Q5. ***The parliament of fifth republic is***
- (a) Unicameral
- (b) Bi-cameral
- (c) Tetra cameral
- (d) None of these

Q6. ***The deputies of national assembly are elected***
- (a) By electoral college consisting of provinces

(b) By electoral college consisting of both provinces and colonies
(c) Directly
(d) None of these

Q7. ***The prorogation of parliament beyond***
(a) 10 days can be authorised by president
(b) 12 days can be authorised by parliament
(c) 14 days can be authorised by president
(d) None of these

Q8. ***The constitutional council***
(a) Enhances the sovereignty of the parliament
(b) Restricts the sovereign of the parliament
(c) Compliments the sovereign of the parliament
(d) None of these

Q9. ***Constitution council consists of***
(a) Nine members
(b) 13 members
(c) 15 members
(d) None of these

Q10. ***The French union has been changed into***
(a) French federation
(b) French confederation
(c) French community
(d) None of these

Q11. ***There are ________ methods of constitutional amendment.***
(a) Two
(b) Three Only one
(c) None of these

Q12. ***De Gaul used to say ____________***
(a) "Constitution is just like a scripture"
(b) Is the holy church of France
(c) I am the constitution
(d) None of these

Q13. ***The senate of French community composed of members chosen by the parliament of metropolitan France and***
(a) Central legislative assembly
(b) Legislative assemblies community
(c) University syndicates
(d) None of these

Q14. ***The constitution describes nation sovereignty as***
(a) Belongs to the community of France
(b) Belongs to the mother land of France
(c) To the people of France
(d) None of these

Q15. ***The senate is***
(a) Sub-ordinate legislative chamber
(b) Not sub-ordinate legislative chamber
(c) Equal to national assembly in the legislative matters
(d) None of these

Q16. ***The president of the can replace the president of the***
(a) Republic as successor
(b) Till new elections
(c) Can not replace
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (d) (2) (a) (3) (c)
(4) (d) (5) (b) (6) (a)
(7) (b) (8) (b) (9) (a)
(10) (c) (11) (a) (12) (c)
(13) (b) (14) (c) (15) (a)
(16) (b)

FRENCH PRESIDENT

Q1. ***The president of the republic is elected by***
(a) Direct votes
(b) Electoral college
(c) Parliament
(d) None of these

Q2. ***The president if elected by***
(a) Absolute majority in the first ballot
(b) Simple majority in the first ballot
(c) Two third majority in the first ballot
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The president appoints***

(a) President of the assembly
(b) Defence council of France
(c) Governor of provinces
(d) None of these

Q4. On the proposal of two assemblies the president can
(a) Approve any bill
(b) Submit to referendum any bill
(c) Submit any bill to parliament
(d) None of these

Q5. The president signs ordinances and decrees of ministers
(a) Council of ministers
(b) In parliament
(c) In constitutional council
(d) None of these

Q6. The president of France has the power of pardon and
(a) Enhancing the punishment
(b) Ordering the retrial
(c) Reprieve
(d) None of these

Q7. The emergency powers of the French president
(a) Are extremely limited
(b) Are extremely harsh
(c) Are extremely sweeping
(d) None of these

Q8. President has the power to appoint
(a) Three members of the constitutional council
(b) Two members of the constitutional council
(c) No member of the constitutional council
(d) None of these

Q9. The president can communicate with parliament by
(a) Annual address
(b) Annual report of the performance of the govt
(c) By means of messages
(d) None of these

Q10. The president can preside over
(a) The joint session of parliament
(b) Ministerial council
(c) High council of judiciary
(d) None of these

Q11. The constitution of 1958 has made the president
(a) The most responsible person
(b) A sub-ordinate authority to parliament
(c) The most powerful authority
(d) None of these

Q12. To exercise the power of pardon the president
(a) Requires countersign
(b) No countersign
(c) Confirmation by parliament
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (b) (2) (a) (3) (d)
(4) (b) (5) (a) (6) (c)
(7) (c) (8) (a) (9) (c)
(10) (c) (11) (c) (12) (a)

PRIME MINISTER AND COUNCIL OF MINISTER

Q1. The premier is appointed by
(a) The president
(b) National assembly
(c) Legislature of states
(d) None of these

Q2. The premier has -------------- through double investors.
(a) To go
(b) Not to go
(c) To go
(d) None of these

Q3. The ministers are appointed by
(a) The premier
(b) By president
(c) By president on the suggestion of premier
(d) None of these

Q4. The ministers are appointed
(a) For two years term
(b) For three years term
(c) For four years term
(d) None of these

Q5. The premier must
(a) Be member of the parliament
(b) Not be member of the parliament
(c) Can be a member of the parliament
(d) Can not be a member of the parliament

Q6. ***The functions of members of govt shall be***

(a) Incompatible with the exercise of any parliamentary mandate

(b) Shall be compatible with the exercise of every parliamentary mandate

(c) Shall be compatible with every presidential mandate

(d) None of these

Q7. ***The premier along with the ministers are responsible to***

(a) Parliament under all condition

(b) Parliament under certain condition

(c) Legislative council under all condition

(d) None of these

Q8. ***The French premier is***

(a) An independent prime minister as the British prime minister

(b) A mere agent of the French president

(c) Responsible to constitutional council

(d) None of these

Q9. ***There are***

(a) A few functions of the French premier

(b) A definite number of function of the French premier

(c) A great number of function of the French premier

(d) None of these

Q10. ***The president of French possesses pomp and grandeur***

(a) Which also the premier possesses

(b) Some time the premier possesses

(c) Never the premier of France possesses

(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (b)
(4) (d) (5) (d) (6) (a)
(7) (b) (8) (d) (9) (c)
(10) (c)

THE PARLIAMENT OF FRANCE

Q1. ***The French parliament is a sub ordinate***

(a) Unicameral house

(b) Bicameral house

(c) Tri-cameral house

(d) None of these

Q2. ***National assembly sits***

(a) In the Elessey chamber

(b) Government house of France

(c) Bourbon palace

(d) None of these

Q3. ***The head of the national assembly is called***

(a) Speaker

(b) Chairman

(c) Chancellor

(d) None of these

Q4. ***The term of French national assembly is***

(a) Five years

(b) Six years

(c) Severn years

(d) None of these

Q5. ***Elections are held***

(a) In multiple members constituencies

(b) Double members constituencies

(c) Single member constituencies

(d) None of these

Q6. ***Candidates for national assembly must be at least***

(a) 23 years of age

(b) 25 years of age

(c) 35 years of age

(d) None of these

Q7. ***The candidate who gets***

(a) Absolute majority at first ballot is declared successful

(b) Simple majority at first ballot is declared successful

(c) The 2/3 majority declared successful

(d) None of these

Q8. ***The total number of the members of constitutional assembly***

(a) Is fixed

(b) Is not fixed

(c) Is fixed for every term

(d) None of these

Q9. *Senate is the --------------- chamber of French parliament*

(a) Upper
(b) Second
(c) Lower
(d) None of these

Q10. *The senate members are called ---------------*

(a) Deputies
(b) Legislators
(c) Delegates
(d) None of these

Q11. *Senate sits*

(a) In Bourbon palace
(b) Luxembourg palace
(c) Elessey palace
(d) None of these

Q12. *Number of the senators who retire every year is;*

(a) half of the total number
(b) one fourth of the total number
(c) one third of the total number
(d) None of these

Q13. *The members of the senate are elected by*

(a) Direct elections
(b) By provincial assemblies
(c) By municipal corporations
(d) By group of electors called grand electors

Q14. *The candidates for the parliamentary seats must*

(a) Have complete military service
(b) By graduate
(c) Be lawyers
(d) None of these

Q15. *People who hold*

(a) Administrative jobs can not become candidate for parliamentary election
(b) Ministerial Fort polios can not become candidates for parliamentary election
(c) Church posts can not become candidates for parliamentary elections
(d) None of these

Q16. *The president of the senate is elected*

(a) For 3 years
(b) For 4 years
(c) For 5 years
(d) None of these

Q17. *The president of national assembly is*

(a) An impartial person after his elections
(b) Removed from his party after his elections
(c) Active member of his party after his elections
(d) None of these

Q18. *Parliament holds by right*

(a) Two sessions every year
(b) Three sessions every year
(c) Four sessions every year
(d) None of these

Q19. *The first session of the parliament begins on the*

(a) First Monday of September
(b) First Tuesday of October
(c) First Wednesday of November
(d) 25 December

Q20. *Special sessions can be opened and closed by the*

(a) Decree of the president of national assembly
(b) Decree of the president of senate
(c) Decree of the premier
(d) None of these

Q21. *Proxy vote has to be*

(a) Sent on post to the president of republic
(b) Sent to the secretary of the chamber by post
(c) Registered with the president of the chamber
(d) None of these

Q22. *The parliamentary committees in French parliament are usually called*

(a) Cells
(b) Sub-chamber
(c) Commissions
(d) .None of these

Q23. *Senate has*

(a) Only two committees
(b) Three committees
(c) Four committee
(d) None of these

Q24. ***The life of ad hoc committees is limited to***
(a) Four months
(b) Six months
(c) Eight months
(d) None of these

Q25. ***The two houses are***
(a) Equal in powers
(b) Not equal in powers
(c) Co-ordinate in powers
(d) None of these

Q26. ***The assembly is***
(a) Authorised to make every type of law
(b) Is not authorised to make law out side of its domain
(c) Is not authorised to make laws
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (b)	(2) (c)	(3) (d)
(4) (a)	(5) (c)	(6) (a)
(7) (a)	(8) (d)	(9) (b)
(10) (d)	(11) (b)	(12) (c)
(13) (d)	(14) (a)	(15) (a)
(16) (a)	(17) (c)	(18) (a)
(19) (b)	(20) (d)	(21) (b)
(22) (c)	(23) (d)	(24) (a)
(25) (c)	(26) b)	

FRENCH JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Q1. ***Divergence between the judicial systems of French and England began about:***
(a) In the middle ages
(b) Sixteenth century
(c) Seventeenth century
(d) None of these

Q2. ***There were:***
(a) No king judges in France to maintain king's peace on the basis of common custom or law.
(b) King judges in France to maintain king's peace on the basis of common customs or law
(c) A few king judges who delivered according to the wishes of the king.
(d) None of these

Q3. ***Neapolitan Bonaparte entrusted the task of law making to a body of civil experts called***
(a) Cour-de-cassion
(b) Assessors
(c) Counseild' Elat
(d) None of these

Q4. ***Napoleon proclaimed in 1087***
(a) His succession to the crown of France
(b) His new constitution
(c) A code of procedure
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The corpus of French law was perfected by:***
(a) Bourbons
(b) Debare
(c) Revolution
(d) Napoleon

Q6. ***The French codes have remained:***
(a) As living and dynamic pieces of law
(b) As stagnant and obsolete pieces of law
(c) As complicated and ambiguous codes of law
(d) None of these

Q7. ***There is ---------------------- between civil and criminal codes.***
(a) A clear distinction
(b) No distinction
(c) A rudimentary distinction.
(d) Close similarity.

Q8. ***The country was divided into cantons and in each canton a --------------------------- was appointed***
(a) Magistrate.
(b) A justice peace
(c) A square
(d) None of these

Q9. ***The group of cantons is called:***
(a) Commune
(b) Province
(c) Arrondisement
(d) None of these

Q10. ***French system of ordinary courts:***
(a) Is entirely a creation of legislation
(b) Is entirely a creation of Napoleon's codes

(c) Is not entirely a creation of Napoleon's codes
(d) None of these

Q11. ***The revolution of 1958 abolished the office of:***
(a) District judge
(b) King's judge
(c) Justice of peace
(d) None of these

Q12. ***Sub-ordinate cases are heard firstly:***
(a) In commune courts
(b) Courts of justice of peace
(c) First in stance courts
(d) None of these

Q13. ***For graver criminal cases in France:***
(a) There are Grand in stance courts
(b) There are correctional court
(c) Courts of appeal
(d) None of these

Q14. ***The courts of Assize are:***
(a) Civil courts
(b) Strictly criminal courts
(c) Administrative courts
(d) None of these

Q15. ***Parallel to Grand tribunals are:***
(a) Tribunal of political justice
(b) Tribunal of criminal justice
(c) Tribunal of constitutional justice
(d) None of these

Q16. ***Every French court has at least:***
(a) Two judges
(b) Three judges
(c) Four judges
(d) None of these

Q17. ***The high court is really:***
(a) A political court
(b) Central court
(c) Provincial court
(d) None of these

Q18. ***Montesquieu's theory of separation of power led in France to the establishment of:***
(a) Separate civil and criminal courts.
(b) Separate civil and military courts.
(c) Administrative courts
(d) None of these

Q19. ***In the capital of each department there is an administrative court called***
(a) Primary administrative court
(b) Administrative tribunal
(c) Secondary administrative court
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (a) (3) (c)
(4) (c) (5) (d) (6) (a)
(7) (b) (8) (b) (9) (c)
(10) (a) (11) (c) (12) (c)
(13) (b) (14) (c) (15) (d)
(16) (b) (17) (a) (18) (c)
(19) (b)

POLITICAL PARTIES IN FRANCE

Q1. ***France has:***
(a) Multiple party system
(b) Two parties system
(c) Four parties system
(d) Only one part system

Q2. ***In the French society prevailed the:***
(a) The cult of great Barons
(b) The cult of great church officials
(c) The cult of small man
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The political parties in France were***
(a) Highly centralized organisation
(b) Loose federation of local parties
(c) Grass-root democratic parties
(d) None of these

Q4. ***The French society after the world was began to change:***
(a) Due to the after effects of the war
(b) Due to the great damage by the war
(c) Due to heavy industrialization and urbanization
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The French men are born:***
(a) Aristocrats.
(b) Democrats
(c) Liberals
(d) Rebels

Q6. ***Every party organisation in France has remained:***
(a) A brittle affairs

(b) An extremely elastic structure
(c) An absorbing structure
(d) None of these

Q7. *A party may be a rightist party but it will pose itself as a radical party, this tendency has been called*
(a) Shrewdness by one critic
(b) Brinkmanship by one critic
(c) Left ness by one critic
(d) None of these

Q8. The seats in the French legislature are arranged in a
(a) Pyramid form
(b) Semi-circle
(c) Triangular form
(d) None of these

Q9. *French politics is a*
(a) Battle field of ideologies
(b) Plethora of terms and terminologies
(c) A soft moving jelly like
(d) None of these

Q10. *The French people love to fight for*
(a) Institutional supremacy
(b) Political stability
(c) Lost causes
(d) None of these

Q11. *Bonapartism means*
(a) Favour to one's own relatives when in power.
(b) Establishment of a democratic structure on the basis of Napoleon's thoughts.
(c) Establishment of presidential democracy.
(d) Aims at the establishment of an autocratic government with in the Framework of dictator ship.

Q12. *The French communist party has*
(a) Lost its popularity
(b) Lost it ideological commitment
(c) Changed into a social democratic party
(d) None of these

Q13. *Pressure groups are*
(a) Unwieldy in their aims and objectives
(b) Specific in their aims and objectives
(c) Divided in their aims and objectives
(d) None of these

Q14. *The Poujadist parties were pressure groups of*
(a) Anti Gaullists
(b) Anti imperialist
(c) French nationalists
(d) None of these

Q15. *CNFP IS*
(a) Communist National party of France
(b) A labour organisation affiliated to left wing political front
(c) A pressure group of the right
(d) None of these

Q16. *UNR-UDT was launched in*
(a) In 1962
(b) In 1964
(c) In 1966
(d) None of these

Q17. *French Socialist Party was first set up in*
(a) 1901
(b) 1905
(c) 1909
(d) None of these

Q18. *The third international was set up*
(a) Under the French communists
(b) Under the French socialists
(c) Under the Russian Bolshevik leadership

Q19. *The socialist party ruled France for ten years from*
(a) 1951 to 1961
(b) 1961 to 1971
(c) 1984 to 1994
(d) None of these

Q20. *UDF is a*
(a) Centralist party
(b) Left democratic party
(c) Rightist party
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a)	(2) (c)	(3) (b)
(4) (c)	(5) (d)	(6) (a)
(7) (c)	(8) (a)	(9) (a)
(10) (c)	(11) (d)	(12) (a)
(13) (b)	(14) (d)	(15) (c)

(16) (a) (17) (b) (18) (c)
(19) (d) (20) (c)

◆◆◆

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE

Q1. ***Local government in France***
(a) Another bed-rock on which the French state is built
(b) An electoral college for the French national assembly
(c) An absent chapter in French constitution
(d) None of these

Q2. ***Departments in France are analogous***
(a) To districts in Pakistan
(b) To division in Pakistan
(c) To province in Pakistan
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The smallest unit of local government in France is***
(a) Department
(b) Commune
(c) Cantons
(d) None of these

Q4. ***French local govt system is***
(a) Loose net work
(b) A symmetrical in form
(c) Highly centralised system
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The local bodies do***
(a) Possess a modicum of local freedom and self govt
(b) Not possess modicum of local freedom and self govt
(c) Not local bodies in the sense of the word
(d) None of these

Q6. ***In France proper there are***
(a) 89 departments
(b) 89 arrondisements
(c) 89 communes
(d) None of these

Q7. ***The revolution arise of 1789 intended***
(a) To project all past memories and associations.
(b) To efface all past memories and associations.
(c) To consolidate all past memories and associations.
(d) None of these

Q8. ***The largest department in France is***
(a) Paris
(b) Luxembourg
(c) Gironde
(d) None of these

Q9. ***Every department has a prefect***
(a) And a priest
(b) And department council
(c) And a commissioner
(d) None of these

Q10. ***Arretes are the***
(a) Decrees of church
(b) Rulings of the president of national assembly.
(c) Decrees issued by the prefect
(d) None of these

Q11. ***The highest municipal officer in France is:***
(a) Governor of a department
(b) Chief councillor
(c) Prefect
(d) None of these

Q12. ***Super-prefect has come into being***
(a) Since 1948
(b) Since 1952
(c) Sine 1956
(d) None of these

Q13. ***General council is the organ by which***
(a) Arrondisements express their will
(b) Departments express their will
(c) Commune express their will
(d) None of these

Q14. ***General councils are***
(a) Noisy and do nothing bodies
(b) Dignified and leisurely bodies
(c) Hierarchical bodies
(d) Calm and hard working bodies

Q15. ***There are nearly***
(a) 2500 cantons
(b) 3000 cantons
(c) 3700 cantos
(d) None of these

Q16. ***The mayor of a commune is elected***
(a) By direct votes

(b) By electoral college of the prefects
(c) By the commune itself
(d) None of these

Q17. A mayor can be re-elected
(a) Only once
(b) Again and again
(c) Twice
(d) None of these

Q18. A commune like a department is a
(a) Legal person
(b) Local person
(c) Democratic person
(d) None of these

Q19. The members of the communal council varies from
(a) 12 to 36
(b) 10 to 36
(c) 8 to 36
(d) None of these

Q20. A mayor may become
(a) A central minister
(b) An ambassador at large
(c) An ambassador to Paris of his commune
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a)	(2) (c)	(3) (b)
(4) (c)	(5) (a)	(6) (a)
(7) (c)	(8) (c)	(9) (b)
(10) (c)	(11) (c)	(12) (a)
(13) (b)	(14) (d)	(15) (b)
(16) (c)	(17) (b)	(18) (a)
(19) (b)	(20) (c)	

CONSTITUTION OF RUSSIA (USSR)

INTRODUCTION

Q1. The Craziest regime was thrown in:
(a) February
(b) April
(c) October
(d) None of these

Q2. The draft of the constitution of 1918 was approved by
(a) By the fourth all Russia congress of the soviet
(b) By the fifth all Russia congress of the soviet
(c) By the sixth all Russia congress of the soviet
(d) None of these

Q3. The declared object of 1918 constitution was
(a) To make Russia a democratic country.
(b) To end the political turmoil in the Russia.
(c) To establish proletariat dictator ship in Russia
(d) None of these

Q4. Provision was made for
(a) Unicameral parliament
(b) Bicameral parliament
(c) Presidential form of democracy
(d) None of these

Q5. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was came into being
(a) In 1917
(b) In 1918
(c) In 1921
(d) In 1922

Q6. The constitution of 1924 came into force,
(a) In January 1924
(b) In March 1925
(c) In September 1926
(d) None of these

Q7. There were provisions for the presidium
(a) Comprising of 25 members
(b) Comprising of 26 members

(c) Comprising of 27 members
(d) None of these

Q8. Lennon was the first chairman of
(a) The soviet Presidium
(b) The soviet council of people commissions
(c) The soviet socialist republics

Q9. The constitution of 1924 lasted up to
(a) 1936
(b) 1938
(c) 1942
(d) None of these

Q10. The Stalin constitution is called
(a) The constitution of 1918
(b) The constitution of 1924
(c) The constitution of 1936
(d) None of these

Q11. A federal form of government was envisaged by
(a) The constitution of 1918
(b) The constitution of 1924
(c) The constitution of 1945
(d) None of these

Q12. The USSR consisted of
(a) 15 union republics
(b) 20 union republics
(c) 25 union republics
(d) None of these

Q13. According to article 17
(a) Every republic had the right to make its own constitution
(b) Every republic had the power to have commerce with foreign countries
(c) Every republic had the power to leave USSR.
(d) None of these

Q14. Each union republic had
(a) Its own military formation
(b) Its own currency
(c) Its own sovereignty on resources.
(d) None of these

Q15. The highest organ of state power in every republic was
(a) The presidium of the republic
(b) The supreme soviet of the republic
(c) Republican congress
(d) None of these

Q16. Each autonomous region was entitled to send
(a) 5 deputies to the supreme soviet
(b) 5 deputies to the soviet of nationalities.
(c) 5 deputies to the congress of soviet
(d) None of these

Q17. An important characteristic of 1936 constitution was
(a) Principles of democratic autonomy
(b) Principles of democratic sovereignty
(c) Principles of democratic centralism
(d) None of these

Q18. The economic foundation of USSR was
(a) The ownership of peasant class
(b) The ownership of the working class
(c) The socialist system of economy
(d) None of these

Q19. Work in USSR was a duty and matter of
(a) Concern
(b) Personal benefit
(c) Honour
(d) None of these

Q20. Article 102 provided that justice in the USSR was administrated by
(a) By the federal court of USSR
(b) By the supreme court of USSR
(c) By the high court of USSR
(d) None of these

Q21. Soviet means
(a) Collective responsibility
(b) Collective leader ship
(c) A council
(d) None of these

Q22. The soviets first appeared
(a) In the revolution of 1905
(b) In the revolution of 1917
(c) In the revolution of 1918
(d) In the revolution of 1936

Q23. The autonomous republics existed

- (a) With in territorial groups of republics
- (b) With in the territory union republics
- (c) With in the soviet republic
- (d) None of these

Q24. ***Every national area had the right to send***
- (a) Three representatives to the soviet of nationalities
- (b) Two representatives to the soviet of nationalities
- (c) One representative to the soviet of nationalities
- (d) None of these

Q25. ***The constitution of 1936 remained in force for more than***
- (a) Thirty five years
- (b) Forty years
- (c) Forty five years
- (d) None of these

Q26. ***Stalin was succeeded by***
- (a) Khrushev as president USSR
- (b) Brezne as president of USSR
- (c) Belgnin as president of USSR
- (d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (c)
(4) (b) (5) (d) (6) (a)
(7) (d) (8) (c) (9) (a)
(10) (c) (11) (d) (12) (a)
(13) (c) (14) (a) (15) (a)
(16) (b) (17) (c) (18) (c)
(19) (c) (20) (b) (21) (a)
(22) (a) (23) (b) (24) (c)
(25) (b) (26) (d)

THE SUPREME SOVIET

Q1. ***The supreme legislative organ of former Soviet Union was***
- (a) Supreme soviet
- (b) The council of minister
- (c) Soviet of nationalities
- (d) None of these

Q2. ***The supreme soviet of USSR is a*** .
- (a) Unicameral house
- (b) Bicameral house
- (c) Tri-cameral house
- (d) None of these

Q3. ***The supreme soviets members were elected for***
- (a) Three years
- (b) Five years
- (c) Four years
- (d) None of these

Q4. ***The Supreme Soviet exercised all powers vested into it in accordance with the***
- (a) Article 10 of the constitution
- (b) Article 14 of the constitution
- (c) Article 15 of the constitution
- (d) None of these

Q5. ***The Soviet of Union was elected by the soviet citizens, voting by***
- (a) Election districts
- (b) Election constituency
- (c) Election commissars
- (d) None of these

Q6. ***Each union republic sent,***
- (a) 15 deputies to soviet of nationalities
- (b) 20 deputies to soviet of nationalities
- (c) 25 deputies to soviet of nationalities
- (d) None of these

Q7. ***A law was considered passed if both the houses***
- (a) Passed it by simple majority
- (b) Passed it by 2/3 majority
- (c) Passed it by thorough consensus
- (d) None of these

Q8. ***In the event of disagreement the bill was referred to***
- (a) Soviet presidium
- (b) Soviet council of ministers
- (c) Conciliation commission
- (d) None of these

Q9. ***The conciliation commission was formed***
- (a) By chambers of supreme soviet
- (b) By the presidium
- (c) By soviet of nationalities
- (d) None of these

Q10. ***The constitution could be amended by***
- (a) Simple majority of the chamber

(b) Not less than 2/3 majority of both the chambers
(c) 2/3 majority of only soviets nationalities
(d) None of these

Q11. ***The council of ministers was appointed***
(a) By secretary general of CPSU
(b) By president of USSR
(c) By supreme soviets
(d) None of these

Q12. ***The procurator general was elected***
(a) By supreme soviets
(b) By soviets of republics
(c) By soviets of nationalities
(d) None of these

Q13. ***A candidate of the supreme soviets must be***
(a) 20 years of age
(b) 22 years of age
(c) 24 years of age
(d) None of these

Q14. ***Each chamber of the supreme soviets has***
(a) A president
(b) A chairman
(c) A speaker
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (c)
(4) (b) (5) (a) (6) (c)
(7) (b) (8) (c) (9) (a)
(10) (b) (11) (b) (12) (a)
(13) (d) (14) (b)

THE PRESIDIUM

Q1. ***President of Soviet Union was elected***
(a) By supreme soviets
(b) By soviets citizens directly
(c) By soviet of nationalities
(d) None of these

Q2. ***The president has***
(a) 12 vice presidents
(b) 15 vice presidents
(c) 18 vice presidents
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The presidium was responsible to the***
(a) Polite bureau of communist party
(b) Council of ministers
(c) Supreme soviets
(d) None of these

Q4. ***The normal term of the presidium was***
(a) Three years
(b) Five years
(c) Six years
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The new supreme soviets was convened***
(a) By out going supreme soviet
(b) By out going presidium
(c) By president of the USSR
(d) None of these

Q6. ***The law was promulgated under the signature of***
(a) Chairman of presidium of supreme soviet
(b) Secretary general of CPSU
(c) Chairman of presidium of supreme soviet
(d) None of these

Q7. ***The chairman of the presidium of supreme soviet was***
(a) Executive head of the state
(b) Titular head of the state
(c) Constitutional head of the state
(d) None of these

Q8. ***The powers of presidium were enumerated***
(a) In article 46 of the constitution
(b) In article 47 of the constitution
(c) In article 48 of the constitution
(d) None of these

Q9. ***The presidium conducted elections on its own initiative or on the***
(a) Demand of one of a union republics
(b) Demand of council of ministers
(c) On the order of the supreme court
(d) None of these

Q10. ***The right to pardon was exercised by***
(a) Chairman of presidium of supreme soviet

(b) Secretary of presidium of Supreme Soviet
(c) Presidium of the Supreme Soviets
(d) None of these

Q11. ***International treaties were ratified or denounced in USSR by***
(a) Supreme soviets
(b) Council of ministers
(c) Soviets of the Republics
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (c)
(4) (d) (5) (b) (6) (a)
(7) (b) (8) (d) (9) (a)
(10) (c) (11) (d)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Q1. ***Before March 1946 the council of minister was known as***
(a) The council of secretaries
(b) The council of people commissars
(c) The council of state representatives
(d) None of these

Q2. ***The council of ministers was the highest executive and***
(a) Legislative organ in USSR
(b) Administrative organ in the USSR
(c) Political organ in the USSR
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The ministers of USSR were either all union minister or***
(a) Union states ministers
(b) Union Soviets ministers
(c) Union Republic ministers
(d) None of these

Q4. ***The all-union ministers dealt with those matters***
(a) Which were national in character
(b) Which were federal in character
(c) Which were central in character
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The chairman of the council of ministers was popularly known as --- -------------------***
(a) Premier of the soviet constitution
(b) President of the council of minister
(c) Senior minister
(d) None of these

Q6. ***The council of ministers in event of the parliamentary recess was responsible to***
(a) Central committee of CPSU
(b) Presidium of supreme soviets
(c) Chairman of the presidium of supreme soviet
(d) None of these

Q7. ***Union republic ministers dealt with subjects of the***
(a) Centre
(b) Units
(c) Districts
(d) None of these

Q8. ***The council of ministers was appointed by***
(a) Joint setting of the supreme soviets
(b) Presidium of the supreme soviets
(c) Chairman of the supreme soviets

Q9. ***There was a***
(a) Vice president of the council of ministers
(b) Vice chairman of the council of ministers
(c) Deputy prime minister of the council of ministers
(d) None of these

Q10. ***Chairman of the state planning committee***
(a) Is the member of soviet presidium
(b) Is the representative of national area
(c) Is the member of the council of ministers
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (b) (2) (b) (3) (c)
(4) (b) (5) () (6) (b)
(7) (b) (8) (a) (9) (b)
(10) (c)

JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Q1. ***The term of procurator general of USSR was***
(a) 5 years
(b) 7 years
(c) 9 years
(d) None of these

Q2. ***Procurators of the republics, territories regions and autonomous regions were appointed by***
(a) Their respective supreme soviets
(b) Their respective presidium of supreme soviets
(c) By procurator general of USSR
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The term of republic procurator general was:***
(a) five years
(b) nine years
(c) seven years
(d) None of these

Q4. ***Area, district and city procurator were appointed***
(a) by their respective supreme soviets
(b) by procurators general of republics subject to approval of procurator general of USSR.
(c) by procurator general of USSR
(d) None of these

Q5. ***According to article 112***
(a) Judges were appointed by supreme soviet
(b) Independent and subject only to law
(c) Could be removed by their respective Supreme Soviets
(d) None of these

Q6. ***Most of the legislation did not come from the Supreme Soviet but from***
(a) The presidium of supreme soviets
(b) The council of ministers
(c) The national congress of CPSU
(d) None of these

Q7. ***Council of minister frequently issued decrees jointly***
(a) With central committee of communist party
(b) With presidium of supreme soviets
(c) With soviets of republics
(d) None of these

Q8. ***The highest court in USSR was***
(a) Federal court
(b) The high court of republics
(c) Supreme court of USSR
(d) None of these

Q9. ***The courts were to fight for***
(a) Justice in Soviet union
(b) The elimination of soviet state enemies
(c) The protection of citizen rights
(d) None of these

Q10. ***The constitutional amendments of 1988 included***
(a) Revision of judicial system
(b) Revision of criminal code
(c) Revision of the number of judges in supreme court
(d) None of these

Q11. ***Capital punishment for serious offences***
(a) Enhanced
(b) Were condemned
(c) Declined
(d) None of these

Q12. ***There were***
(a) 70 execution in 1985
(b) 75 execution in 1985
(c) 80 execution in 1985
(d) None of these

Q13. ***The soviet legal profession gradually***
(a) Declined
(b) Dominated
(c) Got autonomy
(d) None of these

Q14. ***According to ByShinki approach to justice:***
(a) Defence lawyers were unnecessary

(b) Defence lawyers were necessary
(c) Defence was the responsibility of the state
(d) None of these

Q15. ***According to the new constitution,***
(a) Judges were to be appointed for six years
(b) Judges were to be elected for ten years
(c) Judges were to be elected for 12 years
(d) None of these

Q16. ***Comradely courts were***
(a) Separate from the judicial hierarchy
(b) Part of the judicial hierarchy
(c) Sub-ordinate courts of communist party
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (b) (2) (c) (3) (a)
(4) (b) (5) (b) (6) (b)
(7) (a) (8) (c) (9) (b)
(10) ( ) (11) (c) (12) (a)
(13) (c) (14) (a) (15) (b)
(16) (a)

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Q1. ***Communist Manifesto was written by***
(a) Marx
(b) Hegel
(c) Stalin
(d) None of these

Q2. ***Karl Marx was born in***
(a) Austria
(b) Finland
(c) Russia
(d) None of these

Q3. ***Founder of soviet state was***
(a) Vladimir Lenin
(b) Joseph Stalin
(c) Trotsky
(d) None of these

Q4. ***Mon Shiviks***
(a) Were German revolutionaries.
(b) Splinter group of Russian communist part
(c) Were representative of Russia feudal class
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The Russian revolution of 1917 was***
(a) Brought by socialist party of Russia
(b) United left front of Russia
(c) Bolsheviks of Russia
(d) None of these

Q6. ***In 1922***
(a) Khrushev was appointed secretary general of Russian communist party
(b) Stalin was appointed secretary general of Russian communist party
(c) Kosigan was appointed secretary general of Russian communist party
(d) None of these

Q7. ***The lowest unit of communist party***
(a) Was called cell
(b) Is called primary organisation
(c) Local committee
(d) None of these

Q8. ***The reformist policy first was pushed by***
(a) Stalin
(b) Khrushev
(c) Gorbachev
(d) None of these

Q9. ***Brezenev was succeeded by***
(a) Andropov
(b) Cherninko
(c) Gorbachev

Q10. ***The highest political organ of the communist party was***
(a) Central committee of the party
(b) Political bureau of the party
(c) Control commission of the party
(d) None of these

Q11. ***Perestroika means***
(a) Openness
(b) Deviation from communist ideology
(c) Restructuring
(d) None of these

Q12. ***Communist party enjoyed the position of***

(a) Of supreme legislative body in USSR
(b) A supreme executive body in USSR
(c) Monopolised legality of the state
(d) None of these

Q13. ***The communist party was***
(a) A conglomerate of different groups
(b) A conglomerate of bourgeoisie and proletariat
(c) Was conglomerate of middle class peasants and workers
(d) None of these

Q14. ***The last secretary general of the soviet communist party was***
(a) Boris Yeltsin
(b) Genadey Yaneyov
(c) Edward Shiward Nardzey
(d) None of these

Q15. ***The main opposition party in Russian Federation is***
(a) Russian Democratic Party
(b) Communist Party of Russia
(c) Russian Social Democratic party
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a)	(2) (d)	(3) (a)
(4) (b)	(5) (c)	(6) (b)
(7) (a)	(8) (b)	(9) (a)
(10) (b)	11) (c)	(12) (c)
(13) (d)	(14) (d)	(15) (c)

* * *

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

INTRODUCTION

Q1. ***The amendment to give the people of India the right to make their constitution was made for the first time.***
(a) In 19191
(b) In 1920
(c) In 1921
(d) None of these

Q2. ***Swaraj means***
(a) Constitutional govt
(b) Independence
(c) Right of self govt
(d) None of these

Q3. ***Cabinet mission visited India in***
(a) In March 1944
(b) In March 1945
(c) In March 1946

Q4. ***The first meeting of all India constituent assembly was held in Delhi on***
(a) First January 1946
(b) 4th February 1946
(c) 7th March 1946
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The residuary powers in India are given to***
(a) The state government
(b) Union government
(c) Princely states
(d) None of these

Q6. ***The constitution of India came into force***
(a) On November 26, 1949
(b) January 5, 1950
(c) January 26, 1950
(d) March 23, 1951

Q7. ***A drafting committee of seven members was set up with ---------- its chairman to make constitution for India.***
(a) V. B Patel
(b) Parsad
(c) Dr. Ambedkar
(d) None of these

Q8. First amendment in the constitution of India was made in
(a) June 1951
(b) August 1952
(c) September 1953
(d) None of these

Q9. The seventy-fifth amendment in the constitution was made in
(a) 1980
(b) 1982
(c) 9183
(d) None of these

Q10. The constitution of India provides that
(a) India shall be a federation
(b) India shall be a union of states
(c) India shall be a confederation
(d) None of these

Q11. There is no
(a) Democracy in India
(b) President in India
(c) Dual polity in India.
(d) None of these

Q12. The states in India
(a) Are independent of court
(b) Are indestructible with out their consent
(c) Are supreme to the Indian union
(d) None of these

Q13. The states have
(a) Independent position in administrative matters
(b) Supreme position in administrative matters
(c) Sub-ordinate position in administrative matters
(d) None of these

Q14. In the original constitution of India were
(a) 395 articles
(b) 405 articles
(c) 410 articles
(d) None of these

Q15. The original preamble of the Indian constitution was in
(a) Two words
(b) Four words
(c) Three words
(d) None of these

Q16. The words secular to the preamble was added by the
(a) First amendment of the constitution
(b) Fifteen the amendment of the constitution
(c) Forty second amendment of the constitution
(d) None of these

Q17. Originally the Indian constitution classified fundamental rights in
(a) Four groups
(b) Five groups
(c) Six groups
(d) None of these

Q18. Chapter iv of the constitution of India deals with the
(a) Foreign policy of India.
(b) Economic policy of the Indian union
(c) Direct principles of state policy
(d) None of these

Q19. Indian act of 1919 is also known as
(a) Bilfoure act
(b) Montague Chelmsford reforms
(c) Viceroy executive act
(d) None of these

Q20. The act of 1935 proposed
(a) Independence for India
(b) Autonomy within the British rule for India
(c) Bicameral parliament
(d) Transformation of Indian empire into federation

Q21. The Indian act of 1935 was amended
(a) As the Indian independence act of 1947
(b) As the Indian federation act of 1946
(c) As the Indian self govt act of 1946
(d) None of these

Q22. The constitution of India is written
(a) And flexible constitution
(b) And lengthy constitution
(c) And unwieldy constitution
(d) None of these

Q23. The constitution of India makes India as a
(a) Nationalist democratic republic

(b) Socialist democratic republic
(c) Secular democratic republic
(d) None of these

Q24. ***The government of India is***
(a) Federal in character
(b) Central in character
(c) Quasi federal, Quasi unitary in character
(d) None of these

Q25. ***The constitution of India establishes***
(a) Parliamentary system of government
(b) Presidential system of government
(c) Semi-presidential system of govt
(d) None of these

Q26. ***Every person in India enjoy the right to vote reaching the age of***
(a) 17 years
(b) 18 years
(c) 20 years
(d) 21 years

Q27. ***The system of election in India is***
(a) Mixed electorate
(b) Separate electorate
(c) Joint electorate
(d) None of these

Q28. ***The constitution of India gives every citizen the right to move Supreme Court.***
(a) To interpret constitution
(b) To enforce fundamental right
(c) To give him permission to establish his own party
(d) None of these

Q29. ***The Indian constitution declared***
(a) Hindi as official language
(b) Urdu as official language
(c) Hindi and English both as official language
(d) None of these

Q30. ***The direct principles of state policy of Indian constitution has been borrowed from***
(a) American constitution
(b) French constitution
(c) Irish constitution

Q31. ***The Indian federation has been set on the pattern of***
(a) German federation
(b) Swiss federation
(c) Turkish federation
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (c)
(4) (a) (5) (b) (6) (c)
(7) (c) (8) (a) (9) (a)
(10) (d) (11) (c) (12) (b)
(13) (c) (14) (a) (15) (b)
(16) (c) (17) (d) (18) (c)
(19) (b) (20) (d) (21) (a)
(22) (b) (23) (c) (24) (c)
(25) (a) (26) (d) (27) (c)
(28) (b) (29) (d) (30) (c)
(31) (d)

INDIAN FEDERALISM

Q1. ***Indian federation was originally consisted of***
(a) 28 seats
(b) 30 seats
(c) 32 seats
(d) None of these

Q2. ***The states were divided into ------ categories by Indian constitution.***
(a) Two
(b) Three
(c) Four
(d) Five

Q3. ***There are ------- lists of governmental function in Indian constitution***
(a) Three
(b) Two
(c) Four
(d) None of these

Q4. ***The idea to form a strong federation came from***
(a) USSR
(b) Great Britain
(c) Switzerland
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The supremacy of ------------------ is admitted in India***
(a) Parliament
(b) Supreme courts
(c) The constitution
(d) None of these

Q6. ***The number of subjects in union list is***
(a) 47
(b) 66
(c) 97
(d) 99

Q7. ***The state is financially***
(a) Independent of the centre
(b) Sub-ordinate to the centre
(c) Equal to the centre
(d) None of these

Q8. ***Under article 169, parliament can***
(a) Dissolve the state assembly
(b) Appoint state assembly
(c) Entirely change the composition of state
(d) None of these

Q9. ***The central government has the power***
(a) To dismiss the state government
(b) To appoint the state government
(c) To appoint an inquiry commission against the state chief minister
(d) None of these

Q10. ***The constitution power is***
(a) Subordinate to power
(b) Supreme power
(c) Sovereign power
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (a)
(4) (d) (5) (c) (6) (c)
(7) (b) (8) (c) (9) (a)
(10) (c)

THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT

Q1. ***The Indian parliament is***
(a) Not a sovereign parliament like British parliament
(b) A sovereign parliament like British parliament
(c) Sovereign parliament like US parliament
(d) None of these

2. ***The Indian parliament is***
(a) Unicameral
(b) Bicameral
(c) Tri-cameral
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The council of states is***
(a) The lower chamber of Indian parliament
(b) Dissolved after every five years
(c) A permanent house
(d) None of these

Q4. ***Members of the council states are***
(a) Elected for six years
(b) Elected for four years
(c) Elected for three years
(d) None of these

Q5. ***A candidate for council of states must***
(a) Be of 25 years
(b) Not be less than 30 years
(c) Must be of 35 years
(d) None of these

Q6. ***The Ex-officio chairman of the council of states is***
(a) Prime minister of India
(b) President of India
(c) Vice president of India
(d) None of these

Q7. ***Rajya Sabha has***
(a) Co-equal powers with Lok Sabha
(b) More powers than Lok Sabha
(c) Less powers than Lok Sabha
(d) None of these

Q8. ***The ministers are responsible to***
(a) Lok Sabha only
(b) Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
(c) Rajya Sabha only
(d) None of these

Q9. ***The members of the Rajya Sabha have the right to vote***
(a) For the president of India
(b) For the prime minister of India
(c) For both president and Prime minister of India
(d) None of these

Q10. ***In matter of impeachment***
(a) Rajya Sabha has more powers than Lok Sabha
(b) Rajya Sabha has coordinate powers with Lok Sabha

(c) Rajya Sabha has less powers than Lok Sabha
(d) None of these

Q11. ***The constitution of India has fixed***
(a) 525 members in all
(b) 530 members chosen by direct elections.
(c) 525 members chosen by direct elections
(d) None of these

Q12. ***The normal life of Lok Sabha is***
(a) Four years
(b) Five years
(c) Six years
(d) None of these

Q13. ***A candidate for election to Lok Sabha must***
(a) Not be below 21 years
(b) Not be below 23 years
(c) Not be below 25 years
(d) None of these

Q14. ***Presiding officer of the Lok Sabha is***
(a) Chairman
(b) Prime minister
(c) Speaker
(d) None of these

Q15. ***The speaker can preside the house***
(a) In all events
(b) Only during budget session
(c) But when his removal is discussed
(d) None of these

Q16. ***The admissibility or otherwise of the resolutions and questions***
(a) Is decided upon by business committee of the house
(b) Is decided upon by the speaker
(c) Is decide upon by the deputy speaker
(d) None of these

Q17. ***The ex-officio chairman of some of the house committees is***
(a) Prime minister
(b) Deputy speaker
(c) Opposition leader
(d) None of these

Q18. ***The speaker of Lok Sabha maintains a penal of***
(a) Four chairman
(b). Five chairman
(c) Six chairman
(d) None of these

Q19. ***The secretariat of Lok Sabha is headed***
(a) By speaker
(b) Secretary
(c) Deputy speaker
(d) None of these

Q20. ***The sole master of finance is***
(a) Finance minister
(b) Prime minister
(c) President
(d) None of these

Q21. ***Lok Sabha is the supreme organ of***
(a) The state
(b) The union government
(c) The parliament
(d) None of these

Q22. ***The parliament of India has powers to make laws on those law which are given in the union list and***
(a) Not barred by supreme court
(b) In the concurrent list
(c) Not opposed by council of states
(d) None of these

Q23. ***No, ordinary bill is considered to have been passed***
(a) Unless passed by Lok Sabha by 2/3 majority
(b) Unless passed by both the houses by 2/3 majority
(c) Unless passed by both the houses
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (c)
(4) (a) (5) (b) (6) (c)
(7) (d) (8) (a) (9) (a)
(10) (b) (11) (a) (12) (b)
(13) (a) (14) (c) (15) (c)
(16) (b) (17) (d) (18) (c)
(19) (b) (20) (d) (21) (c)
(22) (b) (23) (c)

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THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA

Q1. ***Article 52 of the constitution provides for the president to be***
- (a) Head of the state
- (b) Executive head of the state
- (c) Titular head of the state
- (d) None of these

Q2. ***The president of India is elected***
- (a) Directly by the people
- (b) By an electoral college comprising Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- (c) By an electoral college comprising both houses of the parliament and all state assemblies
- (d) None of these

Q3. ***The term of the president is***
- (a) Four years
- (b) Five years
- (c) Six years
- (d) None of these

Q4. ***When a president is impeached for his violation of constitution, the charges are***
- (a) Framed by Lok Sabha
- (b) Framed by Rajya Sabha
- (c) Framed by both the houses
- (d) None of these

Q5. ***So far***
- (a) No President in India has been impeached
- (b) Two presidents in India have been impeached
- (c) Only one president has been impeached
- (d) None of these

Q6. ***A person qualified for the election of the***
- (a) House of states can be come a presidential candidate
- (b) House of people can become a presidential candidate
- (c) Both houses of the parliament can become presidential candidate
- (d) None of these

Q7. ***The president of India upon entering his office takes oath***
- (a) Before the Prime minister
- (b) Before the Joint sitting of the parliament
- (c) Before the chief justice of the supreme court
- (d) None of these

Q8. ***The prime minister in India is***
- (a) Appointed by the president
- (b) Elected by Lok Sabha
- (c) Elected by both house of the parliament
- (d) None of these

Q9. ***The judges of the Supreme Court and high courts are***
- (a) Appointed by the Prime minister
- (b) Appointed by attorney general
- (c) Appointed by the president
- (d) None of these

Q10. ***The exercise of the military powers of the president is regulated by***
- (a) Parliament
- (b) Prime minister
- (c) Rajya Sabha
- (d) None of these

Q11. ***The military powers of the president is to be exercised on the advice of***
- (a) Chief justice of supreme court
- (b) Chief of army staff
- (c) Joint chief of staff
- (d) None of these

Q12. ***No bill becomes an act unless***
- (a) Signed by president
- (b) Ratified by the supreme court
- (c) Referendum is held on it
- (d) None of these

Q13. ***According to constitution***
- (a) The president has the power to promulgate an ordinance
- (b) The president has the power to promulgate an ordinance on the advice of the P.M
- (c) The president has the power to promulgate the ordinance at the request of the speaker.
- (d) None of these

Q14. ***Sanjiva Reddy became president on***
- (a) 25th July 1977
- (b) 25th August 1977
- (c) 30th August 1977
- (d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (c) (3) (b)
(4) (c) (5) (a) (6) (b)
(7) (c) (8) (a) (9) (c)
(10) (a) (11) (d) (12) (a)
(13) (a) (14) (a)

THE VICE PRESIDENT

Q1. ***For the office of the vice president of India***
(a) Article 63 provides
(b) Article 65 provides
(c) Article 67 provides
(d) None of these

Q2. ***According to article 64***
(a) There shall be a vice president of India
(b) There shall be chairman of Rajya Sabha
(c) The vice president shall be Ex-officio
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The vice president is elected by***
(a) Proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote of the both house of the Indian parliament
(b) Simple representation by both houses of the parliament
(c) Simple majority method by state assemblies
(d) None of these

Q4. ***In the election of the vice president***
(a) Only elected members of the parliament can take part
(b) Only nominated members of the parliament can take part
(c) Both elected and nominated members can take part
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The vice president can send his resignation under his hand writing to the***
(a) Parliament
(b) President
(c) Prime minister
(d) None of these

Q6. ***In absence of the vice president Rajya Sabha meetings are presided by***
(a) Prime minister
(b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(c) Deputy speaker of Lok Sabha
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (c) (3) (a)
(4) (c) (5) (b) (6) (d)

■■■

PRIME MINISTER AND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Q1. ***According to article 74 there should be***
(a) A council of ministers with the prime minister at the head
(b) Be a prime minister with cabinet
(c) Be a federal cabinet
(d) None of these

Q2. ***The Prime minister shall be appointed the president, according to article***
(a) 70 of the constitution
(b) 72 of the constitution
(c) 75 of the constitution
(d) None of these

Q3. ***There are***
(a) Two categories of ministers
(b) Three categories of ministers
(c) Four categories of ministers
(d) None of these

Q4. ***The constitution***
(a) Fixes the size of the council of ministers
(b) Does fix the size of the council of ministers
(c) Is explicit in the size of the council of ministers
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The supreme personality in India***
(a) Is prime minister of India
(b) Is president of India
(c) Is speaker of India
(d) None of these

Q6. ***The dates of the cabinet meetings is decided by***
(a) Lok Sabha

(b) President
(c) Prime minister secretariat
(d) None of these

Q7. ***Ministers of the cabinet are***
(a) Assistants to prime minister
(b) Subordinate to the prime minister
(c) Colleagues of the prime minister
(d) None of these

Q8. ***The prime minister has the power***
(a) To induct only those persons who are highly qualified
(b) To induct any person irrespective of his educational or other qualifications
(c) To induct only those persons approved by the president
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (c) (3) (b)
(4) (b) (5) (a) (6) (c)
(7) (c) (8) (b)

STATE GOVERNEMNTS

Q1. ***The state executive consists of***
(a) Governor and his council of ministers
(b) Governor and chief ministers
(c) Governor and his council of minister
(d) None of these

Q2. ***The draft constitution of India***
(a) Provided for a state commissioner
(b) An elected governor
(c) A state's assembly elected governor
(d) None of these

Q3. ***Union of India consists of***
(a) 5 territories
(b) 7 territories
(c) 9 territories
(d) None of these

Q4. ***The governor is appointed***
(a) For an indefinite period
(b) For a period of five years
(c) For a period of six years
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The age of the governor at the time of appointment must***
(a) Be 30 years
(b) Be 35 years
(c) Be 40 years
(d) None of these

Q6. ***Article 154 of the Indian constitution provides***
(a) Executive powers of the state shall be vested into governor
(b) Governor of a state shall be appointed by the Indian parliament
(c) The state governor can remove the state chief minister
(d) None of these

Q7. ***The minister of state shall hold office during***
(a) The pleasure of state chief minister
(b) The pleasure of state governor
(c) The pleasure of state assembly
(d) None of these

Q8. ***In 1970 the Allabad high court***
(a) Accepted the petition against the appointment of state chief minister by state governor
(b) Did not accept the petition against the appointment of state chief minister by state governor
(c) Send the petition to supreme court against the appointment of state chief minister of state
(d) None of these

Q9. ***No, money bill can be introduced in the state assembly***
(a) Except on the recommendation of state governor
(b) Except on the recommendation of state finance minister
(c) Except on the recommendation of state C.M
(d) None of these

Q10. ***The view that the governor is figurehead or rubber stamp***
(a) Is generally accepted
(b) Is not generally accepted
(c) Is very correct view
(d) None of these

Q11. ***The Portfolios of state ministers are allocated by the:***
(a) Governor
(b) Prime minister
(c) Chief minister
(d) None of these

Q12. ***The leader of the state legislature:***
(a) Is governor of the state
(b) Is the chief minister of the state
(c) Is the speaker of the state assembly
(d) None of these

Q13. ***The resignation of the chief minister:***
(a) Is considered to be his personal resignation
(b) Is accepted by the president of the country
(c) Is considered to be resignation of the whole cabinet
(d) None of these

Q14. ***The state Advocate general is:***
(a) Appointed by state governor
(b) Appointed by state chief minister
(c) Elected by state assembly
(d) None of these

Q15. ***The qualification of an advocate general is to be***
(a) Qualified to be appointed a judge of the supreme court
(b) Qualified to be appointed a judge of the High Court
(c) A barrister at law
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (b)
(4) (b) (5) (b) (6) (a)
(7) (b) (8) (b) (9) (a)
(10) (b) (11) (c) (12) (b)
(13) (c) (14) (a) (15) (b)

STATE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND LEGILSATIVE ASSEMBLY

Q1. ***State legislatures in the most Indian states are***
(a) Unicameral
(b) Bicameral
(c) Tri-cameral
(d) None of these

Q2. ***The total number of legislative council in a state must***
(a) Not exceed ¼ the total number of state legislative assembly
(b) Not exceed 2/3 of the total number of state legislative assembly
(c) Not exceed 1/3 of the total number of state legislative assembly
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The number of members of legislative council shall not be:***
(a) Less than 45
(b) Less than 50
(c) Less than 55
(d) None of these

Q4. ***The members of the legislative council***
(a) Are elected by state residents directly
(b) Are elected by different electoral colleges
(c) Are nominated by chief minister
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The term of a member of state legislative council is***
(a) 4 years
(b) 5 years
(c) 6 years
(d) None of these

Q6. ***The age for a candidate for the legislative council***
(a) Shall be not less than 21 years
(b) Shall be not less than 22 years
(c) Shall be not less than 23 years
(d) None of these

Q7. ***The term of the legislative council***
(a) Six years
(b) Seven years
(c) Eight years
(d) None of these

Q8. ***The presiding officer of the legislative council is***
(a) Chairman
(b) Chief minister of the state
(c) Governor of the state

Q9. ***The members of the legislative assembly of a state are***
(a) Directly elected by the people by means of proportional representation.
(b) Directly elected by the people of the state on the basis of adult franchise
(c) Elected by different electoral colleges
(d) None of these

Q10. ***The strength of the legislative assembly is***
(a) On the basis of the number f electoral colleges
(b) On the basis of the number fixed by central government
(c) On the basis of population
(d) None of these

Q11. ***A person who has the***
(a) Age of 25 years can become member of the legislative assembly
(b) Age of 26 years can become member of the legislative assembly
(c) Age of 30 years can become a member of the legislative assembly
(d) None of these

Q12. ***A bill passed by legislative assembly is sent to***
(a) Governor for approval
(b) Legislative council for approval
(c) President for a approval
(d) None of these

Q13. ***Money bill can originate***
(a) Both in the state council and state assembly
(b) Only in the state council
(c) Only in the state assembly
(d) None of these

Q14. ***The presiding officer of the state assembly***
(a) Is a speaker
(b) Chairman
(c) Secretary
(d) None of these

Q15. ***Rajistan assembly has ------------- members at present***
(a) 155
(b) 200
(c) 225
(d) None of these

Q16. ***The term of the legislative assembly is***
(a) Indefinite
(b) Six years
(c) Seven years
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (b) (2) (c) (3) (d)
(4) (b) (5) (c) (6) (d)
(7) (d) (8) (a) (9) (b)
(10) (c) (11) (a) (12) (b)
(13) (c) (14) (b) (15) (d)

INDIAN JUDICIARY

Q1. ***India has***
(a) Single judicial system
(b) Double judicial system
(c) Multi judicial system
(d) None of these

Q2. ***The Indian Supreme Court was inaugurated***
(a) On 15th August 1947
(b) On 26th January 1950
(c) On 26th December 1950
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The first chief justice of the Indian supreme court was***
(a) Justice Alyar
(b) Justice Carnelias
(c) Justice Kania
(d) None of these

Q4. ***Mr. M. C. Setavald was:***
(a) Law and justice minister of India
(b) Chief justice of the supreme court of India
(c) Internal minister of India
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The apex court in the undivided India***
(a) Was called federal court
(b) Was called supreme court
(c) Was called central court
(d) None of these

Q6. ***All the members of the Supreme Court hold office till the age of***
(a) 55 years
(b) 60 years
(c) 65 years
(d) None of these

Q7. ***A judge of the Supreme Court must have acted at least ------ 3 years as judge of a high court.***
(a) 3
(b) 5
(c) 7
(d) 8

Q8. ***The chief justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by***
(a) Parliament
(b) Prime minister
(c) Supreme Judicial Council
(d) None of these

Q9. ***Supreme court of India exercises***
(a) Two types of powers
(b) Only one type of powers
(c) Three types of powers
(d) None of these

Q10. ***The appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court in*** India has
(a) Only one aspect
(b) Two aspects
(c) Three aspects
(d) None of these

Q11. ***The supreme court of India***
(a) Is subordinate to parliament
(b) Has no judicial review power
(c) Has judicial review power
(d) None of these

Q12. ***The judge of a high court holds the office till the age of***
(a) 60 years
(b) 65 years
(c) 67 years

(d) None of these

Q13. ***The Guardian of fundamental rights in India is called***
(a) Supreme court
(b) Parliament
(c) Prime minister
(d) None of these

Q14. ***The highest court of appeal in India***
(a) Is high court
(b) House of states
(c) Supreme court
(d) None of these

Q15. ***A judge of the Supreme Court takes his oath before:***
(a) Chief justice of the supreme court
(b) Parliament
(c) Attorney general
(d) None of these

Q16. ***It is the duty of the Supreme Court to***
(a) Keep the charter of the current with changing situation.
(b) To realise the government the importance of certain conventions.
(c) Inform government of its decisions
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (c)
(4) (d) (5) (a) (6) (c)
(7) (b) (8) (d) (9) (a)
(10) (b) (11) (c) (12) (d)
(13) (a) (14) (c) (15) (d)
(16) (a)

INDIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

Q1. ***There is:***
(a) Single party system in India
(b) Two party system in India
(c) Multi party system in India
(d) None of these

Q2. ***On the national level Indian-political parties are divided into***
(a) Six groups
(b) Seven groups
(c) Eight groups
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The oldest party in India is***
(a) Indian communist party
(b) Congress party
(c). Bharatia Junta party
(d) None of these

Q4. ***Congress was established***
(a) In 1880
(b) In 1882
(c) In 1885
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The first prime minister of India belonged to ------- party of India:***
(a) Communist
(b) People's democratic
(c) Left and democratic
(d) None of these

Q6. ***R.S.S is a***
(a) Communal outfit
(b) National party
(c) Leftest party
(d) None of these

Q7. ***Communist party of Indian. came into being***
(a) In 1936
(b) In 1938
(c) In 1940
(d) None of these

Q8. ***Currently India is ruled by***
(a) B.J.P
(b) National democratic front
(c) Congress
(d) Left front

Q9. ***The last congress prime minister in India is***
(a) Indra Gandhi
(b) Rajeev Gandhi
(c) Nara Sima Rao
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (c) (2) (a) (3) (b)
(4) (c) (5) (d) (6) (a)
(7) (a) (8) (b) (9) (c)

****

RISE OF MUSLIMS NATIONALISM IN THE SUB CONTINENT

CHAPTER # 1

(a) Early Muslim attacks on Indian Sub-Continent

Mughal Empire and British Rule (712-1857)

1. *Before the conquest of Sindh by the Arabs in 712 AD the Sindh province was ruled by:*
   (A) Raja Madan Rao (B) Prithvi Raj
   (C) Raja Dahir (D) Raja Ashok Chand
2. *In 712 A.D a Muslim expedition to conquer Sindh was sent by Hajjaj Bin Yousaf who was:*
   (A) Governor of Syria (B) King of Persia
   (C) Emperor of Egypt (D) Governor of Iraq
3. *At the time of the conquest of Sindh the Hindu society was divided into:*
   (A) Two Classes (Brahmans, Kshatriyas)
   (B) Three Classes (Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas)
   (C) Four Classes (Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, Sudras)
4. *The Muslim general Muhammad Bin Qasim who conquered Sindh in 712 A.D was:*
   (A) A nephew of Hajjaj Bin Yousaf (B) A brother of Caliph Sulaiman
   (C) A son of Caliph Walid (D) A cousin of Caliph Yazid
5. *The Arabs conquered Sindh in the year:*
   (A) 612 A.D (B) 712 A.D
   (C) 812 A.D (D) 912 A.D
6. *The name of the Caliph who recalled Muhammad Bin Qasim from the Sindh was:*
   (A) Walid (B) Sulaiman
   (C) Yazid (D) Muawiyah
7. *The name of the Arab administrator who tried to extend the frontiers of Muslim Sindh towards East in 750 A.D was:*
   (A) Zubair Din Awan (B) Al-Haris
   (C) Al-Muhallab (D) Al-Junayd
8. *The famous King named Alaptigin (961-977) was the founder of:*
   (A) Ghaznavid dynasty (B) Ghauri dynasty
   (C) Slave dynasty (D) Tughluq dynasty
9. *Mahmud Ghaznavi who ruled Ghazni from 997-1030 A.D. raided India on:*
   (A) Fifteen times (B) Sixteen times
   (C) Seventeen times (D) Eighteen times
10. *The last raid of Mahmud Ghaznavi on India in 1026 A.D was directed against:*
    (A) Somnath (B) Thanesar
    (C) Kanauj (D) Gwalior
11. *Muizzuddin Muhammad bin Sam Ghauri in 1192 A.D defeated Rajput King Prithviraj in the:*
    (A) Batlle of Panipat (B) Batlle of Kanauj
    (C) Battle of Buxar (D) Battle of Tarain
12. *The Sultanate period in which five dynasties ruled Delhi lasted from:*
    (A) 1206 to 1526 A.D. (B) 1306 to 1416 A.D.
    (C) 1206 to 1290 A.D. (D) 1406 to 1490 A.D.
13. *The chronological order of the five dynasties which ruled Delhi before the Mughals was:*
    (A) Khilji, Slave, Lodhi, Sayyid, Tughluq (B) Lodhi, Slave, Tughluq Khilji, Sayyid
    (C) Slave, Khilji, Tughluq, Sayyid, Lodhi (D) Slave, Tughluq, Khilji, Sayyid, Lodi
14. *The number of Mughal Kings who ruled India from 1526 of 1857 A.D was:*
    (A) Sixteen (B) Fifteen
    (C) Eighteen (D) Nineteen
15. *The British established their hold on Bengal by defeating Nawab Siraj-ud-*

Daulah in the Battle of Plassey in the year of:

(A) 1457 A.D (B) 1557 A.D
(C) 1657 A.D (D) 1757 A.D

(b) Role of Sufis in Spread of Islam

16. ***The Muslim saints who migrated to India in the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th centuries and devoted their lives for spread of Islam were called:***
(A) Caliphs (B) Sufis
(C) Mullahs (D) Sheikhs

17. ***The Chishtia Order (Silsilah) was founded by:***
(A) Khawaja Moeen-ud-Din Chishti (RA) (B) Baba Farid Gunj (RA)
(C) Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya (RA) (D) Khawaja Abdul Chishti (RA)

18. ***The famous saint who chose Ajmer for his permanent residence was:***
(A) Muhammad Gesu Daraz (RA) (B) Sheikh Abdul Qadir Geelani (RA)
(C) Syed Ali Hajveri (RA) (D) Khawaja Moeen-ud-Din Chishti (RA)

19. ***Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya (RA) belonged to the Sufi Order of:***
(A) Suhrawardi (B) Qadria
(C) Chishtia (D) Naqshbandia

20. ***Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh's (RA) tomb is in the city of:***
(A) Delhi (B) Lahore
(C) Multan (D) Pakpattan

21. ***Qadria Order of Sufism was founded by:***
(A) Hazrat Mian Mir (RA) (B) Sheikh Jalaluddin Tabrezi (RA)
(C) Hazrat Makhdoom Jahanian (RA) (D) Sheikh Abdul Qadir Geelani (RA)

22. ***The Junaidya Order was founded by:***
(A) Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh (RA) (B) Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya (RA)
(C) Hazrat Junaid Baghdadi(RA) (D) Hazrat Mian Mir (RA)

23. ***The name of the religious book written by Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh (RA) is:***
(A) Safinatul Auliya (B) Kashful Mahjub
(C) Wahdat-ul-Shahud (D) Asarul Sanadid

24. ***The great Muslim saint and scholar who first translated Holy Quran into Persian was:***
(A) Hazrat Mujadid Alif Sani (RA) (B) Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh (RA)
(C) Hazrat Shah Wali Ullah (RA) (D) Hazrat Mian Mir (RA)

25. ***The renowned Muslim saint who put forward the doctrine of Wahdat-ul-Shahud to counter the Bhakti philosophy of Wahdat-ul-Wajud was:***
(A) Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (RA) (B) Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya (RA)
(C) Sheikh Moeen-ud-Din Chishti (RA) (D) Sheikh Salim (RA)

26. ***Madrissah Rahimiah was founded by Shah Abdur Rahim (RA) in the city of:***
(A) Multan (B) Lahore
(C) Delhi (D) Calcutta

27. ***Khawaja Baqi Billah(RA) flourished during the reign of the Mughal emperor:***
(A) Zaheer-ud-Din Babur (B) Humayun
(C) Akbar (D) Shah Jahan

28. ***Sheikh Jalal-ud-Din Tabraizi preached Islam in:***
(A) Baluchistan (B) Sindh
(C) Afghanistan. (D) Bengal

29. ***Sheikh Bahauddin Zikriya (RA) established a Khanqah in the city of:***
(A) Delhi (B) Lahore
(C) Multan (D) Ajmer

30. ***Bande Nawaz Gesu Daraz (RA) was a saint of:***
(A) Chishtia order (B) Suhrawardi Order
(C) Junaidya Order (D) Qadriya Order

(C) Bhakti Movement

31. ***The Bhakti Movement flourished in India during the:***
(A) 10th Century A.D
(B) 13th and 14th Centuries A.D
(C) 15th and 16th Centuries A.D
(D) 17th and 18th Centuries A.D

32. ***The Hindu and Sikh saints who preached***

unity of God, love, mysticism and brotherhood in the 16th Century were called:

(A) Buddhists (B) Jains
(C) Parsis (D) Bhaktis

33. *Kabir, the most celebrated Bhakti reformer, flourished during the reign of:*

(A) Akbar the Great (B) Shah Jahan
(C) Sikander Lodhi (D) Muhammad Shah Tughluq

34. *According to Kabir Ram, Rahim, Krishna, Karim, Makkah and Kashi were the manifestations of:*

(A) The same god (B) The same goddess
(C) The same angel (D) The same spirit

35. *Guru Nanak flourished from:*

(A) 1299-1411 A.D (B) 1479-1531 A.D
(C) 1469-1538 A.D (D) 1498-1546 A.D

36. *The famous book "Ram Charit Manas" was written by the famous reformer:*

(A) Sur Das (B) Dadu Dayal
(C) Mira Bai (D) Tulsi Das

37. *The great Bhakti reformer Mira Bai was a great devotee of:*

(A) Krishna (B) Agni
(C) Vishnu (D) Nanak

38. *The renowned poetical work "Sur Sagar" was written by:*

(A) Nanak (B) Kabir
(C) Chaitanya (D) Sur Das

39. *Select the correct chronological order:*

(A) Guru Nanak, Tulsi Das, Sur Das, Chaitanya (B) Chaitanya, Guru Nanak, Tulsi Das, Sur Das
(C) Tulsi Das, Sur Das, Chaitanya, Guru Nanak (D) Guru Nanak, Sur Das, Chaitanya, Tulsi Das

40. *The famous Bhakti reformer who wrote time celebrated book entitled "Dadu Ram Ki Bani" was by profession a:*

(A) Carpenter (B) Trader
(C) Peasant (D) Weaver

41. *The renowned Bhakti reformer Chaitanya who preached devotion to Krishna flourished in:*

(A) Punjab (B) UP
(C) Mysore (D) Bengal

42. *The famous Bhakti reformer who declared that man's soul was a ray of light which emanated from the Divine light and whose teachings formed the basis of Sikh religion was:*

(A) Kabir (B) Guru Nanak
(C) Chaitanya (D) Sur Das

ANSWERS

(1)	C	(2)	D	(3)	C	(4)	A	(5)	B
(6)	B	(7)	D	(8)	A	(9)	C	(10)	A
(11)	D	(12)	A	(13)	C	(14)	B	(15)	D
(16)	B	(17)	D	(18)	D	(19)	C	(20)	B
(21)	D	(22)	C	(23)	B	(24)	C	(25)	A
(26)	C	(27)	C	(28)	D	(29)	C	(30)	A
(31)	C	(32)	D	(33)	C	(34)	A	(35)	C
(36)	D	(37)	A	(38)	D	(39)	B	(40)	D
(41)	D	(42)	B						

CHAPTER # 2

MUSLIM RULE IN INDO-PAKISTAN (1206-1857)

(a) Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526)

1. *The Muslim dynasty which established first permanent Muslim rule in Indo-Pakistan was:*

(A) The Khilji Dynasty (B) The Sayyid Dynasty
(C) The Slave Dynasty (D) The Tughluq Dynasty

2. *Correct chronological order is:*

(A) Razia Sultana, Balban, Qutbuddin Aibak (B) Qutbuddin Aibak, Razia Sultana, Balban
(C) Qutbuddin Aibak, Balban, Raz-ia Sultana (D) Balban, Qutbuddin Aibak, Razia Sultana

3. *The great Slave King whose Mongol policy proved very effective in 1279 and 1285 A.D was:*

(A) Qutbuddin Aibak (B) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
(C) Ghiyasuddin Balban (D) Aram Shah

4. *The Slave King who had appointed Forty Turk nobles as his aides and guards was:*

(A) Nasiruddin Mahmud
(B) Alauddin Masud
(C) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(D) Shamsuddin Iltutmish

5. ***The Khilji Dynasty which was founded by Jalaluddin Khilji flourished from:***
(A) 1206-1326 A.D
(B) 1290-1320 A.D
(C) 1321-1412 A.D
(D) 1412-1451 A.D

6. ***The famous Khilji Sultan who started the system of branding the horses in army was:***
(A) Firoz Khilji
(B) Alauddin Khilji
(C) Mubarak Shah
(D) Khusro Khan

7. ***The Tughluq dynasty flourished from:***
(A) 1320-1414 A.D
(B) 1414-1451 A.D
(C) 1451-1526 A.D
(D) 1526-1656 A.D

8. ***Prince Juna Khan ascended the throne of Delhi in 1325 A.D. and adopted the title of:***
(A) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
(B) Firuz Shah Tughluq
(C) Muhammad Bin Tughluq
(D) Nasiruddin Tughluq

9. ***Ibne Batuta was a renowned Muslim traveller from Africa who wrote a travelogue entitled 'Safarnamah', visited India during the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughluq. He remained in the Sub-continent from:***
(A) 1333 to 1349 A.D
(B) 1333 to 1359 A.D
(C) 1433 to 1449 A.D
(D) 1433 to 1459 A.D

10. ***The famous conqueror from Central Asia Amir Taimur who raided and captured Delhi in the year of:***
(A) 1192 A.D
(B) 1298 A.D
(C) 1398 A.D
(D) 1412 A.D

(b) Mughal Empire (1526-1857)

11. ***The rulers named Khizar Khan, Mubarak Shah and Muhammad Shah belonged to the:***
(A) Slave Dynasty
(B) Khilji Dynasty
(C) Sayyid Dynasty
(D) Lodhi Dynasty

12. ***He was the last Sultan of Delhi and was defeated by Mughal emperor Babur in the first battle of Panipat in 1526 A.D:***
(A) Firuz Shah Tughluq
(B) Khizr Khan
(C) Qutbuddin Aibak
(D) Ibrahim Lodhi

13. ***Zaheeruddin Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in 1526 A.D and laid the foundation of:***
(A) Sayyid Dynasty
(B) Lodhi Dynasty
(C) Tughluq Dynasty
(D) Mughal Dynasty

14. ***Select the correct chronological order:***
(A) Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan
(B) Akbar, Humayun, Jahangir, Shah Jahan
(C) Jahangir, Shah Jehan, Hamayun, Akbar
(D) Akbar, Shah Jahan, Humayun, Jahangir

15. ***The founder of Suri Dynasty who in 1540 A.D defeated the Mughal King Humayun in the battle of Kanauj was:***
(A) Islam Shah Suri
(B) Muhammad Adil Suri
(C) Sher Shah Suri
(D) Sikander Suri

16. ***The Mughal emperor who promulgated a new faith entitled "Din-i- Elahi" in 1581 A.D was:***
(A) Babur
(B) Humayun
(C) Akbar
(D) Aurangzeb

17. ***The Mughal emperor who was a great drunkard and married Nur Jahan in 1611 A.D was:***
(A) Humayun
(B) Akbar
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Jahangir

18. ***Mughal emperor Shah Jehan used to sit on a throne made of jewels which was known as:***
(A) Eagle throne
(B) Peacock throne
(C) Parrot throne
(D) Lion throne

19. ***Mughal Emperor "whose cold, calculating temperament rarely permitted him to indulge in love for man or woman was:***
(A) Babur
(B) Akbar
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Aurangzeb

20. ***The Mughal empire declined after the death of Aurangzeb Alamgir in the year of:***
(A) 1707 A.D
(B) 1717 A.D
(C) 1727 A.D
(D) 1737 A.D

21. ***Shahji Bhonsla founded the Maratha independent state. His son Shivaji was the most celebrated Marhata leader. In 1660, he used fruit basket to escape from Aurangzeb's jail in:***
(A) Delhi
(B) Lahore

(C) Lucknow (D) Agra

22. ***The Sikh religion was founded by Guru Nanak (1469-1538). Later on ten Sikh Gurus wrote the history of Sikhism (1538-1708) with their sweat and blood. Tenth Guru of Sikhs was:***
(A) Guru Arjun (B) Guru Gobind Singh
(C) Guru Teg Bahadur (D) Guru Ram Das

23. ***The number of Sikh Misles which were established in the 18th and 19th Century was:***
(A) Nine (B) Ten
(C) Eleven (D) Twelve

24. ***The Mughal emperor who succeeded Aurangzeb in 1707 was:***
(A) Bahadur Shah (B) Jahandar Shah
(C) Farrukh Siyyar (D) Muhammad Shah

25. ***The famous two brothers who acted as King makers in the first quarter of 18th Century were:***
(A) Rajput Brothers (B) King Brothers
(C) Sayyid Brothers (D) Nawab Brothers

26. ***Nadir Shah Abdali attacked and captured Delhi in 1739. In the process he defeated the Mughal emperor:***
(A) Jahandar Shah (B) Bahadur Shah
(C) Farrukh Siyyar (D) Muhammad Shah

27. ***Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Marhatas in the third battle of Panipat in the year of:***
(A) 1761 A.D (B) 1762 A.D
(C) 1763 A.D (D) 1764 A.D

28. ***Famous book "Muntakhib-ut-Tawarikh' was written by:***
(A) Mutamad Khan (B) Abdul Hamid Lahori
(C) Abdul Qadir Badayuni (D) Saqi Mustaid Khan

29. ***In 1757, the British defeated Nawab Sirajud Daulah in the:***
(A) Battle of Plassey (B) Battle of Panipat
(C) Battle of Buxar (D) Battle of Mysore

30. ***The British defeated Sultan Tipu in 1799, the Marhatas in 1818 but annexed Punjab by defeating the Sikhs in the year of:***
(A) 1846 A.D (B) 1847 A.D
(C) 1848 A.D (D) 1849 A.D

31. ***Famous books "Ma'asir-i-Alamgiri," "Alamgir Namah" and "Muntakhab-ul-Lubab" were written during the reign of Aurangzeb. Out of these books the first book Ma'asir-i-Alamgiri was written by:***
(A) Muhammad Saqi Mustaid Khan (B) Muhammad Saleh
(C) Mulla Daud (D) Mirza Muhammad

32. ***Which one of the following Europeans was not a Portuguese:***
(A) De Almeida (B) Albuquerque
(C) Vasco Da Gama (D) Duplex

33. ***The last Mughal emperor in India was:***
(A) Zahir Shah (B) Shah Alam
(C) Bahadur Shah Zafar II (D) Alamgir

ANSWERS

(1)	C	(2)	B	(3)	C	(4)	D	(5)	B
(6)	B	(7)	A	(8)	C	(9)	A	(10)	C
(11)	C	(12)	D	(13)	D	(14)	A	(15)	C
(16)	C	(17)	D	(18)	B	(19)	D	(20)	A
(21)	D	(22)	B	(23)	D	(24)	A	(25)	C
(26)	D	(27)	A	(28)	C	(29)	A	(30)	D
(31)	A	(32)	D	(33)	C				

CHAPTER # 3

MUSLIM REFORM MOVEMENTS

(a) Muslim Reformers

1. ***The famous doctrine of Wahdat-ul-Shahud was presented by renowned Muslim saint and reformer:***
(A) Shah Wali Ullah (RA) (B) Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (RA)
(C) Syed Ahmed Barelvi (RA) (D) Shah Ismail (RA)

2. ***Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (RA) differed with the atheistic views of Sheikh Mubarak and his sons during the reign of:***
(A) Humayun (B) Shah Jahan
(C) Akbar (D) Aurangzeb

3. ***Emperor Jahangir imprisoned Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (RA) (Mujadid Alf Sani) in the fort of:***
(A) Lahore (B) Delhi
(C) Agra (D) Gwalior

4. ***Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi wrote 525 letters to his disciples in the Sub-continent. Through these letters he:***
   (A) threw light on true teachings of Islam
   (B) preached against Christianity
   (C) propagated against Buddhists
   (D) propagated against Jains

5. ***Shah Abdur Rahim the father of Shah Wali Ullah was among those scholars who compiled Fatawa-i-Alamgiri for:***
   (A) Bahadur Shah
   (B) Ahmed Shah
   (C) Aurangzeb
   (D) Shah Jahan

6. ***Shah Wali Ullah was born in 1703 to a religious family of:***
   (A) Delhi
   (B) Lucknow
   (C) Ajmer
   (D) Lahore

7. ***The renowned Muslim saint and scholar of the 18th Century who invited Ahmed Shah Abdali to invade India was:***
   (A) Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (RA)
   (B) Shah Wali Ullah (RA)
   (C) Shah Abdul Qadir
   (D) Shah Rafiuddin

8. ***The Muslim scholars who translated Holy Quran into Urdu for the first time were:***
   (A) Syed Ahmed and Hali
   (B) Shibli and Maulana Azad
   (C) Shah Abdul Qadir and Shah Rafiuddin
   (D) Shah Wali Ullah (RA) and Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (RA)

9. ***Renowned Muslim soldier and reformer who launched the Jehad Movement against Sikhs in the 19th Century was:***
   (A) Syed Ahmed Shaheed
   (B) Syed Ahmed Khan
   (C) Shah Ismail Shaheed
   (D) Haji Shariat Ullah

10. ***The Faraizi Movement was founded by:***
   (A) Dudhu Mian
   (B) Titu Mir
   (C) Haji Shariat Ullah
   (D) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

11. ***The renowned Muslim reformer of India who divided Bengal into circles under Khalifahs was:***
   (A) Titu Mir
   (B) Shah Wali Ullah
   (C) Nawab Salim Ullah
   (D) Dudhu Mian

12. ***On 6th May 1831, the final encounter between the Mujahideen under Syed Ahmed Shaheed and Sikh army took place near:***
   (A) Peshawar
   (B) Balakot
   (C) Nowshera
   (D) Attock

13. ***Real name of Titu Mir was Nisar Ali. He was a great reformer of the Muslims of Bengal in the:***
   (A) 16th Century
   (B) 17th Century
   (C) 18th Century
   (D) 19th Century

14. ***Titu Mir formed Narkalbaria near Calcutta his headquarters and fortified it. He defeated a Hindu Zamindar of Purnia who attacked Narkalbaria. The name of Hindu Zamindar was:***
   (A) Krishan Deva Rai
   (B) Chaitanya
   (C) Sur Das
   (D) Jaswant Rai

15. ***Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in 1817. He helped the British in the War of Independence in 1857. Later on, he founded the:***
   (A) Deoband Movement
   (B) Aligarh Movement
   (C) Nadva Movement
   (D) Jamia Milia Delhi Movement

16. ***Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded M.A.O High School, Aligarh in the year of:***
   (A) 1871 A.D
   (B) 1872 A.D
   (C) 1874 A.D
   (D) 1875 A.D

17. ***In 1877, the M.A.O High School Aligarh, was given the status of a College. The inauguration ceremony was presided over by the Viceroy named:***
   (A) Lord Bentinck
   (B) Lord Mayo
   (C) Lord Lytton
   (D) Lord Curzon

18. ***Syed Ahmed Khan published a pamphlet in which he explained that the Muslims were not the sole force behind the 1857 catastrophe. Title of this pamphlet was:***
   (A) Asarul Sanadid
   (B) Tarikh Sarkashi-e-Bijnaur
   (C) Jame Jam
   (D) Risalah Asbab-i-Baghawat Hind

19. ***M.A.O College, Aligarh became a university in the year:***
   (A) 1890
   (B) 1895
   (C) 1920
   (D) 1925

20. ***In 1866, Deoband Movement was founded by:***

(A) Maulana Shibli Nomani (B) Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanautvi

(C) Maulana Shaukat Ali (D) Maulana M.A. Jauhar

21. ***Maulana Shibli brought out a magazine from Lucknow which was an exponent of Nadvi Movement. The name of this magazine was:***

(A) Al-Hilal (B) Comrade

(C) Al-Nadwah (D) Millat

22. ***Khalifah Hameed-ud-Din was the first President of:***

(A) Aligarh Movement (B) Jamia Millia, Delhi

(C) Darul Musanfeen (D) Anjuman Himayat Islam, Lahore

23. ***Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi, Maulana Rasheed Ahmad Gangohi and Maulana Mahmood-ul-Hassan belonged to:***

(A) Aligarh Movement (B) Deoband Movement

(C) Nadva-tul-Ulema, Lucknow (D) Anjuman Himayat Islam

24. ***In December 1906, the All-India Muslim League was founded at Dacca in response to the resolution which was tabled by:***

(A) Mohsin-ul-Mulk (B) Viqar-ul-Mulk

(C) Agha Khan (D) Nawab Salim Ullah

(b) Muslim Reform Movements in India

25. ***The real name of the renowned Muslim saint and reformer Hazrat Mujadid Alif Sani (RA) was:***

(A) Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (B) Shah Wali Ullah

(C) Shariat Ullah (D) Titu Mir

26. ***Shah Wali Ullah started his reform movement from:***

(A) Nadva-tul-Ulema (B) Deoband

(C) Madrissah Rahimyah, Delhi (D) M.A.O College, Aligarh

27. ***The Muslim saint and scholar of the 18th Century who was responsible for inviting Ahmed Shah Abdali to invade India, was:***

(A) Titu Mir (B) Shah Wali Ullah (RA)

(C) Dudhu Mian (D) Hazrat Mian Mir (RA)

28. ***Shah Ismail Shaheed, the great Muslim reformer of 19th Century, was a nephew of:***

(A) Shah Abdul Qadir (B) Shah Rafiuddin

(C) Shah Abdul Aziz (D) Shah Wali Ullah

29. ***Syed Ahmed Shaheed decided to start Jehad Movement from the:***

(A) NWFP (B) Sindh

(C) Punjab (D) UP

30. ***After defeating the Sikh army led by Budh Singh, Syed Ahmed Shaheed declared his Caliphate on:***

(A) 11th January 1827 (B) 11th January 1828

(C) 11th January 1829 (D) 11th January 1830

31. ***Name of the Sikh Maharaja who sent an army under Sher Singh to fight against Syed Ahmed Shaheed and his Mujahideen was:***

(A) Baldev Singh (B) Arjun Singh

(C) Ranjeet Singh (D) Man Singh

32. ***Haji Shariat Ullah launched Faraizi Movement in Bengal and declared Bengal as:***

(A) Land of Peace (B) Neutral territory

(C) Darul Harb (D) Occupied territory

33. ***The followers of Titu Mir (1782-1831) were known as:***

(A) Maulvis (B) Sheikhs

(C) Mujahids (D) Razakars

34. ***M.A.O High School, Aligarh was raised to the status of a college in the year of:***

(A) 1874 (B) 1875

(C) 1876 (D) 1877

35. ***Syed Ahmed Khan founded Muhammadan Educational Conference in the year of:***

(A) 1882 (B) 1884

(C) 1886 (D) 1888

36. ***Simla Deputation met Lord Minto in the year of:***

(A) 1903 (B) 1904

(C) 1905 (D) 1906

37. ***Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wrote "Khutbat-i-***

Ahmadiyah" in reply to the book "Life of Muhammad" which was written by:
(A) William Hunter (B) Lord Wellesby
(C) William Muir (D) Prince Charles

38. *Sir Syed Ahmed Khan died in the year:*
(A) 1896 (B) 1897
(C) 1898 (D) 1899

39. *In 1866, Darul Alum Deoband was established in a:*
(A) Mosque (B) School
(C) College (D) Madrassah

40. *In 1894, Nadva-tul-Ulema was established in the city of:*
(A) Delhi (B) Lucknow
(C) Calcutta (D) Ajmer

41. *The Muslim scholar who served as the first teacher in the Darul Alum Deoband in 1866 was:*
(A) Maulana Fazlur Rehman (B) Maulvi Muhammad
(C) Haji Muhammad Abid (D) Maulana Azad

42. *The only Muslim seat of learning where all the three branches of knowledge viz. Maqulat, Manqulat and Ilmul Kalam were taught in 19th Century was:*
(A) M.A.O. College, Aligarh (B) Nadva-tul-Ulema, Lucknow
(C) Islamia College, Lahore (D) Darul Ulum Deband

43. *The land for Nadva-tul-Ulema, Lucknow was provided in the year 1898 by the :*
(A) State of Hyderabad (B) Nobles of Shah Jehan Pur
(C) Nawab of Bhopal (D) Nawab of Bahawalpur

ANSWERS

(1)	B	(2)	C	(3)	D	(4)	A	(5)	C
(6)	A	(7)	B	(8)	C	(9)	A	(10)	C
(11)	D	(12)	B	(13)	D	(14)	A	(15)	B
(16)	D	(17)	C	(18)	D	(19)	C	(20)	B
(21)	C	(22)	D	(23)	B	(24)	D	(25)	A
(26)	C	(27)	B	(28)	C	(29)	A	(30)	A
(31)	C	(32)	C	(33)	A	(34)	D	(35)	C
(36)	D	(37)	C	(38)	C	(39)	A	(40)	B
(41)	B	(42)	D	(43)	B				

CHAPTER # 4

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN MOVEMENT

(a) War of Independence

1. *There were many causes of War of Independence in 1857. Out of these the British policy of expansion, new agrarian policy, policy of converting locals to Christianity and effects of Jehad Movement were very conspicuous. However, the step which ignited the war was the:*
(A) Introduction of greased cartridges (B) Doctrine of Lapse
(C) Ridiculing of Muslim culture (D) Joblessness of thousands of soldiers

2. *In the beginning of war the 80 soldiers who disobeyed Col. Smith to use greased cartridges belonged to:*
(A) Delhi (B) Lucknow
(C) Meerat (D) Bihar

3. *The British general who recaptured Delhi from Bakht Khan was:*
(A) R. Brown (B) Sir Macauley
(C) Hudson (D) Sir John Shore

4. *Queen Hazrat Mahal and Ahmed Ullah led the Muslim revolutionaries in:*
(A) Baraille (B) Lucknow
(C) Meerat (D) Jhansi

5. *In Jhansi, the Muslim revolutionaries were led by:*
(A) Bahadar Shah Zafar (B) Khan Bahadur Khan
(C) Rani Lakshmi Bai (D) Nana Sahib

6. *After the War of Independence the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar II was exiled to:*
(A) Malta (B) Crete
(C) Maldives (D) Rangoon

7. *After the War of Independence the British Government assumed control of India through:*
(A) Indian Councils Act., 1862 (B) Queen's Proclamation of 1858
(C) Queen's Order, 1857 (D) East India Company's Order, 1858

8. ***In 1858 A.D., the person who was appointed the First British Viceroy in India was:***
(A) Lord Rippon (B) Lord Mayo
(C) Lord Canning (D) Lord Curzon

9. ***After the War of 1857, the British held Muslims responsible for the catastrophe and directed their wrath against them. For example, Nawab Sahibs of Jhajjar, Farukabad, Ballabgarh and Faruknagar were hanged in Delhi on:***
(A) 18th November, 1857 (B) 18th December, 1857
(C) 18th January, 1858 (D) 18th February, 1858

(b) Aligarh Movement

10. ***The renowned Muslim educationist and reformer of the 19th Century who was the first Muslim leader to realize the plight of the Muslim community after War of Independence 1857 was:***
(A) Maulana Shibli (B) Maulana Hali
(C) Maulana Azad (D) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

11. ***The book entitled "The Indian Mussalmans" published in 1871 was written by:***
(A) Syed Ahmed Khan (B) William Hunter
(C) Col. Smith (D) Robert Brown

12. ***At the time of War of Independence Syed Ahmed Khan was serving as Sadar Amin at:***
(A) Delhi (B) Bijnaur
(C) Lucknow (D) Meerat

13. ***Syed Ahmed Khan founded "Scientific Society" in the year of:***
(A) 1858 A.D (B) 1862 A.D
(C) 1864 A.D (D) 1866 A.D

4. ***Sir Syed Ahmed founded "Patriotic Association" to:***
(A) Counter anti-Muslim propaganda of Hindus (B) Counter anti-Islamic moves by the British
(C) Counter policies of Deoband Movement (D) Counter policies of Nadva-tul-Ulema

5. ***The Muslim institution which was established by Syed Ahmed Khan in 1866 to create political awareness among the Muslims was:***
(A) Indian National Congress (B) Patriotic Association
(C) Muhammadan Educational Conference (D) All-India Muslim League

16. ***The issue which made Syed Ahmed Khan to conclude that Hindus and Muslims could not work together anymore was:***
(A) Hindi-Urdu Controversy (B) Ilbert Bill
(C) Issue of Muslim University (D) Partition of Bengal

17. ***Sir Syed Ahmed Khan gave an effective reply to Sir William Muir's work "Life of Muhammad" through his treatise entitled:***
(A) Tabeen-ul-Kalam (B) Risalah Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq
(C) Asarul Sanadid (D) Khutbat-i-Ahmadiyah

18. ***Sir Syed Ahmed Khan had declared that, "the system of election pure and simple cannot safely be adopted. The larger community would totally override the interests of the smaller community" in his speech in year of:***
(A) 1881 (B) 1882
(C) 1883 (D) 1884

19. ***Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk became Secretary of Board of Trustees Aligarh in year of:***
(A) 1906 (B) 1907
(C) 1908 (D) 1909

(c) Indian Councils Acts, 1861 & 1892

20. ***This Act was the first legislation by the British Government in India:***
(A) Indian Councils Act of 1861 (B) Charter Act of 1813
(C) Charter Act of 1833 (D) Charter Act of 1853

21. ***The Indian Councils Act of 1861 established Legislative Councils in the presidencies of:***
(A) Calcutta and Madras (B) Delhi and Lucknow
(C) Bombay and Madras (D) Madras and Calcutta

22. ***The Act of 1861 made the Legislative Assemblies forums of discussion by inducting:***
(A) Official Europeans (B) Official Indians
(C) Non-official Europeans (D) Non-official Indians

23. ***The Act of 1861 gave the powers to create new provinces to:***
(A) Ministers (B) Members of Council
(C) Governor-General (D) Secretary of State

24. ***In the Act of 1892 the number of non-official members of the Councils was***

increased from 10 to:
(A) 15 (B) 16
(C) 20 (D) 25

25. *The Act of 1892 allowed the members to address questions to the government with a prior notice of:*
(A) Six days (B) Ten days
(C) Twelve days (D) Fifteen days

26. *According to Act of 1892 the members of the Legislative Councils were allowed to discuss annual:*
(A) Military expeditions (B) Foreign Trade
(C) Imports (D) Financial Statements

27. *The Act of 1892 was termed as "a steam engine in which the necessary material to generate steam was carefully excluded" by:*
(A) Motilal Nehru (B) Syed Ahmed Khan
(C) Feroze Shah Mehta (D) A.O. Hume

28. *In the Act of 1892 Bombay was given:*
(A) 8 seats (B) 10 seats
(C) 12 seats (D) 14 seats

29. *The Act of 1892 gave to general public:*
(A) One seat (B) Two seats
(C) Three seats (D) Four seats

(d) Indian National Congress

30. *Indian National Congress was established in the year of:*
(A) 1875 (B) 1880
(C) 1885 (D) 1890

31. *Founder of Indian National Congress was:*
(A) W.C. Bannerji (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
(C) D. Yul (D) A.O. Hume

32. *The first annual session of Congress was presided in 1885 by:*
(A) W.C. Bannerji (B) P. Mehta
(C) A. Webb (D) A.M. Bose

33. *The first phase of Congress called the Moderate Phase lasted from 1885 to:*
(A) 1890 (B) 1895
(C) 1900 (D) 1906

34. *Hindu leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji and G.K. Gokhale belonged to the:*
(A) Moderate period of Congress (B) Militant period of Congress
(C) Gandhian Period of Congress

35. *The fourth session of Congress in 1888 was held in:*
(A) Allahabad (B) Bombay
(C) Calcutta (D) Nagpur

36. *The militant stage of Congress lasted from the year 1907 to the year:*
(A) 1916 (B) 1917
(C) 1918 (D) 1919

37. *Hakim Ajmal Khan presided over the annual session of Congress held in Ahmedabad in:*
(A) 1920 (B) 1921
(C) 1922 (D) 1923

38. *The Gandhian period of Congress was the last period which led it to independence in 1947. This period lasted:*
(A) From 1919 to 1947 (B) From 1921 to 1947
(C) From 1923 to 1947 (D) From 1925 to 1947

39. *The renowned Hindu leader who never presided over any annual session of Indian National Congress was:*
(A) Motilal Nehru (B) Vallabhai Patel
(C) M.A. Ansari (D) Rajgopal Acharia

40. *The Nationalist Muslim who presided over the 1940 annual session of Congress held in Ramgarh was:*
(A) M.A. Ansari (B) A.K. Azad
(C) M.A. Jauhar (D) Hakim Ajmal Khan

(e) Partition of Bengal

41. *The British Viceroy who was the architect of the Partition of Bengal was:*
(A) Lord Minto (B) Lord Dufferin
(C) Lord Canning (D) Lord Curzon

42. *The Partition of Bengal came into effect in the year of:*
(A) 1905 (B) 1906
(C) 1907 (D) 1908

43. *Before the Partition of Bengal, the Lt. Governor had to administer an area of 189,000 sq.miles of Bengal which had a population of:*
(A) 70 million (B) 75 million
(C) 78 million (D) 80 million

44. *Lord Curzon submitted the scheme of Partition of Bengal to British government in February 1905 and the province was partitioned on 16th October 1905. The Bengal was partitioned into:*
(A) Two Parts (B) Three Parts
(C) Four Parts (D) Five Parts

45. *The Muslim majority Eastern Bengal had a population of 31 million out of which Muslims were:*
(A) 16 million (B) 17 million
(C) 18 million (D) 19 million

46. *The Western Bengal had a population of 54 million out of which Hindus numbered:*
(A) 30 million (B) 35 million
(C) 40 million (D) 45 million

47. *The districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Farid Pur, Bogra, Pabna, Rajshahi*

belonged to:

(A) Eastern Bengal (B) Western Bengal

(C) United Bengal (D) Southern Bengal

48. Capital of Western Bengal was:

(A) Chittagong (B) Dacca

(C) Calcutta (D) Pabna

49. The Partition of Bengal was annulled in the year of:

(A) 1909 (B) 1910

(C) 1911 (D) 1912

50. Violent Hindu reaction and protests forced the British government to revise its decision about the partition of Bengal. Thus at the recommendation of Viceroy Lord Hardinge the annulment of the partition was announced on 12th December 1911 in Delhi Darbar by:

(A) Secretary of State (B) King George V

(C) Viceroy (D) Queen Victoria

(f) Simla Deputation/All-India Muslim League

51. The Muslim Deputation met the Viceroy in 1906 in:

(A) Delhi (B) Lahore

(C) Simla (D) Calcutta

52. The Simla Deputation consisted of:

(A) 30 members (B) 35 members

(C) 40 members (D) 45 members

53. The Muslim Simla Deputation of 1906 was led by renowned Muslim leader named:

(A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (B) Allama Iqbal

(C) Maulvi Mushtaq Hussain (D) Sir Agha Khan

54. In the Simla Deputation Muslim leaders from all major cities participated. These included Syed Ali Imam from Patna, Sir Ibrahim from Calcutta, Khan Bahadur Mohiuddin from Madras and Mian Muhammad Shah Din from:

(A) Lahore (B) Bombay

(C) Patiala (D) Rampur

55. The Simla Deputation presented its demands to the British Viceroy named:

(A) Lord Curzon (B) Lord Elgin

(C) Lord Minto (D) Lord Chelmsford

56. The main Muslim demand of Simla Deputation which was accepted in the Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909 was about:

(A) Muslim University (B) Separate Muslim state

(C) Separation of Sindh from Bombay (D) Separate Electorates

57. All-India Muslim League was established in:

(A) September 1905 (B) September 1906

(C) December 1906 (D) December 1907

58. On 30th December 1906 the Muslim League was established in the city of:

(A) Aligarh (B) Dacca

(C) Lucknow (D) Calculta

59. After the annual session of Muhammadan Educational Conference held in Dacca in December 1906, Muslim League was established as a result of the resolution presented by:

(A) Mohsin-ul-Mulk (B) Viqar-ul-Mulk

(C) Nawab Salim Ullah (D) Muhammad Ali Jauhar

60. In March 1913, the Lacknow session of All-India Muslim League was presided by:

(A) Mian Muhammad Shafi (B) Sir Ibrahim

(C) Syed Nabi Ullah (D) Prince of Arcot

61. The famous Congress-League Scheme was signed in Lucknow in the year of:

(A) 1914 (B) 1916

(C) 1918 (D) 1919

62. Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined All-India Muslim League in the year of:

(A) 1910 (B) 1911

(C) 1912 (D) 1913

63. From 1937 to 1944 all the eight annual sessions of All-India Muslim League were presided over by:

(A) Allama Muhammad Iqbal (B) Raja Sahib of Mahmoodabad

(C) M.A. Jinnah (D) Liaquat Ali Khan

64. In the second decade of 20th Century All-India Muslim League fell victim to dissention and got divided into two factions. Out of these one was led by M.A. Jinnah whereas the second functioned under:

(A) Sir Muhammad Yaqub (B) Sir Fazle Hussain

(C) Sir Muhammad Shafi (D) Sir Hidayat Ullah

65. Muslim League observed "Day of Deliverance" after the resignation of Congress Ministries in the year of:

(A) 1937 (B) 1939

(C) 1941 (D) 1943

66. All-India Muslim League followed a policy of rapp-rochement with Hindus from the year:

(A) 1913 to 1922 (B) 1916 to 1922

(C) 1917 to 1922 (D) 1918 to 1922

67. ***Re-organization of Muslim League was carried out by Muhammad Ali Jinnah from the year:***
(A) 1930-1934 (B) 1934-1936
(C) 1934-1939 (D) 1935-1939

68. ***In 1936, Jinnah toured India and constituted a Parliamentary Board of Muslim League comprising of:***
(A) 50 members (B) 51 members
(C) 52 members (D) 54 members

69. ***Maulvi Fazlul Haq, Sir Sikander Hayat and Saadullah joined the Muslim League in its Lucknow session held in:***
(A) October 1937 (B) October 1938
(C) November 1937 (D) November 1938

70. ***All-India Muslim League passed the historic Lahore Resolution (Pakistan Resolution) in its 27th annual session held in Minto Park, Lahore on:***
(A) 23rd January 1940 (B) 23rd February 1940
(C) 23rd March 1940 (D) 23rd April 1940

71. ***In 1942, Muslim League did not take part in:***
(A) Civil Disobedience Movement (B) Quit India Movement
(C) Khilafat Movement (D) Round Table Conferences

72. ***In the Provincial Assembly elections held in 1946 the Muslim League won:***
(A) 428 out of 492 Muslim seats (B) 248 out of 492 Muslim seats
(C) 218 out of 492 Muslim seats (D) 128 out of 492 Muslim seats

73. ***In the 1945 general elections, Muslim League won 30 seats of the Central Legislature which was:***
(A) 56 % of total Muslim seats (B) 60 % of total Muslim seats
(C) 76 % of total Muslim seats (D) 86 % of total Muslim seats

74. ***In the interim government formed in India in 1946 the Muslim League was given:***
(A) Three ministries (B) Four ministries
(C) Five ministries (D) Six ministries

75. ***The famous annual session of Muslim League in which, Allama Iqbal had presented the idea of Pakistan as an independent Muslim state comprising Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Baluchistan, was held in Allahabad in the year:***
(A) 1930 (B) 1931
(C) 1932 (D) 1933

(g) Lucknow Pact (1916)

76. ***In which city the All India Muslim League and the Indian National congress held their first and last joint meeting which resulted in a Pact called Lucknow Pact or Congress League Scheme?***
(A) Bombay (B) Delhi
(C) Lucknow (D) Calcutta

77. ***Who was the main architect of the joint meeting of Congress and League in Lucknow in 1916?***
(A) Allama Iqbal (B) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(C) Shibli Naumani (D) Zafar Ali Khan

78. ***Pick out the month in which the Lucknow Pact was signed in 1916:***
(A) September (B) October
(C) November (D) December

79. ***Name the leader who worked for Hindu Muslim uUnity and was given the title of "Ambassador of Unity".***
(A) Sir Syed Ahmad (B) Muhammad Ali Jauhar
(C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (D) Motilal Nehru

80. ***How many elected members of Imperial Legislative Council addressed a memorandum to the viceroy in October, 1916?***
(A) 19 (B) 21
(C) 23 (D) 25

81. ***The Lucknow Pact granted the right of Separate electorates to the:***
(A) Hindus (B) Christians
(C) Parsis (D) Muslims

82. ***According to the Congress-League Scheme (1916) the Muslim agreed to forego a quarter of the seats to which they would have been entitled on the basis of their population in:***
(A) Punjab (B) NWFP
(C) Bengal (D) Bombay

83. ***The number of seats which the Muslims were to surrender in Punjab according to the Lucknow Pact was:***
(A) One Fourth (B) One Fifth
(C) One Tenth (D) One Fifteenth

84. ***In the Congress-League Scheme the Muslims were given 30 percent seats in the United Provinces because the population was only:***
(A) 5 percent (B) 10 percent
(C) 12 percent (D) 14 percent

85. ***The percentage of seats which the Lucknow Pact granted to the Muslims in Madras where they formed 6.15 percent of population was:***
(A) 15 percent (B) 20 percent
(C) 25 percent (D) 30 percent

86. ***The ratio of the seats which Congress-League Scheme provided to Muslims in***

the cnetre was:
(A) One third (B) One fourth
(C) One fifth (D) One sixth

87. The Muslims had been enjoying the right of separate electorates since the year of:
(A) 1885 (B) 1900
(C) 1906 (D) 1909

88. The congress League Scheme of 1916 consisted of how many parts:
(A) Six parts (B) Seven parts
(C) Eight parts (D) Ten parts

89. The percentage of representation which the Lucknow Pact gave to the Muslim in Punjab was 50 percent, in UA was 30 percent and in Bihar was:
(A) 25 percent (B) 30 percent
(C) 35 percent (D) 40 percent

90. The Congress-League Scheme proposed that the provincial government would be headed by:
(A) Governor (B) Secretary of State
(C) Viceroy (D) Chief Minister

91. According to the Lucknow Pact the total number of members of the Imperial Legislative Council was:
(A) 125 (B) 150
(C) 175 (D) 200

92. The Congress-League Scheme proposed that the Governor General would head the central Government of India and the number of Indian members in his Executive Council would be:
(A) One third (B) One fourth
(C) One half (D) Two third

93. The Lucknow Pact proposed that the salary of the minister of state for India would:
(A) Paid by the Indian Government (B) Paid by the Princely States
(C) Paid by the British Government (D) Borne by the British Parliament

94. In Sept. 1916 the Home Rule League was founded by:
(A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (B) Mrs. Annie Besant
(C) Motilal Nehru (D) Karamchand Gandhi

95. After the Lucknow Pact the famous Montagu announcement promised increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration. This announcement was made on:
(A) 20 August, 1917 (B) 20, September, 1917
(C) 20 October, 1917 (D) 20 November, 1917

(h) Khilafat Movement & Non-Cooperation Movement

96. The Muslims of the Sub-continent launched the Khilafat Movement in the year of:
(A) 1917 (B) 1918
(C) 1919 (D) 1920

97. In 1919, the Khilafat Conference held its first meeting in the city of:
(A) Delhi (B) Karachi
(C) Aligarh (D) Amritsar

98. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar, Syed Sulaiman Nadvi and Syed Hussain formed a delegation which visited England in the year of:
(A) 1919 (B) 1920
(C) 1921 (D) 1922

99. At the time when the Khilafat delegation visited England in 1920, the British Prime Minister was:
(A) Chamberlain (B) Churchill
(C) Lloyd George (D) MacMillan'

100. The Khilafat Movement (1919-1923) aimed at:
(A) Opening the Suez Canal to Muslims (B) Freedom of Nigeria
(C) Supporting Germany (D) Keeping Turkish empire intact

101. The Congress launched Non-Cooperation Movement in:
(A) September 1919 (B) September 1920
(C) September 1921 (D) December 1921

102. In 1920, the historic Non-Cooperation resolution was moved by:
(A) Motilal Nehru (B) Annie Besant
(C) Dadabhai Naoroji (D) M.K. Gandhi

103. In 1920, the Non-Cooperation resolution was passed by the Congress session in Calcutta by:
(A) 1,885 votes to 673 votes (B) 1,885 votes to 773 votes
(C) 1,885 votes to 873 votes (D) 1,885 votes to 973 votes

104. During the Non-Cooperation Movement, foreign goods were burnt, students left schools and people surrendered their titles. The number of razakars enrolled was:
(A) 20 Lakh (B) 30 Lakh
(C) 40 Lakh (D) 50 Lakh

105. Mahatma Gandhi called off Non-Cooperation Movement when a violent mob attacked a police station in Chauri Chaura and killed 21 policemen. This incident took place on:

(A) 5th February 1921 (B) 5th March 1921
(C) 5th February 1922 (D) 5th March 1922

(i) Government of India Acts of 1909 and 1919

106.*The Government of India Act, 1909 is also known as Minto-Morley Reforms. Similarly the Act of 1919 is also called by the name of:*
(A) Curzon-Hardinge Reforms (B) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
(C) Elgin-Minto Reforms (D) Canning-Wavell Reforms

107.*At the time of promulgation of Government of India Act, 1909 the British Viceroy in India was:*
(A) Lord Minto (B) Lord Elgin
(C) Lord Curzon (D) Lord Hardinge

108.*The Minto-Morley Reforms increased the number of additional members of Governor-General's Council to:*
(A) 40 (B) 50
(C) 69 (D) 70

109.*According to Government of India Act, 1909 the Governor- General's Council was to consist of 69 numbers out of which member of non-officials was:*
(A) 29 (B) 30
(C) 31 (D) 32

110.*The Act of 1909 raised the number of members of Executive Councils from:*
(A) 3 to 6 (B) 2 to 4
(C) 4 to 8 (D) 5 to 10

111.*As a result of the Minto-Morley Reforms an Indian was made member of Governor-General's Executive Council. His name was:*
(A) C.K. Nydu (B) V. Patel
(C) Motilal Nehru (D) S.P. Sinha

112.*For the first time the Muslim demand of separate electorate system was conceded in the:*
(A) Indian Councils Act, 1861 (B) Indian Councils Act, 1892
(C) Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909 (D) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919

113.*Montagu-Chelmsford introduced the Bill of Reforms in the House of Commons in June 1919 which was given Royal assent in:*
(A) September 1919 (B) December 1919
(C) October 1919 (D) November 1919

114.*The Act of 1919 provided that the salary of Secretary of State would be paid:*
(A) By Viceroy in India (B) By the Punjab Government
(C) By the Sindh Government (D) By the British Exchequer

115.*The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919, introduced a bicameral legislature at Centre. It consisted of a Council of State and Central Legislative Assembly. The former comprised of:*
(A) 60 members (B) 70 members
(C) 80 members (D) 90 members

116.*According to the Indian Act of 1919 the Central Legislature comprised of:*
(A) 125 members (B) 135 members
(C) 145 members (D) 155 members

117.*Out of the 145 members of Central Legislature the number of elected members was:*
(A) 93 (B) 103
(C) 113 (D) 123

118.*Dyarchy was introduced at Provincial level by the:*
(A) Indian Councils Act, 1861 (B) Indian Councils Act, 1892
(C) Minto-Morley Reforms (D) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms

119.*The System of Dyarchy functioned in India till the year of:*
(A) 1935 (B) 1936
(C) 1937 (D) 1938

120.*The System of Dyarchy literally means double government. This system divided the Provincial subjects into:*
(A) Five categories (B) Three categories
(C) Two categories (D) Four categories

(j) Simon Commission/Nehru Report

121.*In order to study the functioning of the system of Dyarchy the British government sent a Statutory Commission to India in the year of:*
(A) 1928 (B) 1930
(C) 1931 (D) 1932

122.*The Statutory Commission of 1928 comprised of seven members and was headed by:*
(A) C.R. Attlee (B) Lord Burnham
(C) Sir John Simon (D) Lane Fox

123.*The Simon Commission visited India in 1928 and met mixed reaction from the Indian leaders. The Jinnah League and Congress boycotted the Commission because:*
(A) No lady was member of the Commission (B) No Indian had been included in it

(C) The Commission did not bring any draft
(D) The Commission did not offer autonomy

124.Simon Commission's Report was published in the year of:
(A) 1930
(B) 1931
(C) 1932
(D) 1933

125.The Simon Commission Report recommended the separation of:
(A) UP from Bengal
(B) Gujarat from UP
(C) NWFP from Punjab
(D) Sindh from Bombay

126.In the Government of India Act, 1935 Sindh was separated from Bombay due to:
(A) Khilafat Movement
(B) Non-Cooperation Movement
(C) Simon Commission Report
(D) Round Table Conferences

127.Motilal Nehru was appointed Chairman of the Committee by the All-Parties Conference's meeting held in Bombay on:
(A) 19th May, 1928
(B) 19th May, 1929
(C) 19th May, 1930
(D) 19th May, 1931

128.In 1928, the seven-member committee formed under Motilal Nehru comprised of two Muslims named:
(A) Rehmat Ali and M.A. Jauhar
(B) Shaukat Ali and Fazlul Haq
(C) Ali Imam and Shoaib Qureshi
(D) A.K. Azad and M.A. Ansari

129.The recommendations of the Committee under Motilal are called "Nehru Report" which was submitted in:
(A) June 1928
(B) July 1928
(C) August 1928
(D) September 1928

130.According to Nehru Report, the parliament was to be consisted of two Houses and the Governors of Provinces were to be appointed by:
(A) The Viceroy
(B) The Chief Justice
(C) The Central Legislature
(D) King of England

(k) Jinnah's 14 Points/Round Table Conferences

131.Jinnah's Fourteen Points were formulated in:
(A) January 1929
(B) February 1929
(C) March 1929
(D) April 1929

132.Jinnah's Fourteen Points were the Muslims' reply to the:
(A) Simon Commission
(B) Nehru Report
(C) White Paper
(D) Communal Award

133.The Muslim representation in the Central Legislature demanded in the Fourteen Points was:
(A) One half
(B) One third
(C) One fourth
(D) One fifth

134.According to the Fourteen Points of Jinnah no bill or resolution could be passed in any legislature until it was approved by:
(A) One-third members of concerned community
(B) Two-third members of concerned community
(C) One-half members of concerned community
(D) Three-fourth members of concerned community

135.The Fourteen Points of Jinnah demanded reforms in the provinces of:
(A) Sindh and Baluchistan
(B) NWFP and Punjab
(C) Baluchistan & NWFP
(D) Bengal and Assam

136.From 1930 to 1932 the British government convened in London:
(A) Two Round Table Conferences
(B) Three Round Table Conferences
(C) Four Round Table Conferences
(D) Five Round Table Conferences

137.The First Round Table Conference lasted from:
(A) 12th August 1930 to 19th January 1931
(B) 12th Sept. 1930 to 19th January 1931
(C) 12th Oct. 1930 to 19th January 1931
(D) 12th Nov. 1930 to 19th January 1931

138.The renowned Indian leader who did not take part in the First Round Table Conference was:
(A) Sir Muhammad Shafi
(B) Gandhi
(C) Jinnah
(D) Allama Iqbal

139.The First Round Table Conference conducted its business through:
(A) Six sub-committees
(B) Seven sub-committees
(C) Eight sub-committees
(D) Nine sub-committees

140.The Second Round Table Conference lasted from:
(A) Sept. 1931 to Dec. 1931
(B) Oct. 1931 to Dec. 1931
(C) Nov. 1931 to Dec. 1931
(D) August 1931 to Dec. 1931

141.In the Second Round Table Conference

the Hindu leader who claimed to represent all India was:

(A) Jawahar Lal Nehru (B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(C) Rajgopal Acharia (D) Gandhi

142.The Minorities Committee failed to reach an agreement because Gandhi wanted the acceptance of:

(A) Simon Commission Report (B) Nehru Report
(C) Sharif Report (D) Communal Award

143.The Third Round Table Conference lasted from:

(A) 17th Sept. 1932 to 24th Dec. 1932 (B) 17th Oct. 1932 to 24th Dec. 1932
(C) 17th November, 1932 to 24th Dec. 1932 (D) 17th Dec. 1932 to 24th Dec. 1932

144.Due to the failure of the second Round Table Conference the British government announced its own Communal Award in:

(A) August 1932 (B) September 1932
(C) October 1932 (D) November 1932

145.In March 1933, the British government issued this document which served as guideline for the Act of 1935:

(A) Yellow Paper (B) Green Paper
(C) White Paper (D) Blue Paper

(I) Iqbal's Allahabad Address/Government of India Act, 1935

146.Allama Iqbal presided over the Allahabad session of All-India Muslim League and floated the concept of an independent Muslim state. This speech was made in:

(A) December 1929 (B) December 1930
(C) December 1931 (D) December 1932

147.During his Allahabad address Iqbal said that the principle of European democracy could not be applied to India without recognizing the fact of:

(A) National religions (B) Different cultures
(C) Communal groups (D) Two-Nation Theory

148.In 1930 during his presidential address at Allahabad, Allama Iqbal said, "I would like to see the Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Sindh and Baluchistan amalgamated into a:

(A) Federation (B) Single State
(C) Single Country (D) Continent

149.The Joint Select Committee, comprising of 52 members which scrutinized the White Paper from April 1933 to Nov. 1934, worked under the chairmanship of:

(A) Lord Chelmsford (B) Lord Irwin
(C) Lord Linlithgow (D) Lord Wavell

150.The Government of India Act, 1935 comprised of 32 Sections and:

(A) 10 Schedules (B) 11 Schedules
(C) 12 Schedules (D) 13 Schedules

151.The Act of 1935 introduced a Federation which comprised of 6 Chief Commissioner provinces and:

(A) 9 Governor Provinces (B) 10 Governor Provinces
(C) 11 Governor Provinces (D) 12 Governor Provinces

152.According to the Act of 1935 the Executive Council comprised of:

(A) Seven members (B) Eight members
(C) Nine members (D) Ten members

153.The Act of 1935 introduced three lists of subjects at the Centre which were called the Federal list, the Provincial list and the:

(A) Joint list (B) State list
(C) Common list (D) Concurrent list

154.Under the Act of 1935 the Home Government comprised of a Secretary of State, High Commissioner and:

(A) Federal Council (B) Council of State
(C) Advisory Body (D) Legislative Body

155.According to Act of 1935 the Federal Assembly consisted of 375 seats out of which the British India had:

(A) 240 seats (B) 250 seats
(C) 260 seats (D) 270 seats

156.The Act of 1935 set up a Council of State to act as Upper House in the Centre. It comprised of 260 seats out of which British India had:

(A) 156 seats (B) 166 seats
(C) 176 seats (D) 186 seats

157.According to Act of 1935 the Provincial governor appointed ministers on the advice of:

(A) The Viceroy (B) The Chief Justice
(C) The Secretary of State (D) The Chief Minister

158.The Act of 1935 set up bicameral legislatures in:

(A) Six provinces (B) Seven provinces
(C) Eight provinces (D) Nine provinces

159.The Act of 1935 set up one chamber in five provinces which were Punjab, C.P.,

Sindh, NWFP and:

(A) Madras (B) Orissa
(C) Bengal (D) Bihar

(m) Elections of 1934 and 1937/Congress Ministries

160. ***The elections to the Central Legislature were held in:***

(A) 1934 (B) 1935
(C) 1936 (D) 1937

161. ***The elections to the Provincial Assemblies were held in the year of:***

(A) 1936 (B) 1937
(C) 1938 (D) 1939

162. ***In the 1934 elections to Central Assembly the Congress won 36 and Muslim League won:***

(A) 20 seats (B) 24 seats
(C) 25 seats (D) 26 seats

163. ***In the 1937 Provincial elections, 30 million people cast their votes and the number of seats contested was:***

(A) 1,551 (B) 1,661
(C) 1,771 (D) 1,881

164. ***In the 1937 Provincial elections, the Congress won majority in:***

(A) Six provinces (B) Seven provinces
(C) Eight provinces (D) Nine provinces

165. ***Out of 250 seats (1937 Provincial elections) of Bengal legislature the Congress won 54 and Muslim League won:***

(A) 30 seats (B) 35 seats
(C) 40 seats (D) 45 seats

166. ***Out of 175 seats of Punjab in the 1937 elections the Unionists won 88 seats, Congress won 18 seats but Muslim League won only:***

(A) 2 seats (B) 4 seats
(C) 6 seats (D) 8 seats

167. ***In the 1937 Provincial elections the Congress won 36 seats out of 60 seats in:***

(A) NWFP (B) Bihar
(C) Bombay (D) Orissa

168. ***The Provisional part of the Act of 1935 came into force on:***

(A) 1st March 1937 (B) 1st April 1937
(C) 1st May 1937 (D) 1st June 1937

169. ***In 1937, the Congress ministries were formed in:***

(A) Five provinces (B) Six provinces
(C) Seven provinces (D) Eight provinces

170. ***In 1937 the provinces in which Congress formed ministries were Madras, UP, Bihar, NWFP, CP, Bombay, Assam and:***

(A) Sindh (B) Punjab
(C) Orissa (D) Bengal

171. ***In order to investigate maltreatment of Congress ministries with the Muslims the Muslim League appointed an eight-member committee under:***

(A) Ch. Rehmat Ali (B) Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur
(C) Abdullah Huroon (D) Sir Ibrahim

172. ***The Pirpur Report was published on:***

(A) 15th Nov. 1938 (B) 20th Nov. 1938
(C) 5th Dec. 1938 (D) 20th Dec. 1938

173. ***Sharif Report disclosed Hindus atrocities on Muslims in the province of:***

(A) Bengal (B) Bombay
(C) Madras (D) Bihar

174. ***In 1939, the Congress developed differences with the British government over the issue of declaration of war against Germany. As a result Congress ministries resigned on 27th Oct. 1939. The Muslim League observed Day of Deliverance on:***

(A) 2nd Dec. 1939 (B) 12th Dec. 1939
(C) 22nd Dec. 1939 (D) 25th Dec. 1939

(n) Lahore Resolution/August Offer/Quit India Movement

175. ***All-India Muslim League passed the historic Lahore Resolution (Pakistan Resolution) in its 27th annual session held in Lahore on:***

(A) 23rd March 1939 (B) 23rd March 1940
(C) 23rd March 1941 (D) 23rd March 1942

176. ***The Lahore Session of Muslim League held in 1940 was presided over by:***

(A) Allama Iqbal (B) Liaquat Ali Khan
(C) Khaliq-uz-Zaman (D) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

177. ***On 23rd March 1940, the Lahore Resolution was moved by:***

(A) Sir Abdullah Haroon (B) Nawab Ismail Khan
(C) Mr. Fazlul Haq (D) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan

178. ***On 23rd March 1940, the Lahore Resolution was seconded by:***

(A) Liaquat Ali Khan (B) Ch. Khaliq-uz-Zaman
(C) Mumtaz Daultana (D) Abdur Rab Nishtar

179. ***"Geographically contiguous units are demarcated into region which should be so constituted with such territorial adjustments as may be necessary": These lines have been taken from the text of:***

(A) Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address (B) Nehru Report
(C) Jinnah's Fourteen Points (D) Lahore Resolution

180.At its annual session in Lahore the Muslim League adopted the idea of partition as its final goal in the year of:
(A) 1940 (B) 1941
(C) 1942 (D) 1943

181.The famous August Offer was made in August 1940 by the British Viceroy:
(A) Lord Hardinge (B) Lord Irwin
(C) Lord Linlithgow (D) Lord Mountbatten

182.The August Offer (1940) offered to the Indians:
(A) War Cabinet (B) Establishment of a War Advisory Council
(C) Appointment of an Indian as C-in-C (D) An Indian Secretary of State

183.For the first time the British government offered a constitution making body after Second War in the:
(A) Act of 1935 (B) White Paper
(C) August Offer (1940) (D) Communal Award

184.The Indian National Congress passed the "Quit India Resolution" in Bombay on:
(A) 8th August 1942 (B) 18th August 1942
(C) 28th August 1942 (D) 31st August 1942

185.The Quit India Resolution (1942) demanded:
(A) Muslims to quit India (B) Immediate ending of British rule in India
(C) End of Second World War (D) Recruitment of Indians as Governors

186.In response to the "Quit India Movement" the British government declared Congress as an unlawful body on:
(A) 9th June 1942 (B) 9th July 1942
(C) 9th August 1942 (D) 9th Sept. 1942

187.According to Congress the number of people killed during the Quit India Movement in 1942 was:
(A) 3,000 (B) 4,000
(C) 5,000 (D) 6,000

188.According to Congress the number of people arrested in the Quit India Movement was:
(A) 40,000 (B) 50,000
(C) 60,000 (D) 70,000

189.As a reaction to the Quit India Movement by Congress the British government:
(A) Dealt with the rebels with iron hand (B) Handed over government to Muslim League
(C) Accepted all demands of Congress (D) Appointed Jinnah as viceroy of India

(o) Gandhi-Jinnah Talks/Wavell Plan

190.Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held in the year:
(A) 1941 (B) 1942
(C) 1944 (D) 1945

191.Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held to discuss:
(A) The Quit India Movement (B) Partition of India issue
(C) World War Second (D) Occupation of Burma by Japan

192.The Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held in the city of:
(A) Delhi (B) Calcutta
(C) Lahore (D) Bombay

193.The document which served as basis of Gandhi-Jinnah talks in 1944 was:
(A) August Offer (B) Desai-Liaquat Pact
(C) Rajgopal Acharia formula (D) 3rd June Plan

194.The remarks of "we maintain and hold that Muslims and Hindus are two major nations by any definition or test of a nation," were made in 1944 by:
(A) Abdur Rab Nishtar (B) Quaid-e-Azam
(C) Liaquat Ali Khan (D) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan

195.Prominent Hindu Congress leader who presented a formula in 1943 for the partition of the Sub-continent was:
(A) Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru (B) Krishna Menon
(C) Patel (D) Rajgopal Acharia

196.The famous Wavell Plan was announced in the year of:
(A) 1945 (B) 1946
(C) 1947 (D) 1948

197.The Plan which offered in 1945 that all the members of the Viceroy's Council except the Viceroy and C-in-C would be Indians was:
(A) Simla Plan (B) 3rd June Plan
(C) Mountbatten Plan (D) Wavell Plan

198.The Wavell Plan offered to establish

popular ministries in the provinces and to withdraw:

(A) Section 98 (B) Section 96
(C) Section 93 (D) Section 90

199.*Fate of the 1945 Wavell Plan was that:*

(A) Only Congress rejected the plan (B) Only Muslim League rejected the plan
(C) Both Congress and League accepted the plan (D) Both Congress and League rejected the plan

(p) The Simla Conference / General Elections 1945 - 1946

200.*During the final year of the Second World War British Viceroy Lord Wavell convened a Conference of Indian political leaders at Simla in:*

(A) June-July 1945 (B) July-August 1945
(C) August-September 1945 (D) September-October 1945

201.*The historic Simla Conference of 1945 was attended by:*

(A) 15 Indian leaders (B) 18 Indian leaders
(C) 21 Indian leaders (D) 25 Indian leaders

202.*In the Simla Conference (1945) Unionist Party was represented by:*

(A) Hussain Imam (B) Khizar Hayat Khan
(C) Khan Sahib (D) Khawaja Nazimuddin

203.*The Muslim leader Hidayat Ullah who attended the Simla Conference, of 1945 was:*

(A) Premier of Assam (B) Premier of Bengal
(C) Premier of NWFP (D) Premier of Sindh

204.*During the Simla Conference of 1945, M.A. Jinnah tried hard to end constitutional deadlock and held exploratory talks with Hindu leader named:*

(A) Rajgopad Acharia (B) G.B. Pant
(C) G.S. Motilal (D) B. Desai

205.*During the Simla Conference the Viceroy offered five Ministries to Muslims including four to Muslim League and one to:*

(A) Non-Leaguer Sindhi Muslim (B) Non-Leaguer Balochi Muslim
(C) Non-Leaguer Punjabi Muslim (D) Non-Leaguer Assami Muslim

206.*M.A. Jinnah rejected viceroy's offer of Four Ministries to Muslim League and one to non-League Muslim (Punjab) and he stood by his demands of the letter dated:*

(A) 7th July 1945 (B) 17th July 1945
(C) 27th July 1945 (D) 30th July 1945

207.*The Simla Conference of 1945 concluded on:*

(A) 11th July 1945 (B) 12th July 1945
(C) 13th July 1945 (D) 14th July 1945

208.*After the failure of the Simla Conference (1945) Elections to the Central Legislature were held in:*

(A) November 1945 (B) December 1945
(C) September 1945 (D) August 1945

209.*In 1946, the elections to the Provincial Assemblies were held in the month of:*

(A) January (B) February
(C) March (D) April

210.*In 1945, elections to the Central Legislature the Muslim League won:*

(A) 10 seats (B) 20 seats
(C) 30 seats (D) 40 seats

211.*In the 1945 elections to the Central Legislative Assembly the Congress won:*

(A) 57 seats (B) 67 seats
(C) 77 seats (D) 87 seats

212.*In the 1946 elections to the Provincial Assemblies Congress won 930 seats and the Muslim League won:*

(A) 408 seats (B) 418 seats
(C) 428 seats (D) 438 seats

213.*In the 1946 elections Congress succeeded in gaining majority in:*

(A) Five Provinces (B) Six Provinces
(C) Seven Provinces (D) Eight Provinces

214.*In the Punjab Province in the 1946 elections the Muslim League won 75 seats and Congress won 51 seats. However despite the less number of seats the Congress formed a coalition ministry by mustering a total of:*

(A) 113 seats (B) 103 seats
(C) 93 seats (D) 83 seats

215.*In the 1946 elections a total number of 250 seats were contested in Bengal out of which League won:*

(A) 39 seats (B) 113 seats
(C) 123 seats (D) 133 seats

216.*In 1946 League ministry was formed in Bengal under:*

(A) Khawaja Nazimuddin (B) Fazlul Haq
(C) Maulana Bhashani (D) H.S. Suhrawardy

217.*In 1946 League ministry was formed in Sindh province under:*

(A) Saad Ullah (B) Abdullah Haroon
(C) Hidayat Ullah (D) I.I. Chundrigar

218.*In 1946, a total number of 50 seats were contested in N.W.F.P. out of which Congress won 11 and Muslim League won:*
(A) 17 seats (B) 19 seats
(C) 21 seats (D) 23 seats

219.*In 1946, the NWFP government was formed under renowned politician:*
(A) Abdul Ghaffar Khan (B) Wali Khan
(C) Dr. Khan Sahib (D) Ajmal Khattak

(q) Cabinet Mission/Cabinet Plan

220.*After the 1946 elections British Prime Minister C.R. Attlee announced the constitution of a three-member Cabinet Mission for India. He made this speech in House of Commons on:*
(A) 19th January 1946 (B) 19th February 1946
(C) 19th March 1946 (D) 20th March 1946

221.*In 1946, the Cabinet Mission comprised of Sir S. Cripps, Lord Pethick Lawrence and:*
(A) Mountbatten (B) W. Churchill
(C) C. Attlee (D) A.V. Alexander

222.*The Cabinet Mission arrived in India on:*
(A) 24th January, 1946 (B) 24th February 1946
(C) 24th March, 1946 (D) 24th April 1946

223.*The Cabinet Mission held discussions with the Indian political leaders from:*
(A) 3rd April to 27th April 1946 (B) 13th April to 27th April 1946
(C) 18th April to 27th April 1946 (D) 23rd April to 27th April 1946

224.*On 5-12 May, 1946 the Cabinet Mission convened a tripartite Conference in:*
(A) Delhi (B) Calcutta
(C) Simla (D) Bombay

225.*The Cabinet Mission plan was published on:*
(A) 26th April 1946 (B) 28th April 1946
(C) 6th May 1946 (D) 16th May 1946

226.*The Cabinet Plan comprised of:*
(A) Two Groups of Provinces (B) Three groups of Provinces
(C) Four groups of Provinces (D) Five groups of Provinces

227.*The Muslim majority provinces were placed in:*
(A) Group A (B) Group B
(C) Group C (D) Group D

228.*The Group C of the Cabinet Plan comprised of:*
(A) Bengal and Sindh (B) NWFP and Baluchistan
(C) Sindh and Assam (D) Bengal and Assam

229.*The Group B of the Cabinet Plan consisted of:*
(A) Bengal, Assam, Sindh (B) Punjab, NWFP, Sindh
(C) Punjab, Assam, Sindh (D) Baluchistan, Assam, NWFP

230.*The total number of Hindu provinces which were placed in Group A in the Cabinet Plan was:*
(A) Four (B) Five
(C) Six (D) Seven

(r) Interim Government

231.*M.A. Jinnah reminded Viceroy about the 5:5:1:1 Formula on:*
(A) 8th May 1946 (B) 8th June 1946
(C) 8th July 1946 (D) 8th August 1946

232.*On 12th June, 1946 a 15-member Cabinet was suggested to the Viceroy by:*
(A) Rajgopal Acharia (B) A.K. Azad
(C) M.A. Jinnah (D) Nehru

233.*The viceroy issued his final formula of the Interim government on 16th June 1946 which proposed:*
(A) 12 ministers (B) 13 ministers
(C) 14 ministers (D) 15 ministers

234.*The Cabinet Mission returned to England on:*
(A) 29th May 1946 (B) 29th June 1946
(C) 29th July 1946 (D) 29th August 1946

235.*On unilateral basis the Congress formed its own provisional (Interim) government on:*
(A) 2nd Sept. 1946 (B) 2nd Oct. 1946
(C) 2nd Nov. 1946 (D) 2nd Dec. 1946

236.*The Muslim League joined the Interim government on:*
(A) 5th October, 1946 (B) 15th October, 1946
(C) 25th October, 1946 (D) 30th October, 1946

237.*In the Interim government of 1946 the ministry of External Affairs was headed by:*
(A) V. Patel (B) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(C) R. Prasad (D) Rajgopal

238.*In the Interim government of 1946 the ministry of Finance was placed under:*
(A) Asif Ali (B) Jagjivan Ram
(C) Ghazanfar Ali (D) Liaquat Ali Khan

239.*In the Interim government of 1946 the*

number of ministries for the Minorities was:
(A) One (B) Two
(C) Three (D) Four

240. *In the Interim government of 1946 the ministry of Defence was placed under:*
(A) C.H. Bhaba (B) Baldev Singh
(C) Asif Ali (D) Abdur Rab Nishtar

(s) The 3rd June Plan

241. *The 3rd June Plan was announced on 3rd June, 1947 by:*
(A) Jawahar Lal Nehru (B) M.A. Jinnah
(C) Lord Wavell (D) Lord Mountbatten

242. *The announcement that transfer of power to responsible Indian hands would be completed by June 1948 was made by British Premier Lord Attlee on:*
(A) 20th January 1947 (B) 20th February 1947
(C) 20th March 1947 (D) 20th April 1947

243. *In March 1947, Lord Wavell was replaced by the new British Viceroy in India named:*
(A) Lord Hardinge (B) Lord Linlithgow
(C) Lord Mountbatten (D) Lord Irwin

244. *The last British Viceroy in India was Lord Mountbatten. He first arrived in India on:*
(A) 22nd March 1947 (B) 22nd April 1947
(C) 22nd May 1947 (D) 22nd June 1947

245. *Lord Mountbatten prepared the plan for transfer of power with the help of his aides and sent it to England for approval on:*
(A) 2nd March 1947 (B) 2nd April 1947
(C) 2nd May 1947 (D) 2nd June 1947

246. *The British government made some amendments in the transfer of power plan sent by Mountbatten and returned it to India on:*
(A) 6th May 1947 (B) 10th May 1947
(C) 16th May 1947 (D) 26th May 1947

247. *The 3rd June Plan partitioned the Sub-continent into:*
(A) Two states (B) Three states
(C) Four states (D) Five states

248. *According to the 3rd June Plan the British rule in India was to end on:*
(A) 14th August 1946 (B) 14th August 1947
(C) 15th August 1946 (D) 15th August 1947

249. *According to the 3rd June Plan referendum was to be held in:*
(A) NWFP and Assam (B) NWFP and Sindh
(C) NWFP and Baluchistan (D) NWFP and Sylhet

250. *The Shahi Jirga was to decide in favour of India or Pakistan in:*
(A) NWFP (B) Baluchistan
(C) Sindh (D) Bengal

251. *In accordance with the 3rd June Plan, the Punjab Assembly decided in favour of partitioning the province by 91 votes to:*
(A) 27 votes (B) 37 votes
(C) 47 votes (D) 57 votes

252. *On 20th July, 1947, the Bengal Assembly decided in favour of new constituent assembly by:*
(A) 136 to 80 votes (B) 146 to 70 votes
(C) 126 to 90 votes (D) 116 to 100 votes

253. *On 26th June 1947, the Sindh Assembly decided in favour of Pakistan by:*
(A) 40 to 30 votes (B) 30 to 20 votes
(C) 35 to 15 votes (D) 45 to 25 votes

254. *In NWFP, a referendum was held from:*
(A) 5-15 June 1947 (B) 6-16 June 1947
(C) 6-17 June 1947 (D) 6-17 July 1947

255. *The members of Shahi Jirga and Municipality of Quetta decided in 1947:*
(A) To remain independent (B) To join Pakistan
(C) To join India (D) To remain a part of British empire

(t) Independence Act, 1947/Radcliffe Award

256. *Lord Attlee introduced the Bill of Indian Independence in the House of Commons on:*
(A) 1st July 1947 (B) 2nd July 1947
(C) 3rd July 1947 (D) 4th July 1947

257. *The Indian Independence Bill, 1947 received the Royal assent on:*
(A) 8th July 1947 (B) 18th July 1947
(C) 20th July 1947 (D) 28th July 1947

258. *The Indian Independence Act, 1947 defined territories of two Dominions subject to the final demarcation by Boundary Commission appointed by:*
(A) King of Britain (B) Secretary of State
(C) Governor-General (D) British Parliament

259. *The Indian Independence Act provided for a Governor-General for each Dominion to be appointed by:*
(A) British King (B) British Parliament
(C) Secretary of State (D) Indian Central Legislature

260 After the implementation of Independence Act, 1947 the British Government was not to have control over new Dominions from:

(A) 13th August 1947 (B) 14th August 1947

(C) 15th August 1947 (D) 16th August 1947

261.In 1947, Lord Mountbatten appointed a Boundary Commission to function under:

(A) Cyril Radcliffe (B) Justice Din Muhammad

(C) Justice Mehr Chand (D) Justice S.A. Rehman

262.The Punjab Boundary Commission comprised of Justice Din Muhammad, Justice Mehr Chand, Justice Muhammad Munir and:

(A) Justice Biswas (B) Justice Mukerjee

(C) Justice Teja Singh (D) Justice S.A. Rehman

263.The Bengal Boundary Commission consisted of Justice Biswas, Justice Abu Saleh, Justice S.A. Rehman and:

(A) Justice Mehr Chand (B) Justice Mukerjee

(C) Justice Teja Singn (D) Justice Munir

264.In Punjab and Bengal, Radcliffe gave an unjust award. He unjustly included in India the Punjab Tehsils of:

(A) Sheikhupura, Kasur, Narowal (B) Shakargarh, Pakpattan, Okara

(C) Ferozepur, Hoshiarpur, Ajnala (D) Gurdaspur, Pathankot and Batala

265."The division of India is now finally and irrevocably effected. No doubt we feel that the carving out of this great independent Muslim state has suffered injustices". These remarks about the Radcliffe Award were given by:

(A) Liaquat Ali Khan (B) Quaid-e-Azam

(C) Lord Mountbatten (D) Maulvi Fazlul Haq

(u) Establishment of Pakistan

266.On 14th August 1947 Pakistan emerged on the map of the world as an independent state as a result of:

(A) Govt. of India Act, 1935 (B) Simon Commission Report

(C) August Offer (D) Indian Independence Act, 1947

267.Quaid-e-Azam was sworn in as the first Governor-General of Pakistan on:

(A) 15th August 1947 (B) 10th August 1947

(C) 11th August 1947 (D) 14th August 1947

268.Quaid-e-Azam was sworn in as Governor-General of Pakistan by:

(A) Justice Munir (B) Justice S.A. Rehman

(C) Justice Abdur Rasheed (D) Justice Din Muhammad

269.The first Prime Minister of Pakistan was:

(A) Khawaja Nazimuddin (B) Liaquat Ali Khan

(C) Abdur Rab Nishtar (D) M.A. Bogra

270.On 14th August 1947, the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was addressed by a former British Viceroy in India named:

(A) Lord Wavell (B) Lord Linlithgow

(C) Lord Mountbatten (D) Lord Minto

ANSWERS

(1)	A	(2)	C	(3)	D	(4)	B	(5)	C
(6)	D	(7)	B	(8)	C	(9)	A	(10)	D
(11)	B	(12)	B	(13)	C	(14)	A	(15)	C
(16)	A	(17)	D	(18)	C	(19)	B	(20)	A
(21)	C	(22)	D	(23)	C	(24)	B	(25)	A
(26)	D	(27)	C	(28)	A	(29)	B	(30)	C
(31)	D	(32)	A	(33)	D	(34)	A	(35)	A
(36)	C	(37)	B	(38)	A	(39)	D	(40)	B
(41)	D	(42)	A	(43)	C	(44)	A	(45)	C
(46)	D	(47)	A	(48)	C	(49)	C	(50)	B
(51)	C	(52)	B	(53)	D	(54)	A	(55)	C
(56)	D	(57)	C	(58)	B	(59)	C	60)	A
(61)	B	(62)	D	(63)	C	(64)	C	(65)	B
(66)	A	(67)	C	(68)	D	(69)	A	(70)	C
(71)	B	(72)	A	(73)	D	(74)	C	(75)	A
(76)	C	(77)	B	(78)	D	(79)	C	(80)	A
(81)	D	(82)	C	(83)	C	(84)	D	(85)	A
(86)	A	(87)	D	(88)	B	(89)	A	(90)	A
(91)	B	(92)	A	(93)	C	(94)	B	(95)	A
(96)	C	(97)	D	(98)	B	(99)	C	(100)	D
(101)	B	(102)	D	(103)	C	(104)	C	(105)	C
(106)	B	(107)	A	(108)	C	(109)	D	(110)	B
(111)	D	(112)	C	(113)	B	(114)	D	(115)	A
(116)	C	(117)	B	(118)	D	(119)	A	(120)	B
(121)	A	(122)	C	(123)	B	(124)	A	(125)	D
(126)	C	(127)	A	(128)	C	(129)	C	(130)	D
(131)	C	(132)	B	(133)	B	(134)	D	(135)	C
(136)	B	(137)	D	(138)	B	(139)	C	(140)	A

(141)	D	(142)	B	(143)	C	(144)	A	(145)	C
(146)	B	(147)	C	(148)	B	(149)	C	(150)	A
(151)	C	(152)	A	(153)	D	(154)	C	(155)	B
(156)	A	(157)	D	(158)	A	(159)	B	(160)	A
(161)	B	(162)	C	(163)	C	(164)	A	(165)	C
(166)	A	(167)	D	(168)	B	(169)	D	(170)	C
(171)	B	(172)	A	(173)	D	(174)	C	(175)	B
(176)	D	(177)	C	(178)	B	(179)	D	(180)	A
(181)	C	(182)	B	(183)	C	(184)	A	(185)	B
(186)	C	(187)	B	(188)	C	(189)	A	(190)	C
(191)	B	(192)	D	(193)	C	(194)	B	(195)	D
(196)	A	(197)	D	(198)	C	(199)	D	(200)	A
(201)	C	(202)	B	(203)	D	(204)	B	(205)	C
(206)	A	(207)	D	(208)	B	(209)	A	(210)	C
(211)	A	(212)	C	(213)	B	(214)	D	(215)	B
(216)	D	(217)	C	(218)	A	(219)	C	(220)	B
(221)	D	(222)	C	(223)	A	(224)	C	(225)	D
(226)	B	(227)	B	(228)	D	(229)	B	(230)	C
(231)	B	(232)	D	(233)	C	(234)	B	(235)	A
(236)	C	(237)	B	(238)	D	(239)	C	(240)	B
(241)	D	(242)	B	(243)	C	(244)	A	(245)	C
(246)	B	(247)	A	(248)	B	(249)	D	(250)	B
(251)	A	(252)	C	(253)	B	(254)	D	(255)	B
(256)	D	(257)	B	(258)	C	(259)	A	(260)	C
(261)	A	(262)	C	(263)	B	(264)	D	(265)	B
(266)	D	(267)	A	(268)	C	(269)	B	(270)	C

****

CHAPTER # 5

LEADERS OF PAKISTAN MOVEMENT

1. ***Syed Ahmed Khan, the founder of Aligarh Movement, was born in the year:***
   (A) 1807 (B) 1817
   (C) 1827 (D) 1837
2. ***Guess the name of great Muslim leader from the hints given: (i) 1848 (Bengal) (ii) Studied Law in England (iii) Calcutta (iv) The Spirit of Islam:***
   (A) Syed Ahmed Khan (B) Allama Iqbal
   (C) Fazlul Haq (D) Syed Ameer Ali
3. ***Guess the Muslim leader of Pakistan Movement from the hints: (i) 1884 (ii) Dacca (iii) Criticized the partition of Bengal (iv) Establishment of Muslim League (v) Presided session of Muslim League in 1912:***
   (A) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk (B) Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk
   (C) Nawab Salim Ullah (D) Syed Ameer Ali
4. ***The Muslim justice who founded "Young Men Muhammadan Association" in 1890 was:***
   (A) Justice Din Muhammed (B) Justice Ameer Ali
   (C) Justice Shah Din (D) Justice Mahmud
5. ***In 1864, Scientific Society was founded by:***
   (A) Maulana Shibli (B) Maulana M.H. Azad
   (C) Syed Ahmed Khan (D) Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi
6. ***Renowned Muslim judge who wrote famous book entitled "Personal Muhammadan Law" was:***
   (A) Justice Din Muhammad (B) Justice Syed Ameer Ali
   (C) Justice Shahab Din (D) Justice Shah Din
7. ***Renowned Muslim leader who led the Simla Deputation in 1906 was:***
   (A) Sir Agha Khan (B) Mohsin-ul-Mulk
   (C) M.A. Jinnah (D) Muhammad Ali Jauhar
8. ***The Muslim leader who founded Unionist Party in 1924 was:***
   (A) Sir Sikander Hayat (B) Sir Fazle Hussain
   (C) Sir Muhammad Shafi (D) Inayat Ullah Mashriqi
9. ***The great Muslim poet Allama Iqbal delivered his presidential address at Allahabad in the year:***
   (A) 1928 (B) 1929
   (C) 1930 (D) 1931
10. ***Allama Iqbal received his Ph.D degree from:***
    (A) Munich University (B) London University
    (C) Cambridge University (D) Oxford University
11. ***The renowned Muslim leader of Punjab who cooperated with Simon Commission and founded his own faction of Muslim League was:***
    (A) Sir Fazle Hussain (B) Allama Iqbal
    (C) Sir Muhammad Shafi (D) Hidayat Ullah
12. ***The Muslim leader who gained fame by writing a pamphlet entitled "Now or Never" was:***
    (A) Allama Iqbal (B) Hasrat Mohani
    (C) Rehmat Ali (D) Zafar Ali Khan
13. ***The name of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan became attached with the daily:***
    (A) Zamindar (B) Paisa Akhbar
    (C) Al-Hilal (D) Comrade
14. ***The Muslim leader who went to England***

in 1934 and convinced M.A. Jinnah to come back to India. Later on, in 1949, he had a hand in the enforcement of Objectives Resolution:
(A) Allama Iqbal (B) Liaquat Ali Khan
(C) Khaliq-uz-Zaman (D) Abdullah Haroon

15. ***The Muslim leader who founded Majlis Ihrare Islam in 1931 was:***
(A) Maulana Hasrat Mohani (B) Maulana M.A. Jauhar
(C) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (D) Maulana Shabbir Ahmed Usmani

16. ***Father of Begum Shah Nawaz and Geeti Ara was:***
(A) Fazle Hussain (B) Allama Iqbal
(C) Ch. Rehmat Ali (D) Mian Muhammad Shafi

17. ***The Muslim leader who was born in Karamabad (Wazirabad) in 1873 to Maulvi Sirajuddin was:***
(A) Maulana M.A. Jauhar (B) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
(C) Maulana Shibli (D) Maulana Hasrat Mohani

18. ***The Muslim leader who was born in Karachi in 1876 and then studied law in London and became a leading advocate of Bombay. He left Congress in 1920. Attend Round Table Conferences and stayed back in England but later on returned to India in 1934. Then he reorganized the Muslim League was:***
(A) Liaquat Ali Khan (B) M.A. Jinnah
(C) Allama Iqbal (D) Mian Muhammad Shafi

19. ***The Muslim political leader who was a renowned Urdu poet and also brought out a journal entitled "Urdu-e-Mualla" was:***
(A) Zafar Ali Khan (B) M.A. Jauhar
(C) Allama Iqbal (D) Hasrat Mohani

20. ***The Muslim leader who was given the name of 'Lion of Bengal' was:***
(A) H.S. Suhrawardi (B) Kh. Nazimuddin
(C) Maulvi Fazlul Haq (D) Sh. Mujeebur Rehman

21. ***The renowned Muslim politician of 20th century who presented the Lahore Resolution in 1940 was:***
(A) Ch. Khaliq-uz-Zaman (B) Zafar Ali Khan
(C) Liaquat Ali Khan (D) Fazlul Haq

22. ***The name of Urdu weekly "Al-Hilal" became attached with:***
(A) M.A. Jauhar (B) A.K. Azad
(C) Hasrat Mohani (D) Abdul Majeed Salik

23. ***The nationalist Muslim leader who was a Congressman and took a medical mission to Balkan wars was:***
(A) Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari (B) Dr. Ajmal Khan
(C) Dr. Allama Iqbal (D) Zafar Ali Khan

24. ***The nationalist Muslim leader who was given the name of "Showboy of Congress" by M.A. Jinnah was:***
(A) M.A. Jauhar (B) A.K. Azad
(C) M.A. Ansari (D) Ajmal Khan

25. ***Renowned Muslim leader of NWFP who was born in Chitral in 1901 and rendered great services in Referendum of 1947 and served as a C.M of NWFP also was:***
(A) Abdul Ghaffar Khan (B) Wali Khan
(C) Abdul Qayyum Khan (D) Khan Sahib

26. ***Great Muslim leader of 20th century who distinguished himself as a mathematician and founder of Khaksar Movement was:***
(A) Sir Sikander Hayat (B) Inayat Ullah Mashriqi
(C) Agha Khan (D) Rehmat Ali

27. ***The Khaksar Movement was founded in the year of:***
(A) 1927 (B) 1928
(C) 1929 (D) 1930

28. ***The Muslim leader of NWFP who emerged as the iron man of the province and organized Muslim League National Guards. In 1958, led a movement against Iskander Mirza:***
(A) Wali Khan (B) Khan Sahib
(C) Abdul Qayyum Khan (D) Aftab Ahmed Sherpao

29. ***Sir Fazle Hussain was born in 1877 but died in the year of:***
(A) 1936 (B) 1937
(C) 1938 (D) 1939

30. ***The Muslim leader whose name has become attached with his Presidential address of Allahabad delivered in 1930 was:***
(A) M.A. Jauhar (B) M.A. Jinnah
(C) A.K. Azad (D) Allama Iqbal

31. ***Pir Sahib Zakori Sharif was born in the year of:***
(A) 1912 (B) 1913
(C) 1914 (D) 1915

32. ***In 1908, Syed Sulaiman Nadvi was appointed as a teacher in:***

(A) Darul Alum Deoband (B) Darul Alum Nadva
(C) M.A.O. College, Aligarh (D) Osmaniah University, Hyderabad

33. ***In 1883, Maulana Shibli Nomani started his career of teaching from:***
(A) M.A.O. College, Aligarh (B) Darul Alum Deoband
(C) Darul Alum Nadva (D) Islamia College, Lahore

34. ***The famous work "Sherul-Ajam" was written by:***
(A) Hasrat Mohani (B) Allama Iqbal
(C) Shibli Nomani (D) Zafar Ali Khan

35. ***Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan joined the Cabinet of Khizr Hayat Tiwana in the year of:***
(A) 1943 (B) 1944
(C) 1945 (D) 1946

36. ***The renowned Muslim religious scholar of the 20th Century named Khawajah Qamaruddin Siyyalvi belonged to:***
(A) Lahore (B) Multan
(C) Rawalpindi (D) Sargodha

7. ***Nawab Muzaffar Ali Qazalbash joined the Unionist Party in the year:***
(A) 1946 (B) 1947
(C) 1944 (D) 1943

8. ***In March 1958, Nawab Muzaffar Ali Qazalbash was elected as:***
(A) Governor of Sindh (B) Chief Minister of West Pakistan
(C) Governor of NWFP (D) Governor of Punjab

9. ***Maulana Shaukat Ali who was a prominent leader of Khilafat Movement was:***
(A) Brother of M.A. Jauhar (B) Father of M.A. Jauhar
(C) Brother of Zafar Ali Khan (D) Cousin of M.A. Jauhar

0. ***The renowned woman worker of Pakistan Movement who fought presidential election against Ayub Khan in 1964 was:***
(A) Begum Shah Nawaz (B) Miss Fatima Jinnah
(C) Begum Salma Tassaduq (D) Begum Liaquat Ali Khan

. ***The great Muslim religious scholar who was born in Thana Bhon in 1863 and after acquiring education he founded Jamia-ul-Alum. He gained great fame through his religious book "Bahishti Zaivar":***
(A) Syed Ahmed Khan (B) Shabbir Usmani
(C) Ashraf Ali Thanvi (D) Maulana Masudul Hassan

42. ***The renowned Muslim scholar who founded the "Raishmi Roomal Movement" was :***
(A) Maulana Shibli (B) Maulana Mahmud-ul-Hassan
(C) Maulana Shabbir Usmani (D) Maulana Hasrat Mohani

43. ***The collection of Persian poetry entitled "Naqshe-Shaida" was written by:***
(A) Allama Iqbal (B) Rasheed Ahmed Shaida
(C) Dr. Ajmal Khan (D) Dr. M.A. Ansari

44. ***The renowned Muslim politician from Sindh who served as President Sindh Khilafat Committee from 1919-1924 and in 1938 organized the first Provincial Muslim League Conference in Karachi was:***
(A) Sir Agha Khan (B) Abdullah Haroon
(C) Hidayat Ullah (D) Qazi M. Isa

45. ***Identify the renowned Muslim leader from the given hints: (i) Born in Lahore in 1869 (ii) Studied law in England (iii) President of Lahore High Court Bar Association from 1917 to 1919 (iv) Created his own faction of Muslim League:***
(A) Sir Fazle Hussain (B) Zafar Ali Khan
(C) Rehmat Ali (D) Mian Muhammad Shafi

46. ***Maulana Zafar Ali Khan shifted his newspaper Zamindar from Wazirabad to Lahore in the year:***
(A) 1908 (B) 1909
(C) 1910 (D) 1911

47. ***At Government College, Lahore, Allama Iqbal studied philosophy from the great professor whose name was:***
(A) Thomas Arnold (B) Thomas Archibold
(C) William Etkinson (D) William Tressler

48. ***The Muslim justice who was elected member of Punjab Council in 1925 then joined Unionist Party. In 1937, he was elected speaker to the Punjab Assembly and was appointed judge to High Court. Later on, he was knighted by the British government was:***

(A) Justice Din Muhammad (B) Justice Ameer Ali
(C) Justice Shahab Din (D) Justice Mahmud

49. Name the personality from the given hints: (i) Born in 1817 (ii) Saved lives of many British in the War of Independence, 1857 (iii) Wrote Causes of Indian Revolt (iv) In 1864 founded Scientific Society and in 1875 M.A.O. High School, Aligarh:
(A) Syed Ameer Ali (B) Mohsin-ul-Mulk
(C) Maulana Shibli (D) Syed Ahmed Khan

50. M.A.O. College, Aligarh was raised to the status of a Muslim University in the year:
(A) 1911 (B) 1915
(C) 1920 (D) 1925

51. Sir Agha Khan presided over the annual session of the Congress at Ahmedabad in year :
(A) 1921 (B) 1924
(C) 1925 (D) 1926

52. "The Principle of European democracy cannot be applied to India without recognizing the fact of communal groups": These remarks were given by:
(A) M.A. Jinnah (B) Sir Fazle Hussain
(C) Sikander Hayat (D) Allama Iqbal

53. Mian Muhammd Shafi died on:
(A) 7th January 1930 (B) 7th January 1931
(C) 7th January 1932 (D) 7th January 1933

54. Maulvi Sirajuddin was the father of:
(A) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (B) Maulana Shibli
(C) Maulana Shabbir Ahmed Usmani (D) Maulana M.A. Jauhar

55. Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined the Muslim League in the year of:
(A) 1911 (B) 1912
(C) 1913 (D) 1914

56. "Unpurchasable and Incorruptible leader": These remarks about M.A. Jinnah were given by:
(A) Motilal Nehru (B) Dr. Annie Besant
(C) Sir Agha Khan (D) Liaquat Ali Khan

57. In 1937, Krishak Perja Party won 35 seats in the Bengal Provincial Assembly. This party was founded by:
(A) Fazlul Haq (B) Maulana Bhashani
(C) H.S. Suhrawardi (D) Sh. Mujibur Rehman

58. Which one of the following Muslim leaders was not a Congressman:
(A) A.K. Azad (B) M.A. Ansari
(C) Liaquat Ali Khan (D) M.A. Jauhar

59. Which one of the following Muslim leaders was expelled from the Muslim League by Quaid-e-Azam:
(A) Maulvi Tamizuddin (B) Fazlul Haq
(C) H.S. Suhrawardi (D) Ghazanfar Ali

60. In 1940, the Razakars of this party tried to disrupt the annual session of Muslim League at Lahore but failed:
(A) Jamiat Ulema Hind (B) Khudai Khidmatgar
(C) Congress (D) Khaksar Party

ANSWERS

(1)	B	(2)	D	(3)	C	(4)	C	(5)	C
(6)	B	(7)	A	(8)	B	(9)	C	(10)	A
(11)	C	(12)	C	(13)	A	(14)	B	(15)	C
(16)	D	(17)	B	(18)	B	(19)	D	(20)	C
(21)	D	(22)	B	(23)	A	(24)	B	(25)	C
(26)	B	(27)	D	(28)	C	(29)	A	(30)	D
(31)	C	(32)	B	(33)	A	(34)	C	(35)	A
(36)	D	(37)	A	(38)	B	(39)	A	(40)	B
(41)	C	(42)	B	(43)	C	(44)	B	(45)	D
(46)	C	(47)	A	(48)	C	(49)	D	(50)	C
(51)	A	(52)	D	(53)	C	(54)	A	(55)	C
(56)	B	(57)	A	(58)	C	(59)	B	(60)	D

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CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN PAKISTAN

CHAPTER # 1

COMPARATIVE AND CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1956, 1962 AND 1973 (WITH AMENDMENTS)

(a) First Constituent Assembly

1. *Pakistan's First Constituent Assembly which was elected through the 1946 General Elections consisted of:*
(A) 59 members (B) 69 members
(C) 79 members (D) 89 members

2. *The inaugural meeting of First Constituent Assembly was held on:*
(A) 10th August 1947, (B) 11th August 1947,
(C) 14th August 1947, (D) 15th August 1947,

3. *Lord Mountbatten addressed the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on 14th August 1947, at:*
(A) Lahore (B) Islamabad
(C) New Delhi (D) Karachi

4. *"The first duty of a government is to maintain law and order, so that the life, property and religious beliefs of its subjects are fully protected": Quaid-e-Azam passed these remarks while addressing the Constituent Assembly on:*
(A) 10th August 1947, (B) 11th August 1947,
(C) 12th August 1947, (D) 14th August 1947,

5. *After independence the strength of Constituent Assembly was rasied to:*
(A) 70 (B) 79
(C) 89 (D) 99

6. *In the 79-member First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan the number of members from East Pakistan was 44 whereas Punjab had:*
(A) 15 members (B) 16 members
(C) 17 members (D) 18 members

7. *The President of the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was:*
(A) Quaid-e-Azam (B) Liaquat Ali Khan
(C) Khaliq-uz-Zaman (D) Nazimuddin

8. *The first session of the Constituent Assembly as a legislature was held in:*
(A) November 1947 (B) Dec. 1947
(C) January 1948 (D) February 1948

9. *In 1953, the Constituent Assembly comprised of 79 members out of which the Muslim League Parliamentary Party had:*
(A) 50 members (B) 60 members
(C) 70 members (D) 80 members

10. *The Constituent Assembly set up the Basic Principles Committee in:*
(A) January 1949 (B) February 1949
(C) March 1949 (D) April 1949

11. *From 1947 to 1954, the First Constituent Assembly functioned for 7 years. During this period the Assembly held:*
(A) 14 regular sessions (B) 15 regular sessions
(C) 16 regular sessions (D) 17 regular sessions

12. *The First Constituent Assembly approved the National Flag of Pakistan in its session held on:*
(A) 9th August 1947 (B) 10th August 1947
(C) 11st August 1947 (D) 12th August 1947

13. *Maulvi Tamizuddin was elected the Speaker of First Constituent Assembly in the second session of Assembly which lasted from:*
(A) 14-24 Dec. (B) 14-26 Dec.
(C) 14-29 Dec. (D) 14-31 Dec.

14. *Emperor Raza Shah Pehlvi of Iran addressed the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on:*
(A) 10th March 1949 (B) 15th March 1949
(C) 20th March 1949 (D) 25th March 1949

15. *The First Constituent Assembly declared the Federal Court as the highest Court of Pakistan in its:*
(A) Second Session (B) Third Session
(C) Fourth Session (D) Fifth Session

16. *The historic fourteenth and last session of First Constituent Assembly lasted from 14th March to 21st Sept. 1954. Governor-General Mr. Ghulam Muhammad got*

enraged due to the proceedings of the Assembly because it:

(A) Abrogated PRODA Act of 1949
(B) Abrogated Govt. of India Act Article No 9
(C) Abrogated Articles 10, 10-A, 10-B of 1935 Act
(D) All of above

17. Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on:

(A) 24th October 1954
(B) 24th November 1954
(C) 24th Dec. 1954
(D) 24th January 1955

18. Speaker of First Constituent Assembly challenged the dismissal of Assembly in the:

(A) Federal Court
(B) Sindh Chief Court
(C) Punjab Chief Court
(D) NWFP High Court

19. The Basic Principles Committee (BPC) submitted its 1st Report in:

(A) 1947
(B) 1948
(C) 1949
(D) 1950

20. The first report of BPC was:

(A) Accepted by the people
(B) Rejected by the people
(C) No reaction was shown by people
(D) None of the above

21. The BPC submitted its final report on:

(A) 22nd Sept. 1952
(B) 22nd October 1952
(C) 22nd November 1952
(D) 22nd Dec. 1952

22. The Sindh Chief Court gave its verdict against the dissolution of the first Constituent Assembly observing that:

(A) The Assembly is supreme to Governor General
(B) Constitutional does not allow this action
(C) The Assembly is sovereign body as such the Governor-General Cannot dissolve it
(D) According to the Constitution the Assembly cannot be dissolved without the approval of C-in-C of Pak Army

23. The Chief Court Sindh heard Tamizuddin's appeal against dissolution of Assembly and:

(A) Gave the decision in favour of Governor-General
(B) Gave the decision in favour of Tamizuddin
(C) Did not pass any verdict
(D) Deferred the case to Federal Court

24. In the Maulvi Tamizuddin case the Federal Court reversed the decision of Sindh Chief Court through its decision given on:

(A) 6th March 1955
(B) 10th March 1955
(C) 16th March 1955
(D) 26th March 1955

25. The Section of Government of India Act, 1935 which was made the basis of its decision in the Maulvi Tamizuddin case in 1955 was:

(A) 223-A
(B) 224-A
(C) 225-A
(D) 226-A

(b) Constitutional Developments 1949-1955

26. The Constituent Assembly passed the historic Objectives Resolution on:

(A) 12th March 1949
(B) 13th March 1949
(C) 14th March 1949
(D) 15th March 1949

27. 31 Ulema representing all religious sects in a convention held at Karachi, in January 1951 agreed on points which numbered:

(A) 25 Points
(B) 24 Points
(C) 23 Points
(D) 22 Points

28. Basic Principle's Committee final report was submitted during the period of:

(A) Liaquat Ali Khan
(B) Quaid-i-Azam
(C) Nazimuddin
(D) Muhammad Ali Bogra

29. Bogra Formula was presented in the Assembly by Muhammad Ali Bogra on:

(A) 7th October 1953
(B) 17th October 1953
(C) 27th October 1953
(D) 30th October 1953

30. According to the Bogra Formula the total member of seats of the Upper House was:

(A) 70
(B) 60
(C) 50
(D) 40

31. Out of the total 300 seats of Lower House the Bogra Formula gave 75 seats to

Punjab but the seats allotted to East Pakistan were:

(A) 155 (B) 165
(C) 175 (D) 185

32. In March 1954, elections were held in East Pakistan in which a total of 309 seats were contested. Out of these the Muslim League won only 9 seats but the United Front won:

(A) 202 seats (B) 212 seats
(C) 222 seats (D) 232 seats

33. The Constituent Assembly repealed PRODA on:

(A) 20th$^{\text{Sept.}}$ 1954 (B) 20th October 1954
(C) 20th November 1954 (D) 20th$^{\text{Dec.}}$ 1954

34. On 24th October 1954, the First Constituent Assembly was dissolved by:

(A) Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani (B) Iskander Mirza
(C) Ghulam Muhammad (D) Ayub Khan

35. When the First Constituent Assembly was dissolved in October 1954, its speaker was:

(A) A Punjabi (B) A Bengali
(C) A Sindhi (D) A Pathan

(c) Second Constituent Assembly

36. After the dissolution of the First Constituent Assembly in October 1954, Ghulam Muhammad wanted to elect the Second Constituent Assembly as early as possible. For this purpose in May 1955, he called a convention of members of Provincial Assemblies at:

(A) Islamabad (B) Lahore
(C) Peshawar (D) Karachi

37. On 28th May 1955, the members of Provincial Assemblies in the convention elected Second Constituent Assembly which consisted of:

(A) 70 members (B) 80 members
(C) 90 members (D) 100 members

38. In the Second Constituent Assembly, the Muslim League won 26 and United Front:

(A) 46 seats (B) 36 seats
(C) 26 seats (D) 16 seats

39. Out of the 80 members of Second Constituent Assembly 5 belonged to Sindh, 21 belonged to Punjab and the East Pakistan was represented by:

(A) 20 members (B) 30 members
(C) 40 members (D) 50 members

40. Out of the 80 members of the Second Constituent Assembly, 4 were elected from Tribal Areas, 2 from Bahawalpur State and Karachi had:

(A) No representation (B) One member
(C) 2 members (D) 3 members

41. The Second Constituent Assembly passed Establishment of West Pakistan Bill on:

(A) 10th$^{\text{Sept.}}$ 1955 (B) 20th$^{\text{Sept.}}$ 1955
(C) 25th$^{\text{Sept.}}$ 1955 (D) 30th$^{\text{Sept.}}$ 1955

42. Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad resigned from his post on:

(A) 6th August 1955 (B) 6th$^{\text{Sept.}}$ 1955
(C) 6th October 1955 (D) 6th November 1955

43. NWFP Assembly granted approval for the establishment of One Unit of W. Pakistan on:

(A) 15th November 1954 (B) 25th November 1954
(C) 30th November 1954 (D) 1st Dec. 1954

44. The Punjab Assembly approved the One Unit scheme on:

(A) 30th November 1954 (B) 5th$^{\text{Dec.}}$ 1954
(C) 15th$^{\text{Dec.}}$ 1954 (D) 20th$^{\text{Dec.}}$ 1954

45. The One Unit scheme was approved by the Sindh Assembly on:

(A) 7th Dec. 1954 (B) 9th$^{\text{Dec.}}$ 1954
(C) 11th$^{\text{Dec.}}$ 1954 (D) 21st Dec. 1954

46. The Executive Council of Muslim League ratified the One Unit plan on:

(A) 2nd Dec. 1954 (B) 6th$^{\text{Dec.}}$ 1954
(C) 10th$^{\text{Dec.}}$ 1954 (D) 16th$^{\text{Dec.}}$ 1954

47. The One Unit Committee submitted its report in:

(A) January 1955 (B) February 1955
(C) March 1955 (D) April 1955

48. Second Constituent Assembly approved the One Unit scheme on 30th Sept. 1955 by 43 votes against:

(A) 13 votes (B) 23 votes
(C) 33 votes (D) 36 votes

49. The One Unit of West Pakistan was established on 14th October 1955. Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani was named its Governor and the office of Chief Minister went to:

(A) Khan Abdul Qayyum (B) Mumtaz Daultana
(C) Dr. Khan Sahib (D) Feroz Khan Noon

(d) Constitution of 1956

50. *The Second Constituent Assembly approved the Draft Bill for the Constitution of Pakistan on:*
(A) 17th February 1956 (B) 29th February 1956
(C) 10th March 1956 (D) 15th March 1956

51. *Governor-General Iskander Mirza ratified the Bill of 1956 Constitution on:*
(A) 25th February 1956 (B) 28th February 1956
(C) 1st March 1956 (D) 2nd March 1956

52. *The first Constitution of Pakistan was enforced in the country on 23rd March 1956. This written document consisted of a Preamble and:*
(A) 214 Articles (B) 224 Articles
(C) 234 Articles (D) 244 Articles

53. *The official language provided in the Constitution of 1956 was:*
(A) Urdu (B) Bengali
(C) Punjabi (D) Urdu and Bengali

54. *The Article of Constitution of 1956 which allowed the President to establish Islamic Research Institute was:*
(A) Article 190 (B) Article 192
(C) Article 197 (D) Article 199

55. *The Constitution of 1956 was:*
(A) Federal (B) Semi-Federal
(C) Provincial (D) Central

56. *The Article of Constitution of 1956, which provided that the President of Pakistan should be a Muslim was:*
(A) Article 31 (B) Article 32
(C) Article 33 (D) Article 34

57. *The Article which allowed the citizens of Pakistan to profess and practice their religions was:*
(A) Article 38 (B) Article 28
(C) Article 26 (D) Article 18

58. *According to the Constitution of 1956, un-Islamic laws could not be enacted in Pakistan. It was provided by:*
(A) Article No. 178 (B) Article No. 188
(C) Article No. 198 (D) Article No. 200

59. *According to the 1956 Constitution, the President could be impeached by:*
(A) One third members of Parliament (B) Two third members of Parliament
(C) One half members of Parliament (D) Three fourth members of Parliament

60. *The Constitution of 1956 set up a unicameral parliament in the country. It was called National Assembly and comprised of:*
(A) 250 members (B) 300 members
(C) 320 members (D) 350 members

61. *The Constitution of 1956 set up a National Economic Council which consisted of:*
(A) Twenty members (B) Fifteen members
(C) Ten members (D) Eight members

62. *The Constitution of 1956 was not allowed to function properly and was abrogated by:*
(A) Maj.-Gen. Iskander Mirza (B) Gen. Ayub Khan
(C) Gen. Yahya Khan (D) Gen. Zia-ul-Haq

63. *According to the 1956 Constitution, the authority of the central and Provincial legislatures could be challenged in:*
(A) High Courts (B) Supreme Court
(C) National Economic Council (D) Nowhere

64. *In case of differences with National Assembly the President could:*
(A) Hold a referendum (B) Dissolve the Assembly
(C) Take vote of confidence from Assembly (D) None of the Above

65. *According to the 1956 Constitution, the number of candidates who could contest for the seat of President was:*
(A) Five (B) Four
(C) Three (D) Two

(e) Constitution of 1962

66. *On 17th February 1960, President Ayub Khan appointed a Commission to draft a new Constitution for Pakistan. This commission was headed by:*
(A) Justice Shah Din (B) Justice Shahab Din

(C) Justice Munir Ahmed (D) Justice Anwar-ul-Haq

67. ***The Cabinet of Ayub Khan approved the draft of Constitution 1962 in:***
(A) January 1962 (B) February 1962
(C) March 1962 (D) April 1962

68. ***The Constitution of 1962 was enforced in the country on:***
(A) 8th April 1962 (B) 8th May 1962
(C) 8th June 1962 (D) 8th July 1962

69. ***The Constitution of 1962 introduced:***
(A) Parliamentary system (B) Presidential system
(C) Constitutional monarchy (D) None of the above

70. ***According to the Constitution of 1962 the President was to be elected by:***
(A) Members of National Assembly (B) Members of Senate
(C) Members of Parliament and Judges (D) 80,000 Basic Democrats

71. ***The 1956 Constitution originally provided 150 seats to each Provincial legislature but later on this number was increased to:***
(A) 200 (B) 218
(C) 250 (D) 275

72. ***The Constitution of 1962 comprised of 250 Articles and:***
(A) 5 Schedules (B) 10 Schedules
(C) 15 Schedules (D) 20 Schedules

73. ***The Constitution of Pakistan set up a unicameral legislature at the centre which originally consisted of 156 seats but later on this number was increased to:***
(A) 198 (B) 208
(C) 218 (D) 188

74. ***Which Constitution provided that if the President was from West Pakistan the speaker to Assembly would be from East Pakistan?***
(A) Constitution of 1962 (B) Constitution of 1956
(C) Constitution of 1973 (D) None of the above

75. ***Which council, under the Constitution of 1962, comprising of the CJ of Supreme Court and two senior judges of SC and CJ of each High Court was set to issue a code of conduct for the judges:***
(A) Supreme Council (B) Council of Judges
(C) Supreme Judicial Council (D) Judicial Council of Judges

76. ***Second Martial Law was imposed by Gen. Yahya Khan on:***
(A) 5th March 1969 (B) 15th March 1969
(C) 25th March 1969 (D) 30th March 1969

(f) Constitution of 1973

77. ***In Bhutto regime the National Assembly constituted a committee to prepare a draft Constitution for Pakistan on:***
(A) 17th April 1972 (B) 21th April 1972
(C) 25th April 1972 (D) 27th April 1972

78. ***Leaders of all parliamentary groups in National Assembly approved the draft of Constitution of 1973 in:***
(A) August 1972 (B) September 1972
(C) October 1972 (D) November 1972

79: ***The National Assembly approved the draft of the 1973 Constitution on:***
(A) 10th March 1973 (B) 10th April 1973
(C) 10th May 1973 (D) 10th June 1973

80. ***President of Pakistan gave his assent to the 1973 Constitution on:***
(A) 10th April 1973 (B) 11th April 1973
(C) 12th April 1973 (D) 14th April 1973

81. ***The Constitution of 1973 was enforced in the country on:***
(A) 14th May 1973 (B) 14th June 1973
(C) 23rd March 1973 (D) 14th August 1973

82. ***Under the 1973 Constitution the statesman who was sworn in as President of Pakistan was:***
(A) Z.A. Bhutto (B) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(C) Fazal Elahi (D) Sardar Farooq Ahmed Leghari

83. ***The Constitution of 1973 is a written document and comprises of twelve parts and:***
(A) 250 Articles (B) 260 Articles
(C) 270 Articles (D) 280 Articles

84. ***The Constitution of Pakistan can be amended by:***

(A) One-Half majority of both Houses (B) One-third majority of both Houses
(C) Two-third majority of both Houses (D) Three-fourth majority of both houses

85. *Chapter one of the 1973 Constitution deals with:*
(A) Fundamental Rights (B) Principles of Policy
(C) The President (D) The Prime Minister

86. *According to 1973 Constitution if a person is detained under a Federal Law a Board will be appointed by:*
(A) Chief Justice of the concerned High Court (B) Speaker of National Assembly
(C) Chief Justice of Supreme Court (D) None of the above

87. *According to the 1973 Constitution, every citizen has a right to acquire property in:*
(A) District of domicile (B) Concerned province
(C) The province where he is employed (D) Anywhere in Pakistan

88. *Part-II of the 1973 Constitution deals with Principles of Policy which are:*
(A) Guideline for the judges (B) Guideline for the legislators
(C) Manifesto of national objectives (D) None of the above

89. *The Constitution of 1973 provides that the state would endeavour to preserve and strengthen relations with:*
(A) Countries of Asia (B) Muslim countries
(C) Countries of Middle East (D) Countries of the World

90. *Part-III of the 1973 Constitution deals with Federation of Pakistan and consists of:*
(A) 100 Articles (B) 120 Articles
(C) 130 Articles (D) 140 Articles

91. *The minimum age condition for the President of Pakistan in the 1973 Constitution is:*
(A) 35 years (B) 40 years
(C) 45 years (D) 50 years

92. *According to the 1973 Constitution, the President of Pakistan would be elected by:*
(A) The people through referendum (B) Chief Election Commissioner
(C) Members of the Parliament (D) Judges of Supreme Court

93. *The tenure of the President's office is 5 years. However, he can be removed from office on the ground of mental incapacity or misconduct by:*
(A) Three-fourth members of National Assembly (B) One-third members of Parliament
(C) One-Half members of Parliament (D) Two-thirds of total membership of Parliament

94. *According to the 1973 Constitution, the National Assembly comprises of 217 seats which include minority seats numbering:*
(A) 10 (B) 20
(C) 30 (D) 40

95. *The President can address either House or both Houses of the Parliament vide:*
(A) Article 36 (B) Article 46
(C) Article 56 (D) Article 66

96. *According to Article number 59 of the 1973 Constitution, the Senate consists of:*
(A) 57 members (B) 67 members
(C) 77 members (D) 87 members

97. *According to Clause (3) Article 59 of Constitution of 1973 the term of members of Senate is:*
(A) Seven years (B) Six years
(C) Five years (D) Four years

98. *The Constitution of 1973 provides that when there arises a controversy regarding the qualification of a member of Parliament the case shall be decided by:*
(A) Chief Justice of Pakistan (B) Chairman Senate
(C) Speaker National Assembly (D) Chief Election Commissioner

99. *Under the 1973 Constitution, the legislation has been divided into:*
(A) Two Lists (B) Three Lists
(C) Four Lists (D) Five Lists

100. *The Federal government is bound to present before National Assembly each year "Annual Budget statement" according to Article No:*

(A) 70 of the Constitution (B) 80 of the Constitution
(C) 85 of the Constitution (D) 90 of the Constitution

101. According to Article 101 of 1973 Constitution the Governor of each province is:
(A) Directly elected by people (B) Elected by the Provincial Assembly
(C) Appointed by Parliament (D) Appointed by the President

102. For the election of Prime Minister the National Assembly holds a session after:
(A) 20 days of general election (B) 25 days of general election
(C) 30 days of general election (D) 35 days of general election

103. After his nomination the Prime Minister is required to take a vote of confidence from the National Assembly within:
(A) 35 days (B) 40 days
(C) 50 days (D) 60 days

104. Under 1973 Constitution, the President can also appoint or dismiss any member of Prime Minister's Cabinet vide:
(A) Article 92 (B) Article 93
(C) Article 94 (D) Article 95

(g) Amendments to the Constitution of 1973

105. The 1973 Constitution of Pakistan has been amended from 1973 to 1998 by different regimes. During this period the number of amendments was:
(A) Fifteen (B) Sixteen
(C) Seventeen (D) Eighteen

106. The First Amendment to 1973 Constitution was made in the year of:
(A) 1972 (B) 1973
(C) 1974 (D) 1975

107. The Second Amendment to the 1973 Constitution was made in Sept. 1974. Through this amendment:
(A) Govt. servants could not take part in politics (B) The number of seats of Senate was increased
(C) Age limit of voters was increased (D) The Qadianis became a minority

108. The Third Amendment concerned with:
(A) Article 6 (B) Article 7
(C) Article 8 (D) Article 9

109. The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of 1973 which added six seats to National Assembly for minorities was passed in year:
(A) 1973 (B) 1974
(C) 1975 (D) 1976

110. The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of 1973 laid down that no person could become a governor of the province of his domicile. It was passed in year:
(A) 1976 (B) 1975
(C) 1974 (D) 1973

111. The Seventh Amendment empowered the Prime Minister to advise the President to order a referendum on an important national issue. This amendment was passed in the year of:
(A) 1975 (B) 1976
(C) 1977 (D) 1978

112. The draft bill to the Eighth Amendment to 1973 Constitution was passed by National Assembly of Pakistan on:
(A) 14th October 1985 (B) 14th November 1985
(C) 14th Dec. 1985 (D) 14th January 1985

113. The Article which allowed the President under Eighth Amendment to dissolve National Assembly was:
(A) 55 (2) A (B) 56 (2) C
(C) 57 (2) D (D) 58 (2) B

114. The number of members of Senate was increased from 63 to 87 in 1985, through:
(A) Seventh Amendment (B) Eighth Amendment
(C) Ninth Amendment (D) Tenth Amendment

115. The Eighth Amendment increased the period allowed to President for the ratification of bills from 7 days to:
(A) 10 days (B) 20 days
(C) 30 days (D) 40 days

116. The Eighth Amendment (Article 60) increased the tenure of chairman and deputy chairman of Senate from 2 years to:
(A) 3 years (B) 4 years
(C) 5 years (D) 6 years

117. The Ninth Amendment to the Constitution of 1973 which was passed in 1985:
(A) Increased voters age limit (B) Declared Qadianis as minorities

(C) Made Quran and Sunnah the supreme law in Pakistan
(D) Reduced the duration of Senate session

***118.** The Tenth amendment to the Constitution of 1973 reduced the session of Senate from 160 days to:*
(A) 110 days
(B) 120 days
(C) 130 days
(D) 140 days

***119.** Anti-terrorism Courts were establish through the:*
(A) Eleventh amendment
(B) Twelfth amendment
(C) Thirteenth amendment
(D) Fourteenth amendment

***120.** The Parliament passed the 13th Amendment on:*
(A) April 1, 1994
(B) April 1, 1995
(C) April 1, 1996
(D) April 1, 1997

(h) System of District Government

***121.** The new system of District Government was introduced by Musharraf regime. In this connection the elections to the Union Councils were completed from Dec. 2000 to:*
(A) March 2001
(B) April 2001
(C) May 2001
(D) June 2001

***122.** In connection with the establishment of new system of Local Government elections to District Councils were held on:*
(A) July 2001
(B) August 2001
(C) September 2001
(D) October 2001

***123.** Under the new system of District Government the post of Deputy Commissioner has been renamed as:*
(A) District Executive officer
(B) District Commissioner
(C) District Coordinator Office
(D) District Organizer

***124.** The new system of District Government consists of three tiers viz., the Union Council, the Tehsil Council and the District Government. Out of these the Union Council consists of:*
(A) 16 members
(B) 26 members
(C) 36 members
(D) 46 members

***125.** The Tehsil Council comprises of:*
(A) 34 members
(B) 36 members
(C) 38 members
(D) 40 members

***126.** Each Tehsil Council works through committees whose total number is:*
(A) Six
(B) Seven
(C) Eight
(D) Nine

***127.** Under the new system of District Government the head of the district government is called:*
(A) District Officer
(B) District Administrator
(C) District Nazim
(D) District Controller

***128.** Out of the 34 members of each Tehsil Council the number of seats for women is:*
(A) Five
(B) Six
(C) Seven
(D) Eight

***129.** Out of the 26 seats of Union Council the number of seats reserved for women is:*
(A) Six
(B) Seven
(C) Eight
(D) Nine

ANSWERS

1.	B	2.	A	3.	D	4.	B	5.	B
6.	C	7.	A	8.	D	9.	B	10.	C
11.	A	12.	C	13.	C	14.	B	15.	D
16.	D	17.	A	18.	B	19.	D	20.	B
21.	D	22.	C	23.	B	24.	D	25.	A
26.	A	27.	D	28	C	29.	A	30.	C
31.	B	32.	C	33.	A	34.	C	35.	B
36.	D	37.	B	38.	D	39.	C	40.	B
41.	D	42.	C	43.	B	44.	A	45.	C
46.	D	47.	B	48.	A	49.	C	50.	B
51.	D	52.	C	53.	D	54.	C	55.	A
56.	B	57	D	58.	C	59.	D	60.	B
61.	C	62.	A	63.	D	64.	A	65.	C
66	B	67.	A	68.	C	69.	B	70.	D
71	B	72.	A	73.	C	74.	A	75.	C
76	C	77.	A	78.	C	79.	B	80.	C
81.	D	82.	C	83.	D	84.	C	85.	A
86.	C	87.	D	88.	C	89.	B	90.	A
91.	C	92.	C	93.	D	94.	A	95.	C
96.	D	97.	B	98.	D	99.	A	100.	B
101.	D	102.	C	103.	D	104.	B	105.	A
106.	C	107.	D	108.	B	109.	C	110.	A
111.	C	112.	B	113.	D	114.	B	115.	C
116.	A	117.	C	118.	C	119.	B	120.	D
121.	C	122	A	123.	C	124.	B	125.	A
126.	D	127.	C	128.	A	129.	C		

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CHAPTER # 2

MISCELLANEOUS

1. ***The institution of Mohtasib was established by:***
   (A) Constitution of 1973
   (B) Presidential Order 1983
   (C) Article 276 of the Interim Constitution 1972
   (D) All of the above
2. ***Article 25 of the 1973 Constitution deals with:***
   (A) Rule of law (B) Equal protection of law.
   (C) Equality of citizen (D) All of the above
3. ***A former President of the dissolved Constituent Assembly had challenged the legality of the proclamation of Governor-General in:***
   (A) Asif Patel & Others vs Crown
   (B) Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din Khan's Case
   (C) Miss Asma Jilani Case
   (D) State vs. Dosso
4. ***Under which Article of Constitution of 1973 in Governor Rule imposed in the province?***
   (A) Article 234 (B) Article 149
   (C) Article 189 (D) Article 192
5. ***What was the main difficulty which delayed the constitution making in Pakistan?***
   (A) Exact nature of the state
   (B) Lack of interest among members of Assembly
   (C) Distribution of powers between Federal and Provincial government.
   (D) Corrupt administration
6. ***In the second Constituent Assembly elected in 1955 the Muslim League formed a coalition Government with:***
   (A) United Front (B) Noon Group
   (C) Independents (D) None of the above
7. ***Bogra Formula was put forward in:***
   (A) April 1953 (B) October 1953
   (C) April 1954 (D) October 1954
8. ***Party for representation was created by formation of One Unit in West Pakistan in the year of:***
   (A) 1952 (B) 1954
   (C) 1955 (D) 1956
9. ***PRODA was repealed in:***
   (A) 1954 (B) 1955
   (C) 1956 (D) 1957
10. ***The Islamic Republic of Pakistan under the 1956 Constitution was to be headed by a President:***
    (A) The President may not be a Muslim.
    (B) The President had to be a Muslim.
    (C) The Constitution was silent about it.
    (D) He had to be 55 years of age.
11. ***In the Second Constituent Assembly the Muslim League had a strength of:***
    (A) 23 members (B) 24 members
    (C) 26 members (D) 27 members
12. ***About relationship between Federal Government and provinces under 1956 Constitution mention correct relationship from following:***
    (A) These were three lists of Federal, Provincial and concurrent.
    (B) There were two lists Federal & Provincial.
    (C) There was only one provincial list.
    (D) There were two lists of items with Federal having two parts and a concurrent list.
13. ***Under the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan the Prime Minister:***
    (A) Had to be a Muslim.
    (B) No condition of being a Muslim.
    (C) No need to be an elected member.
    (D) Had to be 45 years of age.
14. ***According to Bogra Formula the lower house consisted of:***
    (A) 150 seats (B) 200 seats
    (C) 250 seats (D) 300 seats
15. ***When was the Qisas and Diyat Ordinances enforced in Pakistan?***
    (A) October 13, 1990 (B) October 13, 1991
    (C) March 14, 1993 (D) August 14, 1989
16. ***President Yahya Khan abolished One Unit on:***
    (A) July 1, 1970 (B) August 1, 1970
    (C) September 1, 1970 (D) None of the above
17. ***Why President Iskander Mirza imposed emergency and dissolved the assemblies on October 7, 1958:***
    (A) He had the apprehension that the newly elected assemblies may not vote to elect him as permanent President.

(B)Problem of Law and Order.
(C) Criminal implications of the opposition by the ruling party opposed by him.
(D) Food crisis.

18. ***Indicate the function of Punjab Local Councils Election Authority:***
(A)Delimitation of the Local Councils.
(B)To hear appeals against Election Tribunals.
(C) To hear appeals against orders of District and Session Judges after the elections.
(D) To entertain election writs against the orders of commissioners.

19. ***According to the 1962 Constitution, in case the President resigned who had to succeed him?***
(A)Speaker of National Assembly.
(B)Commander-in-Chief of Army.
(C) Chief Justice of Supreme Court.
(D) Election by the Basic Democrats.

20. ***The Federal Shariat Court was established in the year:***
(A) 1978 (B) 1979
(C) 1980 (D) 1985

21. ***The President under 1973 Constitution is elected:***
(A)By direct election.
(B)By National Assembly.
(C) By joint session of National Assembly and the Senate.
(D) By the houses of Parliament & four Provincial Assemblies.

22. ***Primary function of Federal Ombudsman (Wafaqi Mohtasib) is:***
(A)To check maladministration
(B)To stop corruption in government departments
(C) To handle grievances of litigants
(D) To make government servants accountable

23. ***When were the citizens of FATA given the right to vote?***
(A) 1977 (B) 1985
(C) 1988 (D) 1997

24. ***A new Ombudsman has been appointed in Pakistan:***
(A) Trade Ombudsman (B) Federal Tax Ombudsman
(C) Income Tax Ombudsman (D) General Sales Tax Ombudsman

25. ***Ayub Khan introduced the BD system through the Basic Democracies Order in:***
(A) 1958 (B) 1959
(C) 1960 (D) 1961

26. ***The Constitution of 1973 comprised of twelve Parts, 27 Chapters and Articles numbering:***
(A) 280 (B) 290
(C) 300 (D) 310

27. ***Mention the constitution of Pakistan which has Bicameral Legislature:***
(A)Interim constitution based on Act of 1935 and Independence Act of 1947.
(B)The 1956 Constitution.
(C) The 1962 Constitution
(D) The 1973 Constitution.

28. ***The Supreme Court in May 2000 validated military take over of October 12, 1999 on the basis of doctrine of State necessity. Was this principle also applied in any of these cases?***
(A) Dosso Case 1958 (B) Asma Jilani Case
(C) Begum Nusrat Bhutto Case 1998 (D) Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Case 1988

ANSWERS

1.	B	2.	C	3.	B	4.	A
5.	C	6.	D	7.	B	8.	C
9.	A	10.	B	11.	C	12.	B
13.	A	14.	D	15.	A	16.	A
17.	A	18.	C	19.	A	20.	C
21.	D	22.	C	23.	D	24.	D
25.	B	26.	A	27.	D	28.	C

****

CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN

INTRODUCTION

Q1. ***The constituent assembly of Pakistan was inaugurated on:***
(a) August 10, 1947
(b) August 12, 1947
(c) August 14, 1947
(d) None of these

Q2. ***The first constitution assembly could not approve a constitution for Pakistan up to----***
(a) March 1948
(b) March 1950
(c) March 1956
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The main controversy was on the question of***
(a) The relation of provinces and central at the time of constitution making.
(b) The question of representation of East and West Pakistan.
(c) The position of princely states in the proposed federation of Pakistan.
(d) None of these

Q4. ***At the time of inauguration of the constituent assembly the membership of the assembly was -----***
(a) 69
(b) 71
(c) 73
(d) 75

Q5. ***In 1954, there was controversy on the***
(a) Nature of the Islamic state of Pakistan
(b) Nature of federation of Pakistan
(c) Nature of distribution of resources
(d) None of these

Q6. ***Under the amendment act of 1935 in 1947 the executive powers rested with***
(a) Prime minister
(b) Governor general
(c) President
(d) None of these

Q7. ***The objective resolution was passed on***
(a) 12th March 1948
(b) 12 October 1948
(c) 12 March 1949

Q8. ***The first principle of the objective resolution was that Sovereignty belongs to ------------***
(a) Allah alone
(b) People of Pakistan
(c) The state of Pakistan
(d) None of these

Q9. ***According to objective resolution the state will exercise its power and authority***
(a) Through its administrative organs
(b) Through its official machinery
(c) Through central and provincial cabinets.
(d) None of these

Q10. ***The basic principle committee consisted***
(a) 21 Muslims and 5 non Muslims
(b) 23 Muslims and 3 non Muslims
(c) 25 Muslims and 7 non Muslims
(d) None of these

Q11. ***The basic principles committee presented its interim report to the constituent assembly on -------***
(a) 20th August 1950
(b) 28th September 1950
(c) 2nd January 1951
(d) None of these

Q12. ***According to basic principles committee report Pakistan shall be a -------------------.***
(a) Unitary state
(b) Confederated state
(c) Federal state
(d) None of these

Q13. ***The basic principles committee report suggested a:***
(a) Unicameral parliament
(b) Bicameral parliament
(c) Tri-cameral parliament
(d) None of these

Q14. ***The second draft of the basic principle committee was present to the constituent assembly by Prime minister ---------***
(a) Liaqat Ali khan
(b) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(c) Khawja Nazim-u-Din
(d) None of these

Q15. ***The second report of the basic principle committee remained silent on the issues of the ----------------***
(a) Ideology of the state
(b) Official language of the state
(c) Quantum of minority representation
(d) None of these

Q16. ***The head of the state will be elected according to second report of the committee of basic principle***
(a) From the same wing to which the prime minister belongs
(b) From the wing to which speaker of the assembly belongs

(c) From the wing different to the prime minister's wing.
(d) None of these

Q17. Khawaja Nazim –u- Din was sent home:
(a) On the question of the provincial autonomy
(b) On his failure to control sectarian riots
(c) On his failure to control linguistic riots in East Pakistan
(d) None of these

Q18. The first constituent assembly was dissolved:
(a) By governor general Khawaja Nazim –u- Din
(b) By president Skinder Mirza
(c) By governor general Ghulam Mohammad
(d) None of these

Q19. The speaker of first constituent assembly challenged the dissolution of the assembly
(a) In Sindh high court
(b) In Punjab high court
(c) In Dacca high court
(d) None of these

Q20. In the second constituent assembly the Muslim league had --------- members in 80 members of the house.
(a) 20
(b) 25
(c) 35
(d) None of these

Q21. One unit came into force
(a) On first October 1955
(b) On the 7th October 1955
(c) On the 14th October 1955
(d) None of these

Q22. The draft of 1956 constitution was
(a) Published on 8 February 1956
(b) Published on 12 February 1956
(c) Published on 16 February 1956
(d) None of these

Q23. The 1956 constitution was promulgated
(a) 23rd March 1956
(b) 9th May 1956
(c) 14th August 1956
(d) None of these

Q24. The constitution of 1956 contained
(a) 232 articles
(b) 234 articles
(c) 236 articles
(d) None of these

Q25. Under the 1956 constitution Pakistan was
(a) Democratic republic
(b) People republic
(c) Islamic republic
(d) None of these

Q26. Under the constitution of 1956 the central government was provided with
(a) Thirty subjects
(b) Thirty five subjects
(c) Thirty eight subjects
(d) None of these

Q27. In 1956 constitution
(a) There was no concurrent list
(b) There was a smaller concurrent list
(c) The concurrent contained list
(d) None of these

Q28. The constitution of 1956 provided for
(a) Parliamentary form of government
(b) Presidential form of government
(c) Parliamentary –cum-presidential form of government
(d) None of these

Q29. The real executive authority was vested into the
(a) Prime minister
(b) Cabinet
(c) President
(d) None of these

Q30. In 1956 constitution president was
(a) Constitutional head of the country
(b) Executive head of the country
(c) Titular head of the country
(d) None of these

Q31. Under 1956 constitution parliament was
(a) Unicameral
(b) Bicameral
(c) Tri-cameral
(d) None of these

Q32. In the constitution of 1956
(a) No fixed number of session in an year
(b) At least one session in an year
(c) At least two session in an year
(d) None of these

Q33. The constitution of 1956 was abrogated
(a) On October 7, 1958
(b) On October 8, 1958
(c) On October 9, 1958
(d) None of these

Q34. The 1962 constitution opted for
(a) Parliamentary form of govt.
(b) Presidential form of govt.
(c) Presidential- cum- parliamentary form of government of govt.
(d) None of these

Q35. The constitution of 1962 provided for
(a) Bicameral form of parliament
(b) Tri-cameral parliament
(c) Unicameral parliament
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (c) (3) (b)
(4) (a) (5) (a) (6) (b)
(7) (c) (8) (a) (9) (d)
(10) (a) (11) (b) (12) (c)
(13) (b) (14) (c) (15) (b)
(16) (c) (17) (b) (18) (c)
(19) (a) (20) (b) (21) (c)
(22) (d) (23) (a) (24) (a)
(25) (c) (26) (a) (27) (b)
(28) (a) (29) (b) (30) (a)
(32) (c) (33) (a) (34) (b)
(35) (c) (36) (c) (37) (a)
(38) (b) (39) (c) (40) (b)

* * *

THE FEDERAL SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN

01. ***According to Article 1 of the 1973 constitution***
(a) Pakistan consists of four provinces and tribal areas under a federal government.
(b) Is a federal republic
(c) Is a people democratic republic
(d) None of these

02. ***The constitution of 1973 proclaims that Pakistan shall be a federation***
(a) With as many federating units as determined by the parliament
(b) With four provinces
(c) With four provinces, tribal areas and federal areas
(d) None of these

03. ***According to 1973 constitution of Pakistan, the federal law***
(a) Shall be subordinate to provincial laws
(b) Shall be prevail on provincial law
(c) Will be coordinate with provincial law
(d) None of these

04. ***In Pakistan an individual has***
(a) A single citizenship
(b) A double citizen ship
(c) A triple citizenship
(d) None of these

05 ***A provincial assembly in Pakistan***
(a) Has delegated powers
(b) Is the fountain head of legislation
(c) Is confined only to residuary powers
(d) None of these

Q6. ***Chapter 1 of part v deals with the***
(a) Distribution of natural resources of the country
(b) Distribution of legislative power
(c) Distribution of territory of Pakistan in provinces
(d) None of these

Q7. ***The chairman of the national economic council will be***
(a) President
(b) Speaker of national assembly
(c) Finance minister
(d) Prime minister

Q8. ***Part vii of the constitution deals with***
(a) Judicature
(b) Legislature
(c) Fundamental rights
(d) None of these

Q9. ***Part viii of the constitution deals with***
(a) Political parties
(b) Elections
(c) Functioning of the provincial government
(d) None of these

Q10. ***Federal legislative list contains about***
(a) 61 items
(b) 64 items
(c) 67 items
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (c) (3) (b)
(4) (a) (5) (c) (6) (b)
(7) (d) (8) (a) (9) (b)
(10) (c)

* * *

PRESIDENT OF PAKISTAN

Q1. ***According to the 1973 constitution the president is the head of the state, assisted by***
(a) Prime minister
(b) Federal minister
(c) National parliament
(d) None of these

Q2. ***The candidate for presidency must***
(a) Not be a Muslim
(b) Be a Muslim
(c) Be a member of the senate
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The age of the presidential candidate***
(a) Must not be less than 45 years

(b) Must not be less than 40 years
(c) Must not be less than 50 years
(d) None of these

Q4. ***President of Pakistan presents***
(a) Federal units of Pakistan
(b) Central of Pakistan
(c) The unity of republic of Pakistan
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The election of the president is to be held not earlier than --------- days of the expiry of the term.***
(a) 50
(b) 55
(c) 40
(d) None

Q6. ***The president is elected for a term of***
(a) Five years
(b) Six years
(c) Seven years
(d) None of these

Q7. ***The president takes the oath of his office before the***
(a) Parliament
(b) Chief Justice of supreme court
(c) Senate
(d) None of these

Q8. According to article 47 of the constitution the President can:
(a) Be impeached
(b) Be arrested
(c) President address annual session of parliament
(d) None of these

Q9. ***According to the constitution***
(a) Speaker of national assembly acts as acting president
(b) Chairman senate acts as a acting president
(c) Chief justice of supreme court acts as president
(d) None of these

Q10. ***According to the present provisional order***
(a) Chairman of national security council acts as acting president
(b) Chairman joint chief of staff committee acts as acting president
(c) Chief justice of Pakistan acts as acting president
(d) None of these

Q11. ***The orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the president shall be authenticated by ----------------***
(a) President
(b) Prime minister
(c) Parliament
(d) None of these

Q12. ***Under article 45 the president has the power to:***
(a) dissolve the national assembly
(b) appoint prime minister
(c) make pardon or reprieve
(d) None of these

Q13. ***The proclamation of emergency is issued by:***
(a) The president
(b) The prime minister
(c) The parliament
(d) None of these

Q14. ***8th amendment in the constitution has tilted the balance of power in favour of:***
(a) prime minister
(b) president
(c) parliament
(d) None of these

Q15. ***The proposed constitutional package number will make***
(a) The prime minister all powerful
(b) The president all powerful
(c) The senate all powerful
(d) None of these

Q16. ***The first president of Pakistan***
(a) Is Quaid –I- Azam
(b) Is Liaqat Ali Khan
(c) Skinder Mirza
(d) Ghulam Muhammad

Q17. ***General Zia ul Haq remained president***
(a) From 5th July 1977 to 17 August 1988
(b) From 14 August 1977 to August 1988
(c) From 2nd September 1979 to 17 August 1988
(d) None of these

Q18. ***Zia-ul- Haq was replaced by***
(a) Ghulam Ishaq khan
(b) Farooq Lughari
(c) Rafiq Tarar
(d) None of these

Q19. ***The name of the president who was impeached is:***
- (a) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
- (b) Ayub khan
- (c) Farooq Lughari
- (d) None of these

Q20. ***General Perviz Musharaf is:***
- (a) 8th president of Pakistan
- (b) 9th president of Pakistan
- (c) 10th president of Pakistan
- (d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (b)
(4) (c) (5) (d) (6) (a)
(7) (b) (8) (a) (9) (b)
(10) (c) (11) (b) (12) (c)
(13) (a) (14) (b) (15) (b)
(16) (c) (17) (d) (18) (a)
(19) (d) (20) (c)

■■■

PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN

Q1. ***According to the original constitution of 1973, the system of government is:***
- (a) parliamentary
- (b) presidential
- (c) Quasi presidential
- (d) None of these

Q2. ***Under article 91 of the constitution election procedure for:***
- (a) Parliament has been provided
- (b) Prime minister has been provided
- (c) President has been provided
- (d) None of these

Q3. ***According to original constitution of 1973, Prime minister is appointed by the:***
- (a) president
- (b) the parliament
- (c) the national assembly
- (d) None of these

Q4. ***The form of oath of the prime minister has been set out in the ------------- schedule.***
- (a) First
- (b) Fourth
- (c) Sixth
- (d) None

Q5. ***Under 8th amendment of the constitution the Prime Minister is:***
- (a) nominated by the president till March 1990
- (b) appointed by the president
- (c) nominated by parliament
- (d) None of these

Q6. ***Prime minister is removed by means of***
- (a) Impeachment in parliament
- (b) Vote of No-confidence in the national assembly
- (c) Ordinance of the national security council
- (d) None of these

Q7. ***If the president is unable to take action on the advice of the prime minister to dissolve the national assembly according to the original constitution***
- (a) With in 24 hours, the assembly automatically stands dissolved
- (b) With in 48 hours the assembly automatically dissolved
- (c) With in 36 hours the assembly automatically dissolved
- (d) None of these

Q8. ***The revised constitution of 1973 has made the prime minister***
- (a) An advisor to the president
- (b) A subordinate to the senior minister to president
- (c) A rubber-stamp prime minister
- (d) None of these

Q9. ***The federal cabinet consists of federal ministers and:***
- (a) federal deputy ministers
- (b) special aids
- (c) state ministers
- (d) None of these

Q10. ***The number of advisor to prime minister is:***
- (a) Five
- (b) Six
- (c) Seven
- (d) None of these

Q11. ***The advisors are:***
- (a) Included in the council of ministers
- (b) Included in the cabinet
- (c) Not included in the cabinet
- (d) None of these

Q12. ***The cabinet with the prime minister is collectively responsible to the***
- (a) Parliament
- (b) President
- (c) National assembly
- (d) None of these

Q13. ***The prime minister has emerged the real executive***
- (a) After the with drawl of 58 (2) (b)
- (b) After 14th amendment
- (c) With the introduction of 59 (2) ©
- (d) None of these

Q14. ***Being leader of the house the prime minister makes ------------------***

(a) Important announcement and declares important policies
(b) Important changes in the constitution
(c) Important law and declares important policies
(d) None of these

Q15. ***Members of the federal cabinet are appointed and removed by:***
(a) prime minister
(b) president
(c) parliament
(d) None of these

Q16. ***It is the responsibility of the cabinet***
(a) Interpret all laws made by parliament
(b) To carry the orders of the president
(c) To implement all laws made by parliament
(d) None of these

Q17. ***The president issues ordinance when the parliament is not in session on the:***
(a) Advice of prime minister
(b) Recommendation of the cabinet
(c) Advice of the cabinet
(d) None of these

Q1. ***All the emergency powers of the president are actually exercised by:***
(a) The cabinet
(b) The prime minister
(c) The parliament
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (c)
(4) (d) (5) (a) (6) (b)
(7) (c) (8) (a) (9) (c)
(10) (a) (11) (b) (12) (c)
(14) (b) (15) (a) (16) (b)
(17) (b) (18) (a)

■■■

THE PARLIAMENT

Q1. ***The parliament of Pakistan is:***
(a) Unicameral
(b) Bicameral
(c) Tri-cameral
(d) None of these

Q2. ***The senators are elected***
(a) Directly by the people of Pakistan
(b) By national assembly
(c) By provincial assemblies only
(d) None of these

Q3. ***Under the proposed constitution senators will be elected by:***
(a) in general elections
(b) local bodies
(c) local bodies and provincial assemblies both
(d) None of these

Q4. ***At present federal capital is represented by:***
(a) two senators
(b) three senators
(c) four senators
(d) none of these

Q5. ***The senate is***
(a) Elected for five years
(b) A permanent body
(c) Elected for six years
(d) None of these

Q6. ***The candidate for senate must***
(a) Be 35 years of age
(b) 40 years of age
(c) 30 years of age
(d) None of these

Q7. ***A senator addresses his resignation***
(a) To president of Pakistan
(b) To prime minister of Pakistan
(c) To secretary of senate
(d) None of these

Q8. ***Quorum of the senate is ----------- of the total membership:***
(a) One third
(b) Two third
(c) None of these

Q9. ***Each senator is elected for***
(a) Six years
(b) Seven years
(c) Eight years
(d) None of these

Q10. ***One half of the senate s retired after every:***
(a) two years
(b) three years
(c) four years
(d) None of these

Q11. ***A part from general senators:***
(a) There are bureaucrat senators too
(b) There are hereditary senators too
(c) There are technocrat senators too
(d) None of these

Q12. ***The term for the reserved seats of women expired on the:***
(a) 4th August 1993
(b) 14th August 1994
(c) 14th August 1995
(d) None of these

Q13. ***Muslims member of the national assembly are***
(a) Elected by provincial assemblies
(b) Elected by directly by the people by means of proportional representation
(c) Directly elected by people
(d) None of these

Q14. ***The seats reserved for non-Muslims:***
(a) Filled by provincial assemblies
(b) By means of proportional representation
(c) By means of separate election
(d) None of these

Q15. ***The term of the national assembly is:***
(a) five years
(b) six years
(c) seven years

Q16. ***Under the propose constitutional package the term of the national assembly is kept:***
(a) six years
(b) four years
(c) three years
(d) None of these

Q17. ***A candidate for national assembly must not be less than:***
(a) eighteen years
(b) twenty years
(c) twenty one years
(d) None of these

Q18. ***There must be at least -------- sessions of the national assembly every year:***
(a) Two
(b) Four
(c) Five
(d) None of these

Q19. ***The parliament of Pakistan has --------- major functions:***
(a) Two
(b) Three
(c) Four
(d) None of these

Q20. ***The strength of the Supreme Court is fixed by:***
(a) senate
(b) parliament
(c) president
(d) None of these

Q21. ***Fiscal policy is formulated by:***
(a) the parliament
(b) prime minister
(c) cabinet
(d) None of these

Q22. ***Article 58 (2) (b) was abolished by***
(a) Twelfth amendment
(b) Thirteenth amendment
(c) Fourteenth amendment

Q23. ***At present total member ship of the senate is***
(a) 83
(b) 84
(c) 85
(d) None of these

Q24. ***The presiding officer of the senate is***
(a) Chairman
(b) Speaker
(c) President
(d) None of these

Q25. ***The intervening period between the two sessions of the national assembly must not be***
(a) More than 100 days
(b) More than 120 days
(c) More than 130 days
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (b) (2) (d) (3) (a)
(4) (b) (5) (c) (6) (a)
(7) (d) (8) (c) (9) (a)
(10) (a) (11) (c) (12) (a)
(13) (c) (14) (c) (15) (a)
(16) (b) (18) (d) (19) (c)
(20) (a) (21) (c) (22) (b)
(23) (d) (24) (a) (25) (b)

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THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Q1. ***Each province in Pakistan has***
(a) Unicameral legislature
(b) Bicameral legislature
(c) Tri-cameral legislature
(d) None of these

Q2. ***The provincial assembly is elected for***
(a) Four years term
(b) Five years term
(c) Six years term
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The Presiding officer of the provincial assembly is***
(a) The governor
(b) Chairman
(c) Speaker
(d) None of these

Q4. ***The provincial budget is passed by***

(a) National assembly for the province
(b) Parliament for the province
(c) Governor of the province for the province
(d) None of these

Q5. ***Provincial assembly is led by***
(a) Chief minister
(b) Governor
(c) Speaker
(d) None of these

Q6. ***Chief Minister is removed by:***
(a) governor
(b) provincial assembly through a vote of no-confidence
(c) president of Pakistan
(d) None of these

Q7. ***The governing body of a province is the:***
(a) provincial assembly
(b) governor secretariat
(c) provincial cabinet
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) c)
(4) (d) (5) (a) (6) (b)
(7) (c)

THE GOVERNOR

Q1. ***The provincial governor is***
(a) Appointed by the president
(b) Elected by the provincial assembly
(c) Appointed by the prime minister
(d) None of these

Q2. ***The governor of the province is the --- ------- head of the province***
(a) executive
(b) constitutional
(c) titular
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The governor holds office***
(a) For four years
(b) For five years
(c) During the pleasure of the president
(d) None of these

Q4. ***The governor takes his oath before the:***
(a) chief justice of the supreme court
(b) provincial assembly
(c) provincial cabinet
(d) None of these

Q5. ***All appointments in the province are made in the name of the***
(a) Governor
(b) Chief minister
(c) Provincial government
(d) None of these

Q6. ***A bill passed by provincial assembly is assented by***
(a) Chief minister
(b) The cabinet
(c) The governor
(d) None of these

Q7. ***Proclamation of emergency is made by***
(a) Governor on consultation with president
(b) President on consultation with the provincial governor
(c) President on consultation with the prime minister
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (c)
(4) (d) (5) (a) (6) (c)
(7) (b)

THE CHIEF MINISTER

Q1. ***The executive head of the province is:***
(a) chief minister
(b) governor
(c) President
(d) None of these

Q2. ***The provincial chief minister is:***
(a) nominated by provincial governor
(b) nominated by prime minister
(c) elected by provincial assembly
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The chief minister takes his oath before the:***
(a) Provincial assembly
(b) The governor
(c) Before the justice of the high court
(d) None of these

Q4. ***In the absence of chief minister his functions are performed by the:***
(a) Governor of the province
(b) Speaker of the provincial assembly
(c) Senior minister of the province
(d) None of these

Q5. *The executive powers of the province is performed in the name of the:*
(a) chief minister
(b) provincial government
(c) president of Pakistan
(d) None of these

Q6. *The provincial ministers are appointed by*
(a) Governor
(b) Chief minister
(c) Provincial assembly
(d) None of these

Q7. *The chief minister exercises the real executive powers with the assistance of the*
(a) governor
(b) provincial assembly
(c) provincial cabinet
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (c) (3) (b)
(4) (c) (5) (d) (6) (b)
(7) (c)

JUDICIARY OF PAKISTAN

Q1. *The apex court in Pakistan is*
(a) Supreme court
(b) Federal Shariat Court
(c) Central court
(d) None of these

Q2. *The chief justice of Pakistan is appointed by the*
(a) Prime minister on the advice of the president
(b) President on the advice of the prime minister
(c) Parliament on the suggestion of the prime minister
(d) None of these

Q3. *A person is appointed judge of the Supreme Court if he has been a judge of a high court for at least:*
(a) four years
(b) five years
(c) six years
(d) None of these

Q4. *The chief Justice of the supreme court takes his oath before the:*
(a) parliament
(b) senate
(c) president
(d) None of these

Q5. *A judge of the Supreme Court holds office during the pleasure of the:*
(a) president
(b) parliament
(c) prime minister
(d) None of these

Q6. *A judge of the Supreme Court addresses his resignation to the*
(a) Chief justice of supreme court
(b) President
(c) Supreme judicial council
(d) None of these

Q7. *The permanent seat of the Supreme Court is at:*
(a) Rawalpendi
(b) Lahore
(c) Islamabad
(d) None of these

Q8. *The Supreme Court of Pakistan has a four member permanent bench at:*
(a) Islamabad
(b) Karachi
(c) Lahore
(d) Peshawar

Q9. *The Supreme Court has ---------- jurisdiction.*
(a) Four-fold.
(b) Three-fold.
(c) Two-fold.
(d) None of these

Q10. *The appellate Jurisdiction of the supreme court is divided into:*
(a) Single domain
(b) Two parts
(c) Three parts
(d) None of these

Q11. *The supreme court of Pakistan has:*
(a) judicial review powers
(b) no judicial review powers
(c) None of these

Q12. *The advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court means to give its opinion on a question of law referred to it by:*
(a) parliament
(b) prime minister
(c) president
(d) None of these

Q13. *High courts were first created by the*
(a) Indian high court act of 186
(b) Monto – Chelmsford act of 1919
(c) Act of 1935
(d) None of these

Q14. ***The number of high court judges is determined by law or until so determined by the***
(a) The province Governor
(b) The president
(c) The parliament
(d) None of these

Q15. ***A judge of the high court is appointed by the president on the recommendation of***
(a) The province concerned
(b) The chief minister of the province concerned
(c) The parliament
(d) None of these

Q16. ***If the office of the judge of high court is vacant, a judge is absent or unable to perform his duties, then an additional judge is appointed by:***
(a) The chief justice of the high court concerned
(b) The governor of the concerned province
(c) The president
(d) None of these

Q17. ***The jurisdiction of a high court flows from***
(a) Two sources
(b) Three sources
(c) Four sources
(d) None of these

Q18. ***The district court are divided into***
(a) Four types
(b) Three types
(c) Two types
(d) None of these

Q19. ***The highest civil court in a district for civil cases***
(a) District judge's court
(b) District Magistrate court
(c) Session's judge court
(d) None of these

Q20. ***Sub-ordinate judges are divided into***
(a) Two classes
(b) Three classes
(c) Four classes
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (b)
(4) (c) (5) (d) (6) (b)
(7) (c) (8) (d) (9) (a)
(10) (b) (11) (b) (12) (c)
(13) (a) (14) (b) (15) (d)
(16) (c) (17) (a) (18) (c)
(19) (a) (20) (c)

* * *

ELECTION COMMISSION AND ITS FUNCTIONS

Q1. ***Chief election commissioner is appointed by***
(a) The president
(b) The prime minister
(c) The parliament
(d) None of these

Q2. ***Chief election commissioner should have been a judge of a supreme court or high court for at least:***
(a) three years
(b) five years
(c) six years
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The chief election commissioner shall have such powers and functions as are conferred on him by.***
(a) President
(b) Prime minister
(c) Constitution and law
(d) None of these

Q4. ***The chief election commissioner shall hold office for a term of four years***
(a) A term of three years
(b) Four years
(c) Five years
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The chief election commissioner is removed from his office***
(a) by president
(b) by the president on the recommendation of the supreme judicial council
(c) by the prime minister
(d) None of these

Q6. ***Chief election commissioner addresses his resignation to the***
(a) President
(b) Supreme judicial council
(c) Parliament
(d) None of these

Q7. ***The present chief election commissioner is***
(a) Justice (rtd) Muhammad Halim
(b) Justice(rtd) Irshad Hassan Khan
(c) Justice (rtd) Abdur-Rahman khan
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (c) (4) (a) (5) (b)
(6) (a) (7) (b)

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF PAKISTAN

Q1. ***Attorney general of Pakistan is appointed by the***
(a) President
(b) Prime minister
(c) Cabinet
(d) None of these

Q2. ***The attorney general holds office***
(a) For three years
(b) During the pleasure of the president
(c) During the pleasure of prime minister
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The attorney general can be removed by the***
(a) Parliament on the recommendation of the president
(b) Prime minister on the recommendation of president
(c) President with out assigning any reason
(d) None of these

Q4. ***The attorney general can participate in the proceedings of:***
(a) the national assembly
(b) the national assembly and senate
(c) None of these

Q5. ***Federal government is represented in courts***
(a) By law minister
(b) Attorney general
(c) Advocate general
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (c)
(4) (b) (5) (b)

■ ■ ■

AUDITOR GENERAL OF PAKISTAN

Q1. ***Auditor general of Pakistan is appointed by***
(a) Parliament
(b) Prime minister
(c) President
(d) None of these

Q2. ***The Auditor general takes his oath before the***
(a) President
(b) Parliament
(c) Chief Justice of supreme court
(d) None of these

Q3. ***A person who has held the office of the Auditor general shall not be eligible for the further appointment for a period of***
(a) Two years
(b) Three years
(c) One years
(d) None of these

Q4. ***Auditor general perform such functions and exercises such powers as may determined by***
(a) The president
(b) Federal cabinet
(c) Prime minister
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The reports of the accounts of the federation is presented by the auditor general to the***
(a) Parliament
(b) President
(c) Prime minister
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (c) (2) (c) (3) (b)
(4) (d) (5) (b)

■ ■ ■

COUNCIL OF COMMON INTEREST

Q1. ***Article 153 of the constitution of Pakistan provides that there***
(a) Shall be a council of common interest
(b) Shall be Islamic ideology council
(c) Shall be provincial coordination council
(d) None of these

Q2. ***If Prime Minister is the member of the council of common interest***
(a) He shall be president of the council
(b) He will not be chairman of the council
(c) He will be chairman of the council
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The council of common interest is responsible to***
(a) President
(b) Prime minister
(c) Parliament
(d) None of these

Q4. ***According to the constitution, council of common interest shall formulate***

and regulate policies related to matters in -------- of the federal legislative list
- (a) Part ii
- (b) Part iii
- (c) Part iv
- (d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) c)
(4) (a)

■■■

COUNCIL OF ISLAMIC IDEOLOGY

Q1 ***The council of Islamic Ideology shall be constituted with in ---------- days of the enforcement of the constitution.***
- (a) 90
- (b) 120
- (c) 150
- (d) None of these

Q2 ***The council of Islamic ideology shall consists of not less than 8 members and nor more than***
- (a) 13 members
- (b) 15 members
- (c) 17 members
- (d) None of these

Q3 ***The chairman of the Islamic ideology council is appointed by***
- (a) Parliament
- (b) Prime minister
- (c) President
- (d) None of these

Q4 ***A member of the Islamic Ideology council holds office for:***
- (a) two years
- (b) four years
- (c) five years
- (d) None of these

Q5 ***The proceeding of the Islamic ideology council shall be regulated by rules of procedure to made by the council with the approval of:***
- (a) president
- (b) parliament
- (c) prime minister
- (d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2)((b) (3) (c)
(4) (d) (5) (a)

■■■

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Q1. ***National economic council is constituted by***
- (a) President
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Prime minister

Q2. ***President nominates ---------- members from each province***
- (a) Three
- (b) Two
- (c) One
- (d) None of these

Q3. ***The chairman of the national economic council is***
- (a) Speaker national assembly
- (b) Chairman senate
- (c) Prime minister
- (d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (c) (3) (c)

■■■

NATIONAL FINANCE COMMISSION

Q1. ***National finance commission is constituted by***
- (a) Finance minister
- (b) Prime minister
- (c) President
- (d) None of these

Q2 ***Each province is represented in the national finance commission***
- (a) By provincial finance minister
- (b) A member of the provincial assembly
- (c) Chief minister of the province
- (d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (c) (2) (a)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN

Q1. ***Before the advent of British, a sort of local government system in villages of the sub-continent was present organised in***
- (a) Village Panchayat
- (b) Village Uluma council
- (c) Mosques and temples
- (d) None of these

Q2. ***British rule in India led to the***
- (a) Vigorous growth of the communal spirit in the villages of India

(b) Eclipse of the communal spirit in the villages of India
(c) Dominance of communal spirit in India
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The first Municipal Corporation was formed in***
(a) Calcutta
(b) Mum bay
(c) Madras
(d) Delhi

Q4. ***The town clerk and recorder in the municipal corporation were:***
(a) British
(b) Indians
(c) Hindus only
(d) None of these

Q5. ***The second stage in the development of local govt in India began with***
(a) Lord Curson's resolution of May 18, 1882
(b) Lord Rumsey, resolution of 18 May 1882
(c) Lord Ripon resolution of 18 May 1882
(d) None of these

Q6. ***The local board was to consist of six members***
(a) Four elected and two nominated
(b) Three elected and three nominated
(c) Two elected and four nominated
(d) None of these

Q7. ***In self-government act of 1919 the District board was given ------------- elected element***
(a) 40%
(b) 50%
(c) 75%
(d) None of these

Q8. ***Basic democracies in Pakistan were inaugurated by***
Basic democracy order of
(a) 1958
(b) 1959
(c) 1960
(d) None of these

Q9. ***Under the basic democracy order local government system considered of***
(a) Two tiers hierarchy
(b) Three tiers hierarchy
(c) Four tiers hierarchy
(d) None of these

Q10. ***Under basic democracies members of the union council were elected***
(a) By universal adult franchise
(b) By land holders of 50 acrs
(c) By land holders of 25 acrs
(d) None of these

Q11. ***There were -------- district councils in West Pakistan.***
(a) 40
(b) 42
(c) 46
(d) None of these

Q12. ***The fourth and last tier of the basic democracy hierarchy was***
(a) Divisional council
(b) Commission rate council
(c) District council
(d) None of these

Q13. ***Under the new local government plan local government is formed at***
(a) Two levels
(b) Three levels
(c) Four levels
(d) None of these

Q14. ***Under the new local govt system district administration is run by:***
(a) District Nazim
(b) District co-ordination officer
(c) District police officer
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (c)
(4) (a) (5) (c) (6) (a)
(7) (c) (8) (b) (9) (c)
(10) (a) (11) (c) (12) (a)
(13) (b) (14) (a)

* * *

POLITICAL PARTIES IN PAKISTAN

Q1. ***In Pakistan there is***
(a) Multi party system
(b) Two party system
(c) A single party system
(d) None of these

Q2. ***Political party act was promulgated in***
(a) 1956
(b) 1958
(c) 1960
(d) None of these

Q3. ***The founder party of Pakistan was:***
(a) Pakistan Muslim League
(b) Quaid-e-Azam Muslim League
(c) Jinnah Muslim League
(d) None of these

Q4. ***Jamat-e- Islami was founded***

(a) In 1940
(b) In 1942
(c) In 1944
(d) None of these

Q5. ***Jamat-Ulema –e-Islam***
(a) Is a off shoot of Jamiat-I-Ihrars
(b) Jamit-Ulema –I- hind
(c) Ulema Majlis Pakistan
(d) None of these

Q6. ***Jamiat-e-Ulema-e- Pakistan subscribes to***
(a) The Deobandi School of Sunni Muslims
(b) The Nadvi school of Sunni Muslims
(c) The Brelvi school of Sunni Muslims
(d) None of these

Q7. ***Pakistan people's party was the single largest party in 1970 election***
(a) The single largest party in 1970 election
(b) Second largest party in 1970 election
(c) Third largest party in 1970 election
(d) None of these

Q8. ***Pakistan people's party has ruled Pakistan***
(a) Only one time
(b) Two times
(c) Three times
(d) None of these

Q9. ***Tahrik Istiqlal was founded***
(a) In 1964
(b) In 1966
(c) In 1969
(d) None of these

Q10. ***Awami National Party was founded in***
(a) 1985
(b) 1988
(c) 1990
(d) None of these

Q11. ***The present leader of Awami national party is***
(a) Asfandyar Wali Khan
(b) Khan Abdul Wali khan
(c) Begum Nasim Wlai khan
(d) None of these

Q12. ***PONM is the alliance of parties fighting for the cause of:***
(a) Down-trodden classes
(b) restoration of democracy
(c) oppressed nationalities of Pakistan
(d) None of these

Q13. ***Sindh democratic front is led by***
(a) Imad Chandio
(b) Sheikh Imtiaz
(c) Dr. Qadir Magsi
(d) None of these

Q14. ***Communist Party of Pakistan was founded by:***
(a) Syed Sajjad Zaheer
(b) Jam Saqi
(c) Dr Izaz Nazir
(d) None of these

Q15. ***National people party is led by:***
(a) Ghinwa Bhutto
(b) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
(c) Aftab Ahmad Sherpao
(d) None of these

Q16. ***Markazi Majlis Ammal is an alliance of:***
(a) religious parties
(b) centralist rightist parties
(c) nationalist parties
(d) None of these

Q17. ***MRD was organised to oppose***
(a) Z.A Butto's government
(b) Benazir's government
(c) Zia ul Haq government
(d) None of these

Q18. ***Tahrik-Nijat was launched against***
(a) Zia-Ullhaq
(b) Z.A Bhutto
(c) Nawaz Shrif
(d) None of these

ANSWERS

(1) (a) (2) (d) (3) (a)
(4) (b) (5) (b) (6) (c)
(7) (b) (8) (c) (9) (b)
(10) (d) (11) (a) (12) (c)
(13) (b) (14) (a) (15) (b)
(16) (a) (17) (b) (18) (d)

* * *

General Ability Test (20%)

With Expected Questions for Coming Exams.

General Knowledge

1. The term paper gold is associated with:
(A) Deficit budgeting
(B) Special drawing rights in international monetary system✓
(C) Special facility for World Bank
(D) Gold standard

2. Income that is saved and not invested is known as:
(A) Capital **(B) Deposit✓**
(C) Hoarding (D) None of these

3. European Union consists of:
(A) 20 members **(B) 28 members✓**
(C) 30 members (D) 25 members

4. KGB was the national security agency of:
(A) Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
(B) UK
(C) Ukraine **(D) Soviet Union✓**

5. Who was the surgeon who pioneered antiseptic surgery in 1865?
(A) Edward Jenner
(B) Joseph Lister✓
(C) Henry William (D) John Sleeman

6. "Stare decisis" is essentially the doctrine of:
(A) National security
(B) Precedent✓
(C) Strategic depth
(D) Rule of law

7. Which country is the largest producer of platinum?
(A) South Africa✓ (B) USA
(C) Russia (D) Canada

8. The country traditionally known for its neutrality?
(A) Sweden **(B) Switzerland✓**
(C) France (D) China

9. Which is the sport most commonly associated with Spain?
(A) Football
(B) Bull Fighting✓
(C) Archery (D) Baseball

10. London is situated on the bank of river?
(A) Tyne (B) Seine
(C) Thames✓ (D) Cam

11. The headquarters of OPEC countries is at:
(A) Vienna✓ (B) Jakarta
(C) The Hague (D) Berlin

12. The only Hindu State in the world is:
(A) Sri Lanka **(B) Nepal✓**
(C) Bhutan (D) India

13. In which year, UNO was established?
(A) 1944 **(B) 1945✓**
(C) 1946 (D) 1935

14. Which continent has no desert?
(A) Australia **(B) Europe✓**
(C) Asia (D) Africa

15. Which Pakistani poet got 'Lenin Prize'?
(A) Habib Jalib
(B) Ahmad Faraz
(C) Faiz Ahmad Faiz✓
(D) None of these

16. When RCD (Regional Cooperation for Development) was replaced by ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization)?
(A) 1982 **(B) 1985✓**
(C) 1986 (D) 1990

17. Inflation means that:
(A) Money falls in value
(B) Rises in value✓
(C) Money becomes scarce
(D) None of these

18. Who among the following is associated with the Theory of Laissez Faire?
(A) Adam Smith✓ (B) Marshal
(C) Keynes (D) Max Muller

19. America's Cup is associated with which of the following sports?
(A) Sailing✓ (B) Hockey
(C) Canoeing (D) Tennis

20. Which of the following archeological sites, was discovered in 1955?
(A) Kot Diji✓ (B) Mohenjo-Daro
(C) Harappa (D) Taxila

21. Which of the following glaciers is located in Karakoram Range?
(A) Siachin (B) Hispar
(C) Biafo **(D) All of these✓**

22. The 'Babusar Pass" connects:
(A) Abbottabad and Gilgit
(B) Chitral and Gilgit✓
(C) Gilgit and Hunza
(D) Swat and Dir

23. Which of the following fort was built by Mughal Emperor Zaheer-ud-Din Babar in the 16th century A.D?
(A) Bala Hissar, Peshawar✓
(B) Rohtas Fort, Jhelum
(C) Ranikot Fort, Hyderabad
(D) Attock Fort, Attock

24. **Which of the following districts of Balochistan contains huge deposits of copper?**
(A) Loralai (B) Sibbi
(C) Khuzdar **(D) Chaghi✓**

25. **Pakistan's first nuclear power plant was setup at Karachi in 1974 with the assistance of:**
(A) China (B) France
(C) Canada✓ (D) North Korea

26. **The only national elections held on non-party basis were in:**
(A) 1977 **(B) 1985✓**
(C) 1988 (D) 1990

27. **Who is considered the first poet of Punjabi language?**
(A) Bulleh Shah
(B) Baba Farid Ganj Shakr✓
(C) Ghulam Farid
(D) Sultan Bahu

28. **'Karakoram Highway' in Pakistan is of:**
(A) 730 km **(B) 804 km✓**
(C) 1170 km (D) 1230 km

29. **Cawnpur Mosque tragedy had taken place in:**
(A) 1909 (B) 1910
(C) 1913✓ (D) 1915

30. **"Mast Tawakli" was a prominent poet of:**
(A) Balochi✓ (B) Pushto
(C) Sindhi (D) Saraiki

31. **Which of the following dams is situated at the highest altitude?**
(A) Wali Tangi Dam✓
(B) Tanda Dam
(C) Khanpur Dam
(D) Warsak Dam

32. **Archaeological site "Bhambore" is located in the district of:**
(A) Khairpur✓ (B) Dadu
(C) Larkana (D) Thatta

33. **Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya was a prominent sufi saint of:**
(A) Suhrawardia order✓
(B) Naqshbandia order
(C) Chistia order
(D) Qadiria order

34. **Which was the first missile launched by Pakistan?**
(A) Hatf✓ (B) Anza
(C) Ghauri (D) Shaheen

35. **Pakistan Aeronautical Complex at Kamra was completed with the financial and technical assistance of:**
(A) USA
(B) Canada
(C) France
(D) None of these✓

36. **The largest desert of the Pakistan is:**
(A) Thar✓ (B) Thal
(C) Cholistan (D) Kharan

37. **The oldest barrage on Indus River is:**
(A) Guddu Barrage
(B) Sukkur Barrage✓
(C) Ghulam Muhammad Barrage
(D) Taunsa Barrage

38. **Pakistan joined World Trade Organization (WTO) in:**
(A) 1994 **(B) 1995✓**
(C) 1997 (D) 2000

39. **The National Animal of Pakistan is:**
(A) Horse (B) Deer
(C) Dolphin **(D) Markhor✓**

40. **The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) consist of:**
(A) Five Agencies
(B) Six Agencies
(C) Seven Agencies✓
(D) Eight Agencies

41. **Which of the following institutions was first introduced in the 1973 Constitution?**
(A) National Finance Commission
(B) National Economic Council
(C) Council of the Common Interests
(D) All of the above✓

42. **On September 9, 1958, Pakistan acquired Gwadar from:**
(A) Oman✓ (B) Bahrain
(C) Iran (D) None of these

43. **Pakistan China Boundary Agreement was signed on:**
(A) February 6, 1961
(B) March 3, 1963✓
(C) March 27, 1965
(D) June 3, 1967

44. **Which public holiday is celebrated in the USA on 4 July every year?**
(A) New Deal
(B) Constitution Day
(C) Independence Day✓
(D) Black Day

45. **Which country in the Middle East is the Hashemite Kingdom?**
(A) Kuwait **(B) Jordan✓**
(C) Egypt (D) Syria

46. **Which body of people is sometimes referred to as 'the Fourth Estate"?**
(A) Senate (B) Judiciary
(C) Executive **(D) The Press✓**

47. **"Kindergarten" refers to?**
(A) A children's ward in hospital
(B) A nursery school✓
(C) A small garden
(D) A children's playground

48. **The Great Persian Empire was founded by:**
(A) Shah Abbas (B) Darius-I
(C) Raza Shah Pehlvi

(D) Cyrus the Great✓

49. **The place of Persepolis in Iran was destroyed in 331 B.C. by:**
(A) Ottoman Turks
(B) A flood
(C) Alexander the Great✓
(D) Genghis Khan

50. **Mount Logan is the highest peak in which country?**
(A) Cuba **(B) Canada✓**
(C) Portugal (D) Russia

51. **In which State of U.S.A is the Harvard University?**
(A) Florida
(B) California
(C) Massachusetts✓
(D) New York

52. **Who among the following is associated with the Theory of Laissez Faire?**
(A) Max Muller
(B) Adam Smith✓
(C) Marshal
(D) Keynes

53. **America's Cup is associated with which of the following sports?**
(A) Tennis **(B) Sailing✓**
(C) Hockey (D) Canoeing

54. **Which of the following archaeological sites, was discovered in 1955?**
(A) Taxila **(B) Kot Diji✓**
(C) Mahenjo Daro (D) Harappa

55. **Which of the following glaciers is located in Karakoram Range?**
(A) Biafo
(B) Siachin
(C) Hispar
(D) All of the above✓

56. **The letters in the Urdu language are:**
(A) 42 (B) 27
(C) 37✓ (D) 39

57. **Which of the following countries has the largest area in the world?**
(A) China (B) Canada
(C) U.S.A **(D) Russia✓**

58. **Which of the continents has the lowest population growth rate?**
(A) Asia **(B) Europe✓**
(C) North America (D) Africa

59. **Horticulture is the:**
(A) Growing of bushes
(B) Cultivation of flowers and fruits✓
(C) Growing of small plants
(D) Cultivation of spices

60. **"Dasht-e-Lut" desert is located in:**
(A) Iran✓ (B) China
(C) Libya (D) Iraq

61. **A country which has no coastline is called:**
(A) Landlord Country
(B) Balkan Country
(C) Landlocked Country✓
(D) Protectorate Country

62. **Which of the following mountains separates Asia from Europe?**
(A) Atlas Mountains
(B) Ural Mountains✓
(C) Hindukush Mountains
(D) Alps Mountains

63. **Formosa is the old name of:**
(A) Bangkok (B) Cambodia
(C) Rhodesia **(D) Taiwan✓**

64. **Pakistan purchased Gwadar from:**
(A) Qatar (B) Saudi Arabia
(C) Iran **(D) Oman✓**

65. **London is situated on the bank of river:**
(A) Thames✓ (B) Delaware
(C) Nile (D) None of these

66. **The largest ocean of the world is:**
(A) Pacific Ocean✓ (B) Indian Ocean
(C) Arctic Ocean (D) None of these

67. **Which of the following sea separates Asia from Africa?**
(A) Red Sea✓ (B) Arabian Sea
(C) Yellow Sea (D) None of these

68. **Baglihar Dam is constructed in Occupied Kashmir on river:**
(A) Ravi (B) Indus
(C) Jhelum **(D) Chenab✓**

69. **Pakistan's peacekeeping forces served under United Nations for the first time in:-**
(A) Kosovo (B) Sudan
(C) Somalia **(D) Congo✓**

70. **Smallest country in Central Asia is:**
(A) Turkmenistan **(B) Tajikistan✓**
(C) Kazakhstan (D) Uzbekistan

71. **Which of the following countries has the largest number of airports?**
(A) USA✓ (B) India
(C) UK (D) China

72. **"Easy Jet" is the airline of:**
(A) Turkey **(B) UK✓**
(C) Malaysia (D) Spain

73. **The name United Nations was coined by:**
(A) Austin Mills
(B) Stalin
(C) F.D. Roosevelt✓
(D) Winston Churchill

74. **Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) was established in:**
(A) 1973 (B) 1967
(C) 1969✓ (D) 1971

75. **When the stock market is going down, it is called:**
(A) Bearish✓ (B) Bullish
(C) Crashing (D) Slumberous

76. **"Diego Garcia" is United States 'Naval Base' in:**

(A) Atlantic Ocean
(B) Pacific Ocean
(C) Arctic Ocean
(D) Indian Ocean✓

77. "No dynasty lasts more than three generations" is the theory of:
(A) Polybius
(B) Imam Ghazali
(C) Herodotus
(D) Ibn-e-Khaldun✓

78. After U.S, which country is the second largest arms seller in the world?
(A) Germany (B) Britain
(C) Russia✓ (D) France

79. A condominium is:
(A) A particular territory over which joint dominion is exercised by two or more external powers✓
(B) A state of chaos
(C) A state enjoying dominion status
(D) A state with a federal form of government

80. A vassal state is:
(A) A state which is a member of the Commonwealth
(B) One which is completely under the suzerainty of another state✓
(C) A protectorate
(D) None of the above

81. Pinpoint the world's oldest democratic country.
(A) France (B) United States
(C) Great Britain **(D) Greece✓**

82. Identify the wrong statement.
(A) Liver secretes bile
(B) Pancreas secretes insulin
(C) Mammary glands secrete milk
(D) Lachrymal glands secrete saliva✓

83. What is 'Scotland Yard'?
(A) A museum of natural history in U.K.
(B) Royal family's graveyard in England
(C) British Criminal Investigation Department✓
(D) A palace of British Queen in Scotland

84. "Bay of Biscay" is situated between:
(A) Estonia and Latvia
(B) France and Spain✓
(C) Sweden and Finland
(D) Italy and Greece

85. The world's smallest state by area is:
(A) Nauru *(B) Monaco*
(C) San Marino ***(D) Vatican City✓***

86. Which city is the oldest inhabited capital in the world?
(A) Tehran *(B) Cairo*
(C) Damascus✓ *(D) Athens*

87. 'Temple Trees' is an official residence of the:
(A) Prime Minister of Sri Lanka✓
(B) King of Nepal
(C) King of Bhutan
(D) President of Maldives

88. The famous oil painting "Mona Lisa" is the creation of:
(A) Florence Nightingale
(B) Leonardo da Vinci✓
(C) Pablo Picasso
(D) None of the above

89. "Transworld Airways" is an airline of:
(A) Russia (B) U.K.
(C) France **(D) USA✓**

90. Which of the following country's parliament is called 'Cortes'?
(A) Germany (B) Canada
(C) Norway **(D) Spain✓**

91. The first international organization was:
(A) League of Nations✓
(B) United Nations
(C) Commonwealth Organization
(D) None of the above

92. Three Persian Gulf islands, Abu Mussa, The Greater and Lesser are disputed between:
(A) Qatar and Bahrain
(B) Iran and Iraq
(C) Iran and U.A.E.✓
(D) Iraq and Kuwait

93. Pope Benedict, the religious leader of Roman Catholic Church belongs to:
(A) Poland (B) Britain
(C) Germany✓ (D) France

94. Which of the following countries first introduced paper currency in the world?
(A) France (B) US
(C) Greece **(D) China✓**

95. The world's largest copper producer is:
(A) Russia (B) China
(C) Chile✓ (D) Brazil

96. "Lion" is the national emblem of:
(A) Belgium
(B) Sri Lanka
(C) Norway
(D) All of the above✓

97. The game of 'Hockey' was originated from:
(A) Greece (B) Pakistan
(C) England✓ (D) Australia

98. What is "Jingoism"?
(A) Promotion of peace in the world
(B) Political philosophy of state control over all means of production
(C) Injustice done to the poor segment of society
(D) Extreme nationalism and patriotism✓

99. The world's most populous city is:
(A) Tokyo✓ (B) Mexico City
(C) Beijing (D) New York

100. The longest reigning monarch of the present world is:
(A) The King of Sweden

(B) The King of Japan✓
(C) The King of Bhutan
(D) The King of Thailand

101. "Order of the Rising Sun" is the highest military award of:
(A) UK (B) **Japan**✓
(C) USA (D) Norway

102. According to Global Dynamism Index (GDI), the world's most dynamic economy is of: -
(A) Germany (B) America
(C) China (D) **Australia**✓

103. Which country's economic growth rate is fastest at present?
(A) Chile (B) Argentina
(C) **China**✓ (D) India

104. "A Tale of Two Cities" is a famous novel of:
(A) D.H. Lawrence
(B) **Charles Dickens**✓
(C) Leo Tolstoy
(D) None of these

105. "Taipei" is the capital of: -
(A) **Taiwan**✓ (B) North Korea
(C) South Korea (D) Cambodia

106. Eiffel Tower is located in:
(A) Rome (B) London
(C) **Paris**✓ (D) New York

107. The largest number of women received Nobel Prize in the category of:
(A) Physics (B) Peace
(C) Medicine (D) **Literature**✓

108. Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was started in:
(A) **1961**✓ (B) 1979
(C) 1980 (D) 1982

109. The headquarters of International Labour Organization (ILO) is located in:
(A) Rome (B) **Geneva**✓
(C) Paris (D) New York

110. The theory of 'Clash of Civilizations' was presented by:
(A) **Samuel P. Huntington**✓
(B) Francis Fukuyama
(C) Michael W. Doyle
(D) Fouad Ajmi

111. The world's largest natural gas deposits are in:
(A) Brazil (B) US
(C) **Russia**✓ (D) China

112. "Petra" is the news agency of:
(A) Qatar (B) Poland
(C) Syria (D) **Jordan**✓

113. Britain's secret intelligence service is called:
(A) **MI6**✓ (B) Mossad
(C) KGB (D) BIA

114. In chronological order, which of the following personalities comes first?
(A) Epicurus (B) Plato
(C) Aristotle (D) **Socrates**✓

115. Israel snatched 'Golan Heights' in 1967 from:
(A) **Syria**✓ (B) Egypt
(C) Lebanon (D) Jordan

116. "Alexandria" is the seaport of:
(A) **Egypt**✓ (B) Greece
(C) Iraq (D) Syria

117. The largest among the following is:
(A) A Solar System (B) **Galaxy**✓
(C) The Earth (D) The Sun

118. 'McMahon Line' is a boundary between:
(A) China and Nepal
(B) Germany and Poland
(C) India and Nepal
(D) **China and India**✓

119. Which of the following international organization has no headquarters?
(A) D-8 (B) GCC
(C) OAU (D) **G-8**✓

120. The world's oldest written language is:
(A) Latin (B) **Chinese**✓
(C) Japanese (D) Cambodian

121. The world's largest mammal is:
(A) **Whale**✓ (B) Tiger
(C) Camel (D) Giraffe

122. Freetown is the capital of:
(A) Uganda
(B) **Sierra Leone**✓
(C) Senegal
(D) Rwanda

123. Which one is not the official language of United Nations?
(A) Russian (B) Spanish
(C) Arabic (D) **German**✓

124. "Kwacha" is the currency unit of:
(A) Chad (B) **Zambia**✓
(C) Peru (D) Cuba

125. The world's first international airline operated its first flight on May 17, 1920 was:
(A) Delta (USA)
(B) **KLM (Netherlands)** ✓
(C) Aeroflot (Russia)
(D) Lufthansa (Germany)

126. Among the SAARC countries, the smallest by area and population is:
(A) Sri Lanka (B) Bhutan
(C) Nepal (D) **Maldives**✓

127. After US, the most Atomic Reactors are in:
(A) **France**✓ (B) Russia
(C) Japan (D) UK

128. May 31 is observed throughout the world as:
(A) **Non Smoking Day**✓
(B) Environment Day
(C) Human Rights Day
(D) Press Freedom Day

129. The world's largest wool producing country is:
(A) South Africa (B) China
(C) Russia (D) **Australia**✓

130. Serena Williams is a famous player of:
(A) Badminton (B) Basketball
(C) Tennis✓ (D) Athletics

131. Senkaku Island is disputed between:
(A) Russia and Japan
(B) China and Japan
(C) China and South Korea✓
(D) Japan and South Korea

132. The painter of Mona Lisa was:
(A) Henry Smith
(B) Leonardo da Vinci✓
(C) F.A. Bartholdi
(D) None of these

133. The length of the M6 D.G. Khan to Kakkar Motorway is:
(A) 491km **(B) 67 km✓**
(C) 437 km (D) None of these

134. *Shahnama-i-Islam* was written by:
(A) **Hafeez Jallundhri✓**
(B) Firdausi
(C) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(D) None of these

135. Headquarter of World Health Organization is located in:
(A) Paris **(B) Geneva✓**
(C) Vienna (D) None of these

136. M-8 Motorway is from:
(A) **Ratodero to Gwadar✓**
(B) Ratodero to Karachi
(C) Ratodero to Sukkar
(D) None of these

137. Which is the longest Motorway in Pakistan?
(A) M9 (B) M5
(C) M2 **(D) M8✓**

138. Pisa Tower is located in:
(A) Poland (B) Germany
(C) Italy✓ (D) France

139. Hezbollah, an Islamic party of Lebanon was established in:
(A) 1987 (B) 1978
(C) 1980 **(D) 1982✓**

140. The capital of Cyprus is:
(A) Valetta **(B) Nicosia✓**
(C) Zagreb (D) None of these

141. Headquarter of Food and Agriculture Organization (established in 1945) is located in:
(A) Vienna **(B) Rome✓**
(C) Geneva (D) None of these

142. Rohtas Fort was constructed by (on Sher Shah's order):
(A) Raja Bir Mal **(B) Todar Mal✓**
(C) Hari Krishan (D) Raja Ram Das

143. Strait of Bosphorous connects:
(A) Black Sea and Sea of Marmara✓
(B) Black Sea and Red Sea
(C) Black Sea and Baltic Sea
(D) None of these

144. Which of the following regions of the world is most thickly populated?
(A) North and South America
(B) East Asia
(C) South Asia✓
(D) North-West Europe

145. Damascus is situated on the bank of:
(A) Barada River✓ (B) Rhine River
(C) Nile River (D) None of these

146. Paris is situated on the bank of:
(A) Rhine River **(B) Seine River✓**
(C) Spree River (D) None of these

147. The foreign phrase *De fecto* means:
(A) Argument against
(B) Rightful
(C) In fact✓
(D) None of these

148. Mt. Arartat is the longest peak of:
(A) Chile (B) Britain
(C) North Korea **(D) Turkey✓**

149. Dome of Rock is located in:
(A) Iraq **(B) Jerusalem✓**
(C) Lebanon (D) Jordan

150. Abyssinia is the old name of which of the following countries?
(A) Ceylon (B) Malaya
(C) Ethiopia✓ (D) Rhodesia

151. Which of the following is the old name of Ankara?
(A) Elbe (B) Ottawa
(C) Angora✓ (D) Avon

152. Who is the founder of Taoism?
(A) Hung Fe (B) Lun Yu
(C) Tao-te-Cheng✓ (D) Lao-tse

153. Bhutan is known as:
(A) Land of thunderbolt✓
(B) Land of rivers
(C) Land of pagodas
(D) Land of the flying fish

154. Masjid Mahabat Khan is located in:
(A) Quetta **(B) Peshawar✓**
(C) Lahore (D) Karachi

155. Lahore was a properly walled city surrounded by _________ gates.
(A) 14 (B) 10
(C) 11 **(D) 12✓**

156. Which of the following countries is known as 'Mistress of Seas?'
(A) Russia (B) USA
(C) Ireland **(D) UK✓**

157. Which country has won first World Cup Hockey?
(A) Pakistan✓ (B) Spain
(C) Germany (D) Australia

158. Writ of *Habeas-Corpus* means that:
(A) A wrongdoer
(B) You have the body to submit or answer✓
(C) Mandatory relief remit

(D) None of these

159. **What is the name of Lahore Airport?**
(A) Bhutto Airport
(B) Allama Iqbal Airport✓
(C) Jinnah Airport
(D) Punjab Airport

160. **'AGI' is the news agency of:**
(A) Italy✓ (B) India
(C) Germany (D) South Africa

161. **Which is the biggest company of the computer software in the world?**
(A) MSN (B) Google
(C) Yahoo **(D) Microsoft✓**

162. **Who was the last Mughal Emperor to sit on the peacock throne?**
(A) Shah Alam II
(B) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(C) Aurangzeb
(D) Muhammad Shah✓

163. **Which book is entitled as 'Bible of Communism'?**
(A) Gulag Archipelago
(B) Affluent Society
(C) War and Peace
(D) Das Kapital✓

164. **The author of the book *'A Brief History of Time'* is:**
(A) Stephen Hawking✓
(B) Carl Sagan
(C) John Schwarz
(D) Michael Green

165. **The autobiography *'Living History'* has been authored by:**
(A) Monica Lewinsky
(B) Margaret Atwood
(C) Benazir Bhutto
(D) Hillary Clinton✓

166. **Who built the mausoleum of Jahangir in 1637 AD and where?**
(A) Nur Jahan at Fatehpur Sikri
(B) Shahjahan at Lahore✓
(C) Shahjahan at Agra
(D) Shahjahan at Delhi

167. **The peacock throne was made for:**
(A) Aurangzeb (B) Jahangir
(C) Akbar **(D) Shahjahan✓**

168. **Headquarter of World Meteorological Organization is located in:**
(A) Vienna **(B) Geneva✓**
(C) Paris (D) None of these

169. **Which is the longest mountain range in the world?**
(A) Alps (B) Himalayas
(C) Andes✓ (D) Rockies

170. **The first successful expedition to the Mount Everest was made in:**
(A) 1953✓ (B) 1962
(C) 1965 (D) 1966

171. **Which country is called 'Switzerland of Africa'?**
(A) Congo (B) Somalia
(C) South Africa **(D) Swaziland✓**

172. **Which is the largest oilfield found in Pakistan?**
(A) Pidh (B) Mazari
(C) Attock **(D) Balkassar✓**

173. **Longest tunnel of Pakistan is:**
(A) Kala Bagh (B) Tarbela
(C) Khojak✓ (D) None of these

174. **On which river, Mangla Dam is built?**
(A) Jhelum✓ (B) Indus
(C) Chenab (D) None of these

175. **Which of the following pass connects Chitral with Wakhan?**
(A) Dorah Pass
(B) Baroghil Pass✓
(C) Mataka Pass
(D) Muztagh Pass

176. **Which of the following pass connects Baltistan and Yarkand (China)?**
(A) Khan Kun Pass
(B) Muztagh Pass✓
(C) Peiwar Kotal Pass
(D) Malakand Pass

177. **Nadir Shah invaded India in:**
(A) 1707 (B) 1674
(C) 1739✓ (D) 1666

178. **FCPS stands for:**
(B) Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons✓
(A) Fellow of the Royal College of Physics and Surgeons
(C) Fellow of the Russian College of Physicians and Surgeons
(D) Fellow of the Royal Community of Physicians and Surgeons

179. **Which day is observed as the World Day for Water?**
(A) 22nd March✓ (B) 15th March
(C) 20th March (D) 18th March

180. **Hamun Mashkhel Lake is present in Baluchistan Plateau. It is lake of:**
(A) Salt water✓ (B) Fresh water
(C) Hard water (D) None of these

181. **Neil Alden Armstrong, an American, was the first man to set foot on the moon in the year:**
(A) 1965 (B) 1968
(C) 1969✓ (D) 1964

182. **Name the first man to walk in space in 1965.**
(A) Tereskova
(B) Yuri Gagarin
(C) Neil Armstrong
(D) Alexei Leonov✓

183. **Which is the second densely populated province of Pakistan?**
(A) Sindh✓

(B) Punjab
(C) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(D) Baluchistan

184. Which is the most thinly populated province of Pakistan?
(A) Sindh
(B) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(C) Punjab
(D) Baluchistan✓

185. The length of Multan–D.G. Khan (M5) Motorway is:
(A) 50 km (B) 75 km
(C) 85 km✓ (D) 200 km

186. One nautical mile is equal to how many kilometres?
(A) 1.756 (B) 1.614
(C) 1.921 **(D) 1.853✓**

187. The Pharaohs of Alexandria is located in:
(A) Egypt✓ (B) Germany
(C) Italy (D) France

188. German attack on Poland was the immediate cause of:
(A) Cold War (B) World War I
(C) World War II✓ (D) None of these

189. In which battle, Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated and smashed the power of Marathas in the Subcontinent?
(A) Battle of Hadighat
(B) First battle of Panipat
(C) Second battle of Panipat
(D) Third battle of Panipat✓

190. Pakistan became the member of NAM in:
(A) 1979✓ (B) 1966
(C) 1967 (D) 1968

191. McMahon Line is the border between:
(A) India and Burma
(B) India and China✓
(C) India and Nepal
(D) India and Pakistan

192. Dublin is situated on the bank of:
(A) Liffey River✓ (B) Nile River
(C) Rhine River (D) None of these

193. The foreign phrase *Debut* means
(A) First and the last appearance as performer
(B) Why a person goes to work
(C) First appearance as performer✓
(D) None of these

194. Claustrophobia is a fear of:
(A) Confined spaces✓
(B) Society
(C) Height
(D) Death

195. Fahien was a:
(A) Japanese navigator
(B) Chinese traveller✓
(C) Portuguese sailor
(D) Norwegian traveler

****

■Pakistan Studies

1. Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum (1863-1937) had rendered great services for the educational uplift of the Muslims of:
(A) Punjab (B) Sindh
(C) NWFP (now KP)✓
(D) Balochistan

2. The Central Muhammadan Association was founded in 1877 by:
(A) Chaudhri Rehmat Ali
(B) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(C) Syed Ameer Ali✓
(D) Mohsin-ul-Mulk

3. Under which act, the Muslims' demand of 'Separate Electorate' was first conceded by the British Government?
(A) The Indian Councils Act, 1892
(B) The Indian Councils Act, 1909✓
(C) The Government of India Act, 1919
(D) The Government of India Act, 1935

4. The constitution of the All India Muslim League was drafted by a Committee in 1907 headed by:
(A) Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk
(B) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
(C) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar✓
(D) Justice Shah Din

5. Which of the following amendments were proposed by Quaid-i-Azam in the Nehru Report 1928, to make it acceptable to the Indian Muslims?
(A) The Muslims should be given one third representation in the Central Legislature
(B) For ten years, the Muslims should be represented in Punjab and Bengal according to their population
(C) Residuary powers should be given to the provinces
(D) All of the above✓

6. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar had started publishing his famous English Newspaper "Comrade" from the year:
(A) 1911✓ (B) 1913
(C) 1922 (D) 1925

7. What was the significances of 21st Annual Session of All India Muslim League?
(A) Quaid-i-Azam presented Fourteen Points
(B) Allama Iqbal delivered Allahabad Address✓
(C) Lahore Resolution was passed
(D) Quaid-i-Azam was elected as permanent President of All India Muslim League

8. Which of the following leaders helped Quaid-i-Azam in the preparation of his Fourteen Points in 1929?
(A) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar✓
(B) Maulana Shaukat Ali
(C) Liaquat Ali Khan
(D) Maulana Hasrat Mohani

9. **Under Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 5th March 1931, it was decided that:**
(A) The System of Dyarchy will be abolished
(B) The System of Separate Electorate will be retained for the Muslims
(C) Congress will represent low caste Hindus in the elected bodies
(D) The Congress will call off its Civil Disobedience Movement✓

10. **In the Provincial Elections of 1937, All India Muslim League won largest number of seats in the:**
(A) United Provinces (UP)✓
(B) Sindh Province
(C) Punjab Province
(D) Central Provinces (CP)

11. **The Indian Muslims observed 'Day of Deliverance' after the RESIGNATION of Congress Ministries on:**
(A) 12 September, 1939
(B) 22 September, 1939
(C) 12 December, 1939
(D) 22 December, 1939✓

12. **Chaudhri Rehmat Ali first used the word 'Pakistan' in his pamphlet 'Now or Never' in:**
(A) 1933✓ (B) 1935
(C) 1937 (D) 1938

13. **When did Quaid-I-Azam say that "Hindu India and Muslim India parted and parted forever"?**
(A) When Congress launched non-cooperation movement in 1920
(B) When Congress rejected his proposed modification in the Nehru Report 1928✓
(C) After failure of Third Round Table Conference in 1932
(D) Whe the Lahore Resolution was passed on 23rd March 1940

14. **By "Satyagraha", Gandhi appealed for:**
(A) Boycotting English/foreign goods
(B) Hunger strike till death
(C) Civil disobedience✓
(D) Social ostracism

15. **Lahore Resolution of 23rd March 1940, was seconded from Sindh Province by:**
(A) Begum Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
(B) Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman
(C) Abdullah Haroon✓
(D) Nawab Muhammad Ismail

16. **Congress launched "Quit India Movement" against the British Government in:**
(A) 1940 (B) 1941
(C) 1942✓ (D) 1944

17. **Who presided over the Simla Conference in 1945?**
(A) Lord Minto
(B) Lord Wavell✓
(C) Lord Irwin
(D) Lord Mountbatten

18. **In the Interim Government of 1946, the Minister of Health was:**
(A) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(B) Jag Jivan Ram
(C) Asif Ali
(D) Ghazanfar Ali Khan✓

19. **After Sir Agha Khan, the next President of All India Muslim League was:**
(A) Viqar-ul-Mulk
(B) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
(C) Raja Sahib of Mahmoodabad✓
(D) Mian Muhammad Shafi

20. **The Hindus had launched 'Swadeshi Movement" (to boycott English made goods) in the wake of:**
(A) The Urdu-Hindi Controversy 1867
(B) Partition of Bengal 1905✓
(C) Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy 1919
(D) All of the above

21. **The Pirpur Report on the brutalities of the Congress Ministries 1937-39, was compiled by:**
(A) A.K. Fazl-ul-Haq
(B) Raja Muhammad Mehdi✓
(C) Nawab Salim Ullah Khan
(D) M. Sharif

22. **The British parliament passed Indian Independence Act on:**
(A) 3 June 1947✓ (B) 14 June 1947
(C) 14 July 1947 (D) 24 July 1947

23. **Which of the following leaders had translated the Lahore Resolution from English to Urdu on 23rd March 1940:**
(A) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan✓
(B) Chaudhri Khaleeq-uz-Zaman
(C) Dr. Muhammad Alam
(D) Sir Sikandar Hayat

24. **The first Urdu newspaper (Daily) published after the creation of Pakistan was:**
(A) Mashriq **(B) Imroze✓**
(C) Watan (D) None of these

25. **The first foreign head of the state visited Pakistan after independence was the President of:**
(A) India **(B) Indonesia✓**
(C) Iran (D) China

26. **Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum (1863-1937) had rendered great services for the educational uplift of the Muslims of: -**
(A) Balochistan (B) Punjab
(C) Sindh **(D) N.W.F.P. ✓**

27. **Kanpur Mosque Tragedy had taken place in:**
(A) 1915 (B) 1909
(C) 1910 **(D) 1913✓**

28. **On July 9, 1950, Pakistan became a member of:**
(A) Paris Club
(B) IMF
(C) World Bank
(D) None of the above✓

29. **Decimal System was introduced in Pakistan on First January:**
(A) 1963 (B) 1951

(C) 1959 **(D) 1961✓**

30. **On July 9, 1948, Pakistan issued its first: -**
(A) **Postal Stamp✓** (B) Coin
(C) Currency Note
(D) All of the above

31. **The first Princely State to accede to Pakistan after partition was: -**
(A) Kalat (B) Swat
(C) Hunza **(D) Bahawalpur✓**

32. **The designation of Governor-General was changed to President in:**
(A) 1959 **(B) 1956✓**
(C) 1957 (D) 1958

33. **Name the Chief Minister of Sindh from August 1947 to April 1948.**
(A) Noor Talpur (B) Nisar Khoro
(C) Ayub Khoro✓ (D) Rahim Talpur

34. **Who was the first Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa?**
(A) Dr. Ali Khan
(B) Khan Abdul Qayyaum Khan
(C) Dr. Khan Sahib✓
(D) Abdur Rehman Hoti

35. **M.A.O College of Aligarh got the status of University in:**
(A) 1920✓ (B) 1917
(C) 1918 (D) 1919

36. **Name the person who took part in all three Round Table Conferences of 1930-32 and was the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan.**
(A) Sir Muhammad Zafarullah✓
(B) Chaudhary Muhammad Ali
(C) Sikandar Mirza
(D) Ghulam Muhammad

37. **Name the first Governor of Sindh from August 1947 to October 1948:**
(A) Hamida Khoro
(B) Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah✓
(C) Nabi Baksh Talpur
(D) None of them

38. **Name the first Governor of NWFP from August 1947 to April 1948.**
(A) Sir George Canningham✓
(B) Sir Francis Moody
(C) Allan Perry Keane
(D) Sir Francis Messervy

39. **The origin of the idea of Pakistan is associated with the name of:**
(A) Liaquat Ali Khan
(B) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(C) Allama Iqbal✓
(D) Quaid-e-Azam

40. **Khilafat Movement was launched in the Subcontinent in:**
(A) 1920 (B) 1917
(C) 1918 **(D) 1919✓**

41. **The first President of the All India Muslim League was:**
(A) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
(B) Nawab Saleemullah
(C) Sir Agha Khan✓
(D) Nawab Viqar ul Mulk

42. **Name the educational institution founded by Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (former NWFP).**
(A) Frontier University
(B) Peshawar College
(C) Islamia High School Peshawar
(D) Islamia College Peshawar✓

43. **Who was the Prime Minister of Great Britain when the Partition Plan was announced in 1947?**
(A) Attlee✓ (B) Churchill
(C) Stanley Baldwin (D) Anthony Eden

44. **By the end of August 1947, all the Hindu majority states had acceded to India except:**
(A) Hyderabad (B) Junagarh
(C) Both of them✓ (D) None of them

45. **Who was the first Governor of Punjab?**
(A) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(B) Francis Moody✓
(C) Mian Amin-ud-Din
(D) I.I. Chundrigar

46. **Who was Punjab's first Inspector General, Police?**
(A) Mian Anwar Ali
(B) A.B. Awan
(C) S.N. Alam
(D) Qurban Ali Khan✓

47. **The Congress and the Muslim League boycotted the Simon Commission. Who led the breakaway section of the Muslim League, which supported the Simon Commission?**
(A) Mian Barkat Ali
(B) Mian Ejaz Shafi
(C) Mian Muhammad Shafi✓
(D) Mian Ahmad Ali

48. **In 1932, the British Prime Minister announced the Communal Award granting separate electorate to the depressed classes. Name the British Prime Minister.**
(A) C. Attlee
(B) Harold McMillan
(C) Winston Churchill
(D) Ramsay Macdonald✓

49. **When Chaudhry Rehmat Ali issued the pamphlet "Now or Never" in 1933, where was he studying?**
(A) Harvard **(B) Cambridge✓**
(C) Oxford (D) Aligarh

50. **In 1911, on the occasion of his coronation at the Delhi Darbar, King George V announced the:**
(A) Annulment of partition of Bengal✓
(B) Partition of Bengal
(C) Separate electorate
(D) None of these

51. **The Jallianwala massacre took place in:**
(A) April 1920 **(B) April 1919✓**
(C) December 1919 (D) April 1921

52. **An Interim Government was formed in India**

in 1946, who was the Prime Minister of the Interim Government?
(A) Liaqat Ali Khan
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Lord Wavell
(D) None of them✓

53. **When was the Kashmir issue taken to the United Nations by India?**
(A) 1 Jan 1948✓ (C) 11 Nov 1947
(D) 16 Dec 1947 (B) None of these

54. **The three Round Table Conferences were held in London during ________**
(A) 1935 - 1937 (B) 1929 - 1931
(C) 1928 – 1930 **(D) 1930 – 1932✓**

55. **Allama Iqbal gave his idea of a country for Indian Muslims in December 1930 at ____________.**
(A) Delhi (B) Lucknow
(C) Abbottabad **(D) Allahabad✓**

56. **Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?**
(A) Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy
(B) I.I. Chundrigar
(C) Liaqat Ali Khan✓
(D) Ghulam Muhammad

57. **Who was the first President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan?**
(A) Iskandar Mirza✓
(B) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(C) Ch. Muhammad Zafarullah
(D) Ayub Khan

58. **Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar was ____________.**
(A) Islamic Scholar **(B) Politician✓**
(C) Preacherr (D) Poet

59. **All Indian Muslim League was founded in ____________.**
(A) 1906 in Dhaka✓
(B) 1908 in Calcutta
(C) 1903 in Chittagong
(D) 1900 in Lahore

60. **The first Constitution of Pakistan was promulgated on ____________.**
(A) 20 January 1954
(B) 21 March 1956
(C) 23 March 1956✓
(D) 7 October 1958

61. **Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born in ____________.**
(A) 1881 (B) 1878
(C) 1870 **(D) 1876✓**

62. **Lucknow Pact was signed between Congress and Muslim League in ____________.**
(A) 1916✓ (B) 1920
(C) 1918 (D) 1922

63. **Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah remained the Governor General of Pakisan for almost:**
(A) 13 months✓ (B) 11 months
(C) 12 months (D) 10 months

64. **Which area of Punjab with Muslim majority was awarded to India by the Boundary Commission in 1947?**
(A) Hoshiarpur (B) Jalandhar
(C) Amritsar **(D) Ferozepur✓**

65. **Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah started his law practice in:**
(A) Kolkata **(B) Bombay✓**
(C) Delhi (D) Karachi

66. **Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was sworn in as the Governor General of Pakistan on:**
(A) 17th August 1947
(B) 15th August 1947✓
(C) 16th August 1947
(D) 14th August 1947

67. **The All India Muslim League was founded in 1906 in:**
(A) Allahabad **(B) Dhaka✓**
(C) Lahore (D) Delhi

68. **Who succeeded Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah as the Governor General of Pakistan?**
(A) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(B) Liaquat Ali Khan
(C) Sikandar Mirza
(D) Khawaja Nazimuddin✓

69. **Which of the following leaders took part in Presidential Election?**
(A) Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah✓
(B) Begum Qazi Esa
(C) Begum Liaqat Ali Khan
(D) Shaista Ikramullah

70. **In 1906, the Muslim League was founded at:**
(A) Allahabad (B) Karachi
(C) Dacca✓ (D) Lahore

71. **Who was the first Chief Justice of Pakistan?**
(A) M.R. Kiyani
(B) Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din
(C) Mian Abdul Rashid✓
(D) A.R. Cornelius

72. **Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah was a ____________ by profession.**
(A) Dentist✓ (B) Lawyer
(C) Economist (D) Doctor

73. **Who is called "Sher-e-Bengal" amongst the following leaders?**
(A) Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk
(B) A.K. Fazal-ul-Haq✓
(C) Ch. Khaleez-uz-Zaman
(D) Sh. Mujeeb-ur-Rehman

74. **In 1930, the first Round Table Conference was held in:**
(A) Dehli (B) Simla
(C) London✓ (D) Lahore

75. **Quaid-e-Azam presented his Fourteen Points in response to:**
(A) Nehru Report✓ (B) Lucknow Pact
(C) Quit India Movement
(D) 3rd June Plan

76. **Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in:**
(A) 1916 (B) 1914
(C) 1911 **(D) 1913✓**

77. **Who was the first Governor of State Bank of Pakistan?**
(A) Rashid Naqvi
(B) Saeed Hamid
(C) Zahid Hussain✓
(D) Ishrat Kamal

78. **Who composed the verses of the National Anthem?**
(A) Ab'ul Asar Hafeez Jullundhri✓
(B) Josh Malih Abadi
(C) Ahmad Nadim Qasmi
(D) Faiz Ahmad Faiz

79. **Who presented the National Flag for formal approval to the Constituent Assembly on 11th of August, 1947?**
(A) Liquat Ali Khan✓
(B) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(C) Fazl-e-Haque
(D) Quaid-e-Azam

80. **Who was the Viceroy of India from 1889 to 1905?**
(A) Lord Attlee
(B) Mountbatten
(C) Lord Irwin
(D) Lord Curzon✓

81. **To reconcile Hindus and Muslims, a new religion Din-i-Ilahi was introduced by:**
(A) Akbar✓ (B) Humayun
(C) Jahangir (D) Babur

82. **Who was the leader of "Quit India Movement"?**
(A) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(B) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
(C) Mahatma Gandhi✓
(D) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

83. **Objectives Resolution was presented by:**
(A) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(B) Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(C) Liaqat Ali Khan✓
(D) Ch. Rehmat Ali

84. **What was the cause of Quaid-I-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's death?**
(A) Diabetes (B) Cancer
(C) Tuberculosis✓ (D) Heart attack

85. **Pakistan's first constitution was adopted in:**
(A) 1973 **(B) 1956✓**
(C) 1962 (D) 1952

86. **The Lahore Resolution was passed in:**
(A) 1945 (B) 1938
(C) 1940✓ (D) 1935

87. **Which name is associated with Khilafat Movement?**
(A) Ch. Rahmet Ali
(B) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
(C) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar✓
(D) Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

88. **Quaid-I-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah started his Law practice in:**
(A) Bombay✓ (B) Karachi
(C) Calcutta (D) Delhi

89. **The head of the Boundary Commission for demarcation of borders between India and Pakistan was:**
(A) Lord Wavell
(B) Lord Mountbatten
(C) Sir Cyril Radcliffe✓
(D) Sir Stafford Cripps

90. **'K' in Pakistan stands for:**
(A) Karakuram (B) Khyber
(C) Kashmir✓ (D) Karachi

91. **Pakistan became a member of the United Nations in:**
(A) Jan. 1948 **(B) Sept. 1947✓**
(C) Dec. 1947 (D) Aug. 1947

92. **All India Muslim League came into being in:**
(A) 3 Nov.1930
(B) 29 Dec. 1906
(C) Aug. 1947
(D) 30 Dec. 1906✓

93. **Lahore Resolution was passed on:**
(A) 23 March 1940✓ (B) 14 Aug. 1947
(C) 14 Aug. 1947 (D) 20 March 1940

94. **Objectives Resolution was passed on:**
(A) Sept. 1947 (B) 14 Aug. 1947
(C) 12 March 1949✓ (D) 23 March 1940

95. **Nehru Report was presented by:**
(A) Patel
(B) Motilal Nehru✓
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Gandhi

96. **Separate Electorate was granted to the Muslims by the British under the:**
(A) Act of 1861 (B) Act of 1919
(C) Act of 1935 **(D) Act of 1909✓**

97 **The first session of All India Muslim League was held at:**
(A) Lahore (B) Aligarh
(C) Karachi✓ (D) Dacca

98. **The Quaid-I-Azam became ________ of Pakistan.**
(A) President (B) Chief Minister
(C) Governor-General✓
(D) None of those

99. **________ was the founder of Two Nations Theory.**
(A) Ch. Rehmat Ali
(B) Allama Iqbal
(C) The Quaid-i-Azam
(D) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan✓

100. **Who was known as 'Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity'?**
(A) The Quaid-I-Azam✓
(B) Motilal Nehru
(C) Lord Mountbatten
(D) Gandhi

101. **Who was Cyril Radcliffe?**
(A) Judge (B) Professor
(C) Lawyer✓ (D) Doctor

102. **State Bank of Pakistan came into operation on:**
(D) Aug. 1947 **(B) July 1948✓**
(C) Dec. 1948 (A) Jan. 1949

103. **Who was appointed as Pakistan's first woman ambassador?**
(A) Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan✓
(B) Begum Jahan Ara Shahnawaz
(C) Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah
(D) Begum Shaista Ikramullah

104. **Who was the Prime Minister when Pakistan's first Constitution was framed?**
(A) Feroz Khan Noon
(B) Ch. Muhammad Ali✓
(C) Khawaja Nazimuddin
(D) M. Ali Bogra

105. **Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan Educational Conference in:**
(A) 1889 (B) 1881
(C) 1886✓ (D) 1880

106. **Partition of Bengal took place in 1905 under the supervision of:**
(A) Lord Canning
(B) Lord Mountbatten
(C) Lord Curzon✓
(D) Lord Mayo

107. **Before Mountbatten, who was the Viceroy?**
(A) Wavell✓ (B) Canning
(C) Mayo (D) Curzon

108. **The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were in:**
(A) 1924 **(B) 1919✓**
(C) 1913 (D) 1911

109. **The Cripps Mission came to India in:**
(A) 1946 **(B) 1942✓**
(C) 1944 (D) 1940

110. **What was the role of the Quaid-i-Azam for enacting the Rowlett Act?**
(A) None of the above
(B) Opposed it✓
(C) Proposed it
(D) Supported it

111. **Who was the ruler of Kashmir in 1947?**
(A) Ghulam Muhammad
(B) Hari Singh✓
(C) Sheikh-Abdullah
(D) Gulab Singh

112. **Which of the following Acts gave representation to Indians for the first time in the legislature?**
(A) Indian Councils Act 1909
(B) Indian Councils Act 1919
(C) Government of India Act 1935✓
(D) None of the above

113. **Quaid-i-Azam wanted three law lords from the United Kingdom as important members to be appointed to the:**
(A) Communal Award
(B) Boundary Commission✓
(C) August Offer
(D) None of the above

114. **Who was the President of first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?**
(A) Quaid-i-Azam✓
(B) Liqauat Ali Khan
(C) Maulvi Tamiz-ud-din
(D) None of these

115. **When Radcliffe Award was announced?**
(A) 17t August 1947✓
(B) 18th July 1947
(C) 15th August 1947
(D) 17th June 1947

116. **What document was drafted first to give pace to constitution making process?**
(A) 1973 Constitution
(B) 1962 Constitution
(C) Objectives Resolution✓
(D) 1956 Constitution

117. **When did the Constituent Assembly passed the Objectives Resolution?**
(A) 12th March 1949✓
(B) 22th March 1948
(C) 22th May 1949 (D) 22th March 1947

118. **When did Mohammad Ali Bogra presented Bogra Formula in the assembly?**
(A) October 1953✓ (B) April 1953
(C) September 1953 (D) January 1953

119. **Who was Mohammad Ali Bogra?**
(A) Governor
(B) Prime Minister✓
(C) President (D) Speaker

120. **What is the other name of Mohammad Ali Bogra Formula?**
(A) Constitutional Formula✓
(B) Pakistan Report
(C) Third Report
(D) New Law of Pakistan

121. **On which date, first constitution of Pakistan was enforced?**
(A) 23rd March 1956✓
(B) 23rd March 1953
(C) 23rd March 1955
(D) 13th March 1952

122. **On which date, Pakistan become member of the United Nations?**
(A) 20th Sep 1950
(B) 13th Sep 1949
(C) 18th Sep 1948
(D) 30th Sep 1947✓

123. **Bengal was divided into two provinces in 1905 by __________.**
(A) Sir James Oliver
(B) Viceroy Curzon✓
(C) Lord Linlithgow (D) Lord Ripon

124. **Chairman of the first session of the all India Muslim League was:**
(A) Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk
(B) Sir Agha Khan
(C) Nawab Saleemullah
(D) Sir Adamjee Pirbhai✓

125. **After the assassination of Liaqat Ali Khan, who became the Prime Minister of Pakistan?**
(A) Khawaja Nazimuddin✓

(B) Ms. Fatima Jinnah
(C) Abdul Rab Nishter
(D) Ghulam Muhammad

126. The All India Muslim League was founded in:
(A) 1910 (B) 1995
(C) 1906✓ (D) 1900

127. The Boundary Commission appointed at the time of independence was headed by:
(A) Lord Radcliffe✓
(B) Lord Wawell
(C) Lord Mountbatten
(D) Stafford Cripss

128. Who became the Governor General of Pakistan after the death of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah?
(A) Mohammad Ali Bogra
(B) Khawaja Nazimuddin✓
(C) Ghulam Mohammad
(D) Liaquat Ali Khan

129. Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College was founded by:
(A) Ch Rehmat Ali
(B) Muhammad Ali Jauhar
(C) Allama Iqbal
(D) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan✓

130. The first President of Muslim League was:
(A) Maulana Fazal-ul-Haq
(B) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(C) Allama Iqbal
(D) Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk✓

131. Govt. of Pakistan constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar for selecting National Anthem in December __________.
(A) 1948✓ (B) 1950
(C) 1949 (D) 1947

132. The search for suitable words of National Anthem with the music set by A.G. Chagla finally ended with the approval on 13th August ________.
(A) 1956 **(B) 1954✓**
(C) 1955 (D) 1953

133. Simla Deputation (October 1906) comprised of ________ Muslim leaders.
(A) 50 **(B) 35✓**
(C) 40 (D) 18

134. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar was buried in?
(A) Makkah (B) Lucknow
(C) Jerusalem✓ (D) Delhi

135. The Pakistan Resolution was translated in Urdu by:
(A) Maulvi A.K. Fazal-ul-Haq
(B) Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan
(C) Sir Zafrullah Khan
(D) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan✓

136. Which Muslim woman participated in all the three Round Table Conferences?
(A) Banu Begum
(B) Amjadi Begum
(C) Fatima Jinnah
(D) Begum Shah Nawaz✓

137. Which woman was part of the delegation first sent to UNO after the creation of Pakistan?
(A) Fatima Jinnah
(B) Fatima Sughra
(C) Begum Salma Tasadduq
(D) Begum Raana Liaqat Ali Khan✓

138. Who was the ruler of Kashmir at the time of partition?
(A) Ranjeet Singh (B) Gulab Singh
(C) Hari Singh✓ (D) Gureet Singh

139. The 'Day of Deliverance' by All India Muslim League was observed on:
(A) 14th September, 1939
(B) 10th November, 1939
(C) 20th October, 1939
(D) 22nd December, 1939✓

140. In 1946, the mission sent by British Govt. was called:
(A) Boundary Commission
(B) Cripps Mission
(C) Cabinet Mission✓
(D) Simon Commission

141. The most important and famous Urdu newspaper published from Lahore by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was:
(A) Zamindar✓ (B) Nawa-i-Waqt
(C) Koh-i-Noor (D) Hamdard

142. English newspaper "Comrade" in India was published from:
(A) Calcutta **(B) Delhi✓**
(C) Madras (D) Lucknow

143. On behalf of the Muslim League, Quaid-e-Azam signed the Lucknow Pact. Who signed it on behalf of the Congress?
(A) A.K. Azad
(B) Mahatama Gandhi
(C) A.C. Mujamdar✓
(D) Motilal Nehru

144. Who resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council in sheer protest against the Rowlatt Act?
(A) Mian Shafi (B) Nehru
(C) Quaid-e-Azam✓ (D) Gandhi

145. Who was appointed the 1st Secretary of All India Khilafat Committee?
(A) Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan
(B) Maulana Shaukat Ali✓
(C) Seth Jan Muhammad Chottani
(D) Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar

146. The deputation of Muslim leaders to the Viceroy, Lord Minto II, seeking separate electorate was headed by:
(A) Maulana Shaukat Ali

(B) Agha Khan✓
(C) M.A. Jinnah
(D) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

147. Why Muslims observed 'Day of Deliverance'?
(A) End of non-cooperation movement
(B) End of Congress Ministries✓
(C) Return of Simon Commission
(D) None of the above

148. Name the eminent leader of Pakistan Movement who in 1949 took over as the first Governor of Punjab Muslim League.
(A) Iftikhar Hussain
(B) Nazim-ud-Din
(C) I.I. Chundrigar
(D) Abdur Rab Nishtar✓

149. Who was the first leader of opposition in the first National Assembly constituted under the 1962 Constitution of Pakistan?
(A) Fatima Jinnah✓
(B) Abdul Wali Khan
(C) Mumtaz Daultana
(D) Sardar Bahadur Khan

150. The origin of the idea of Pakistan is associated with the name of:
(A) M.A. Jauhar
(B) Allama Iqbal✓
(C) Quaid-e-Azam
(D) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

151. According to Cabinet Mission Plan, in which group Punjab and Sindh were included?
(A) Fourth (B) Third
(C) Second✓ (D) First

152. Simla Conference was started on:
(A) 22nd September, 1946
(B) 24th June, 1946
(C) 22nd September, 1945
(D) 24th June, 1945✓

153. The issue which made Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to conclude that Hindus and Muslims could not work together any more was:
(A) Issue of Muslim University
(B) Hindi Urdu Controversy✓
(C) Albert Bill
(D) Congress behavior

154. When was M.A.O. College established in Aligarh?
(A) 1877✓ (B) 1862
(C) 1875 (D) 1859

155. Who prepared Pirpur Report?
(A) Quaid-e-Azam
(B) Zakir Hussain
(C) Abul Kalam Azad
(D) Raja Syed Mehdi✓

156. During the period of One Unit, first Governor of West Pakistan was:
(A) Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani✓
(B) Abdul Jabbar Khan
(C) Ameer Muhammad Khan
(D) Akhtar Hussain

157. Who presented the 'Chenab Formula' to resolve the Kashmir dispute?
(A) Ghulam Abbas
(B) Sardar Ibrahim Khan
(C) Ali Shah Gillani
(D) Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan✓

158. Pakistan's Standard Time was suggested by:
(A) Dr. Munir Ahmed Khan
(B) Professor Muhammad Anwar✓
(C) Chaudary Rehmat Ali
(D) Maulana Mazhar-ud-Din

159. Muhammadan Educational Conference was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in:
(A) 1898 **(B) 1886✓**
(C) 1867 (D) 1863

160. The Cabinet Mission announced its plan on:
(A) 16th July 1946 (B) 16th May 1945
(C) 3rd June 1947 **(D) 16th May 1946✓**

161. The National Flag of Pakistan was designed by:
(A) Abdul Hameed
(B) Ameer-ud-Din Kidwai✓
(C) A.K. Chagla
(D) Hafeez Jalandhari

162. When did the Pakistan Government approve the National Anthem?
(A) 1954✓ (B) 1948
(C) 1852 (D) 1947

163. The 3rd June Plan announced partition of the Subcontinent into:
(A) 5 states (B) 3 states
(C) 4 states **(D) 2 states✓**

164. The oath of Governor General was administered to Quaid-e-Azam by:
(A) Justice Shah Din
(B) Justice Patel
(C) Justice Munir
(D) Justice Abdur Rasheed✓

165. What was the number of Muslim League Ministers in the interim Government of 1946?
(A) 5✓ (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 2

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Current Affairs

1. **Which Nobel Prize winner was honored by Harvard University "2018 Gleitsman Award" on Dec. 6.**
A. Nadia Murad
B. Malala Yousafzai✓
C. Kailash Satyarthi
D. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf

2. **Who became first Pakistani to circumnavigate globe solo on Nov. 2018?**
A. Hassan Sadpara
B. Fakhr-e-Alam✓
C. Rehman Ali
D. None of these

3. **Which Pakistani Cricket player broke Kohli's record and became fastest player to reach 1,000 runs in T20 International?**
A. Fakhar Zaman✓
B. Muhammad Hafeez
C. Shoaib Malik
D. Imam-ul-Haq

4. **Maulana Sami ul Haq was murdered in Rawalpindi on__________?**
A. 31 October 2018
B. 02 November 2018✓
C. 04 November 2018
D. 06 November 2018

5. ***How many accords were signed with China to expand cooperation, during PM Imran Khan visit to China?***
A. 11
B. 12
C. 14
D. 15✓

6. ***First-ever Evening Court was set up in which city of Pakistan?***
A. Islamabad
B. Rawalpindi
C. Karachi
D. Lahore✓

7. ***Who had set up first-ever "Evening Court" in Pakistan?***
A. Justice saqib Nisar
B. Justice Asif Saeed Khosa
C. Justice Muhammad Anwaar-ul-Haq✓
D. Justice Athar Ali

8. ***First telecom company in Pakistan to successfully deploy and cross the 10,000 4G sites mark in October 2018.***
A. Mobilink
B. Telenor
C. Zong✓
D. Ufone

9. ***In its 2018 Freedom on the Internet report, the democracy watchdog Freedom House scored Pakistan __________ out of 100.***
A. 53
B. 63
C. 73✓
D. 83

10. **UN report highlight that Pakistan's only __________of children were getting a minimal acceptable diet.**
A. 10%
B. 6%
C. 8%
D. 4%✓

11. **Which Country protested over bus service between Pakistan and China?**
A. Afghanistan
B. India✓
C. America
D. Bangladesh

12. **Which two countries offered asylum to Aasia Bibi?**
A. USA and UK
B. France and Spain✓
C. Canada and Mexico
D. Germany and Belgium

13. **Aasia Bibi was accused of committing blasphemy in__________.**
A. June 2009✓
B. November 2010
C. October 2014
D. July 2015

14. **Supreme Court acquited Aasia of blasphemy charge, ordered her release on________.**
A. 31 October 2018✓
B. 30 October 2018
C. 29 October 2018
D. 1 November 2018

15. **Who won the fifth Asian Champions Trophy Hockey Tournament?**
A. Pakistan
B. India
C. Pakistan and India✓
D. Japan

16. **When Pime Minister Imran Khan visited Beijing on his first official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese leadership?**
A. November 1, 2018✓
B. November 2, 2018
C. November 4, 2018
D. November 6, 2018

17. **What will be the worth of two way bus ticket, which will travel between Lahore and Tashkurgan in China?**
A. Rs 17000
B. Rs 20000
C. Rs 23000✓
D. Rs 24000

18. **From how many countries, over one hundred parliamentarians participated in the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) three day conference held in Gwadar in Oct. 2018?**
A. 20
B. 24
C. 26✓
D. 32

19. **The Pakistan Citizens Portal (PCP) was connected to __________ of government offices in the federal capital and provinces through Internet to receive people's**

complaints and transmit them to the officials concerned?
A. 80%
B. 90%
C. 60%✓
D. 70%

20. **Prime Minister Imran Khan launched the Pakistan Citizens Portal on____________.**
A. October 29, 2018
B. October 28, 2018✓
C. October 27, 2018
D. October 26, 2018

21. **At which river the first hydropower investment project of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), the Karot Hydropower station is being constructed?**
A. Jhelum✓
B. Chenab
C. Kabul
D. Indus

22. **The joint military training exercise 'Druzhba - III' was started between following countries?**
A. India and Afghanistan
B. Russia and Pakistan✓
C. United States and Israel
D. India and Bangladesh

23. **What is name of a young Pakistani boy who won the performance of reciting Qirat of Qura'n in the World Qira't Competition-2018?**
A. Osama Khalid
B. Mohammad Hassan✓
C. Qari Najam Mustafa
D. None of these

24. **Who was awarded by UN Human Rights Award 2018?**
A. Asma Jahangir✓
B. Malala Yousafzai
C. Aung San Suu Kyi
D. Andres Roemer

25. **Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) set up offices in which countries in October 2018?**
A. Iran and Greece✓
B. Saudi Arabia and UAE
C. European countries
D. Turkey and Egypt

26. **The newly integrated system, jointly launched in March 2018 by SECP and FBR, digitally registers companies and issues national tax number (NTN) also called virtual One-Stop Shop for Ease of Doing Business registers _________ companies in first 6 months.**
A. 6000
B. 7000✓
C. 8000
D. 9000

27. **Who is the Current Director General of Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)?**
A. Bashir Memon✓
B. Muhammad Anwar Virk
C. Saud Ahmed
D. Ghalib Ali Bandesha

28. **How many Pakistani soldiers have been martyred till now in UNO peacekeeping missions?**
A. 136
B. 146
C. 156✓
D. 166

29. **Who is the current IG of Islamabad Police?**
A. Amir Zulfiqar Khan✓
B. Muhammad Khalid Khattak
C. Lt Retired Jan Muhammad
D. Sikandar Hayat

30. **What is the total length of trip from Lanzhuo to Islamabad where China has launched a new rail and road cargo service?**
A. 4000Km
B. 4500Km✓
C. 5000Km
D. 5500Km

31. **With which city of Pakistan, China launched a new rail and road cargo service linking Lanzhou, capital of northwest China's Gansu province?**
A. Islamabad✓
B. Peshawar
C. Quetta
D. Lahore

32. **Saudi Arabia pledged to provide how many billions package to Pakistan?**
A. $4bn
B. $5bn
C. $6bn✓
D. $7bn

33. **Which Pakistani woman became top ranked ODI bowler in October 2018?**
A. Sana Mir✓
B. Diana Baig
C. Nida Dar
D. None of these

34. **How much worth of oil, KSA agreed to one year deffered payment facility for Pakistan?**
A. 1b$
B. 2b$
C. 3b$✓
D. 4b$

35. **Which Pakistani bowler set 100 years history best average rate by taking 59 wickets in 10 test matches?**
A. Hassain Ali
B. Mohammad Abbas✓
C. Shadab Khan
D. Muhammad Aamir

36. **According to Business Insider 2018's report, Pakistan is the___________ Powerful military in the world.**
A. 5th
B. 9th
C. 13th✓
D. 18th

37. **The Conference of the OIC Ministers for Water elected Pakistan as member to the OIC Water Council for _______ tenure, during its fourth session held at Cairo on 15 October 2018.**

A. One year
B. Two years✓
C. Three years
D. four years

38. **How many consecutive times Pakistan Army team won gold medal in the world's toughest Cambrian Patrol competition?**
A. 2nd
B. 3rd
C. 4th✓
D. 5th

39. **Which provincial government planned to build Pakistan's first ever digital city near Islamabad behind Margala Hills?**
A. Punjab
B. KP✓
C. Sindh
D. Balochistan

40. **What is the name of the Russian-Pakistani military drills which were held from October 21 to November 4, 2018?**
A. Iron Hand 2018
B. Friendship 2018✓
C. No Fear 2018
D. Safe Asia 2018

41. **Against which disease, President, Dr Arif Alvi on October 15, 2018 launched a national immunization drive?**
A. Malaria
B. Polio
C. Typhoid
D. Measles✓

42. **Which Pakistani player won first medal in the 2018 Youth Olympic Games?**
A. Farhan Amjad, Weightlifting
B. Inayatullah, Wrestling✓
C. Nubaira Babur, Shooting
D. Aqib Sherazi, Baseball player

43. **When PM Imran Khan inaugurated "Clean & Green Pakistan" campaign?**
A. 2-10-2018
B. 4-10-2018
C. 6-10-2018
D. 8-10-2018✓

44. **According to 2018 estimated nuclear warhead inventories, Pakistan has _____ warheads.**
A. 125 to 135
B. 140 to 150✓
C. 150 to 160
D. None of these

45. **Pakistan will receive 1000 MW of electricity through CASA transmission line from:**
A. Tajikistan
B. Kyrgyzstan
C. Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan✓
D. Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan

46. **Kashmir Black Day is observed on________.**
A. 25 Oct
B. 26 Oct
C. 27 Oct✓
D. 28 Oct

47. **Which of the following Pakistani woman had received UN Human Rights Prize?**
A. Malala Yousafzai
B. Asma Jahangir
C. Begum Ra'na Liaquat Ali
D. Benazir Bhutto
E. All of the above✓

48. **How many Pakistani women are awarded with UN Human Rights Prize till now including Asma jahangir?**
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4✓
D. 5

49. **Supreme Court of Pakistan reinstated ban on airing TV shows of _________ on TV Channels.**
A. India✓
B. Bangladesh
C. USA
D. Afghanistan

50. **According to UNFPA report 2018, Pakistan's population is__________?**
A. 207 million✓
B. 206 million
C. 205 million
D. 204 million

51. **Foreign Minister of Pakistan Shah Mahmood Qureshi visited New York on__________.**
A. 18 September 2018
B. 20 September 2018
C. 21 September 2018
D. 22 September 2018✓

52. **Pakistan has been member of Security Council for_______.**
A. Seven times✓
B. Five times
C. six times
D. One time

53. **Who is the current Chairman of Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX)?**
A. Sulaiman Mehdi✓
B. Jahanzeb Khan
C. Ali Hussain
D. Matloob Bukhari

54. **Who is the Pakistan's First Female envoy to Iran?**
A. Zubaida Jalal
B. Shireen Mazari
C. Riffat Masood✓
D. Mehreen Farouqi

55. **The current Chief Justice of Lahore High Court is:**
A. Justice Syed Mansoor Ali Shah
B. Justice Muhammad Yawar Ali
C. Justice Sheikh Najam ul Hasan
D. Justice Muhammad Anwaar-ul-Haq✓

56. **For how many years, KSA will place a deposit of $3billion to support balance of payment in Pakistan?**
A. 1 year✓
B. 2 years
C. 3 years
D. 4 years

57. **Who was appointed first Christian as Advocate General of Sindh by Sindh Govt?**

A. Salman Talibudin✓
B. Murtaza Wahab
C. Barrister Zameer Ghumro
D. None of these

58. **Who is the current Chief of General Staff of Pakistan Army?**
A. Lieutenant General Salman Ashraf
B. Lieutenant General Nadeem Raza✓
C. Lieutenant General Bilal Akbar
D. Lieutenant General Ahsan Saeed

59. **Who is the Chairman of Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) ?**
A. Mukhtiar Hussain
B. Muneer Ahmed
C. Lt Gen Muzammil Hussain (R)✓
D. None of these

60. **Who is the first woman car mechanic in Pakistan?**
A. Sadaf Nawaz
B. Uzma Nawaz✓
C. Mehwish Nawaz
D. Nazia Nawaz

61. **Which Pakistani PhD student won the Italian Award for Enhancing LTE, 5G Wireless Systems along with a Prize money of US $ 5000 in Bologna, Italy on October 2, 2018?**
A. Qurat-ul-Ain Nadeem✓
B. Naseer Ahmed Khan
C. Dr Faiz ul Hassan
D. Ahmed Ali Sherazi

62. **According to Interior Ministry Sept-2018 report, How many Pakistanis are jailed abroad?**
A. 11803✓
B. 11000
C. 12803
D. 10500

63. **In how many National and Provincial Constituencies, by-election was held on 14th October 2018?**
A. 30
B. 35✓
C. 40
D. 45

64. **How many Overseas Pakistanis got themselves registered with the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) to vote in the by-elections 2018?**
A. 6519
B. 7419✓
C. 8620
D. 8890

65. **Who is the current IG of Punjab Police?**
A. Dr Kaleem Imam
B. Usman Khattak
C. Amjad Javed Saleemi✓
D. Muhammad Tahir

66. **When did Pervez Musharraf resigned from the post of President ?**
A. 18 August 2008✓
B. 12 October 2008
C. 10 September 2008
D. 5 July 2005

67. **Which country was asked to setup joint ventures for palm oil production in Pakistan?**
A. Indonesia✓
B. Malaysia
C. Thailand
D. None of these

68. **How many total voters were there in 35 national and provincial constituencies according to ECP in By Election 2018?**
A. 7283074
B. 8283074
C. 9283074✓
D. 9588174

69. **Punjab Health Minister Dr Yasmin Rashid revealed that Pakistani scientists from University of Health Sciences (UHS) had successfully cloned biological_________.**
A. Skin✓
B. Eye Retnia
C. Pancreas
D. Kidney

70. **China is going to sell 48 advanced armed drones to Pakistan.What is the name of the drone?**
A. Wing Loong I
B. Wing Loong III
C. Wing Loong II✓
D. Wing Fling II

71. **The first country in WHO's South-East Asia Region to eliminate Trachoma on May 21, 2018 is:**
A. Nepal✓ B. Indonesia
C. Malaysia D. Thailand

72. **Name the second country to open its embassy in Jerusalem after USA in May 2018.**
A. Serbia **B. Guatemala✓**
C. Denmark D. Slovenia

73. **Which country banned goods of Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Bahrain and Egypt from stores in May 2018?**
A. Indonesia **B. Qatar✓**
C. Bangladesh D. Iraq

74. **What is current share of Pakistan in world population?**
A. 2.20% B. 2.30%
C. 2.40% **D. 2.63%✓**

75. **Where is located Barakah power plant which is the world's largest nuclear project under construction ?**
A. Iran B. Qatar
C. UAE✓ D. None of these

76. **What is expected construction cost of barakah power plant in Abu Dhabi?**
A. $20 billion USD
B. $22 billion USD
C. $24.4 billion USD✓
D. None of above

77. **Which mobile company was ordered to pay Apple $533 million for copying iPhone design features on May 28, 2018?**
A. Nokia **B. Samsung✓**
C. Huawei D. Motorola

78. Who became on May 26, 2018, the first female President in the New York Stock Exchange in its 226 years history?
A. Sheena Wright
B. Muriel Siebert
C. Stacey Cunningham✓
D. None of them

79. Which South African batting star announced his retirement from international cricket in 2018?
A. Quinton de Kock
B. Hashim Amla
C. AB de Villiers✓
D. None of above

80. A fine of AED5,000 and prison sentence up to three months will be issued to those who found begging. In which country, the said law was passed on April 18, 2018?
A. UAE✓ B. S. Arabia
C. Kuwait D. Oman

81. Which country told all mosques to raise national flag to 'promote a spirit of patriotism' among Muslims in May 2018?
A. Indonesia B. India
C. China✓ D. Iraq

82. Which woman was appointed as Deputy Governor of capital Kabul on May 20, 2018?
A. Munira Yousufzada✓
B. Amna Kakar
C. Shazia Qazizada
D. Sana Kakakhel

83. According to new study of Hitler's teeth, he died in__________.
A. 1943 B. 1944
C. 1945✓ D. 1946

84. Which social media site deleted 583 million fake accounts in the first three months of 2018?
A. Facebook✓ B. YouTube
C. Twitter D. Google

85. Which country's President ordered the release of all political prisoners on 10th April 2018?
A. Sudan✓ B. Algeria
C. Myanmar D. Iraq

86. The former S. Korean President Park Geun-hye was sentenced for corruption in July 2018. She has the record of being __________?
A. Country's first female leader
B. Country's first female President
C. First democratically elected President to be impeached
D. All✓

87. Which country won the "Street Children Football World Cup 2018"?
A. Uzbekistan✓ B. Pakistan
C. India D. Indonesia

88. Who has become the Chairman of ICC for second consecutive time?
A. Zaheer Abbas
B. Sashanak Manohar✓
C. Dave Richardson
D. Haroon Lorgat

89. How many players of Ireland cricket team did their debut in the test cricket against Pakistan in May 2018?
A. 11 B. 9
C. 10✓ D. 8

90. Vladimir Putin was the most powerful person as per Forbes for last couple of years. As per annual ranking 2018, he is on which spot?
A. 3rd B. 4th
C. 2nd✓ D. 5th

91. The only woman among the top 10 of most powerful persons of 2018 was:
A. Hillary Clinton
B. Angela Merkel✓
C. Melinda Gates
D. Janet Yellen

92. Who was named as the world's most powerful person by the Forbes for 2018?
A. Vladimir putin
B. Xi Jinping✓
C. Donald trump
D. Javeed Bajwa

93. Forbes' yearly ranking of The World's Most Powerful People identifies one person out of every _______ million.
A. 10 B. 50
C. 100✓ D. 200

94. Which country's President has been named the world's most powerful person for 2018 by Forbes magazine in its annual ranking?
A. US B. Russia
C. China✓ D. Japan

95. Queen Elizabeth II celebrated her _____ birthday on April 21, 2018.
A. 90th B. 91st
C. 92nd✓ D. 93rd

96. ____________ allowed women to start driving from June 24, 2018.
A. Indonesia **B. Saudi Arabia✓**
C. Afghanistan D. Iran

97. Europa League trophy got stolen in April 2018 in:
A. Brazil **B. Mexico✓**
C. France D. Australia

98. Justin Langer will coach Australia team for ________ year term from May 2018.
A. Two B. Three
C. Four✓ D. Five

99. Muhammad Saleh best football player FWA 2018 belongs to which country ?
A. Egypt✓ B. Morocco
C. Tunisia D. Cameroon

100. Which conutry was ranked the healthiest on earth, by the Bloomberg Global Health Index 2017?
A. Italy✓ B. Spain
C. Switzerland D. Luxembourg

101. The 54th Munich Security Conference was held in 2018 in______________.
A. Austria B. Japan
C. Germany✓ D. France

102. On March 02, 2018, ______________declared its waters a shark sanctuary.
A. Nauru **B. Samoa✓**

C. Palau D. Kiribati

103. **The current President of International Criminal Court belongs to______________.**
A. Chile B. South Korea
C. Sweden **D. Nigeria✓**

104. **Who is the current President of International Criminal Court ?**
A. Akua Kuenyehia
B. Eboe-Osuji✓
C. Robert Frem
D. Sang-Hyun Song

105. **Who is current Australian Test Cricket Team Captain (2018)?**
A. David Warner B. Shane Watson
C. Tim Paine✓ D. Steve Smith

106. **Patricia Janet Scotland is the __________ General Secretary of Common wealth of Nations.**
A. 5th **B. 6th✓**
C. 7th D. 8th

107. **World's most valuable (highest ranked) currency is____________.**
A. Kuwait Dinar✓ B. Bahrain Dinar
C. Oman Rial D. Jordan Dinar

108. **As world's Currencies' worth is changing rapidly but in March 2018, the world's cheapest currency against USD is__________.**
A. Iranian Rial✓
B. Vietnamese Dong
C. Indonesian Rupiah
D. Guinean Franc

109. **Which country is most vulnerable to climate change according to a report by HSBC 2018?**
A. Pakistan **B. India✓**
C. Philippines D. Bangladesh

110. **According to World Happiness Index 2018, which country is ranked 1st in world?**
A. Finland✓ B. Norway
C. Iceland D. Denmark

111. **Jailed _________ photojournalist Mahmoud Abu Zeid, popularly known as Shawkan, was awarded United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) World Press Freedom Prize for year 2018.**
A. Moroccan B. Senegalese
C. Egyptian✓ D. Algerian

112. **Who was known as the "Ambassador to the World's Religion" ?**
A. Malala Yousafzai
B. Dalai Lama
C. Huston Smith✓
D. None of these

113. **Italian election 2018 were held on____________.**
A. 1 March 2018 B. 3 March 2018
C. 4 March 2018✓ D. 6 March 2018

114. **Which city of UK will host the Commonwealth Games 2022?**
A. London **B. Birmingham✓**
C. Manchester D. Bristol

115. **In 2018 Commonwealth Games, athletes from __________ countries participated.**
A. 70 **B. 71✓**
C. 72 D. 75

116. **2018 Commonwealth Games were held in which Australian city?**
A. Canberra B. Sidney
C. Gold Coast✓ D. Perth

117. **How many times, Australia had hosted the Commonwealth Games?**
A. 4 times B. 7 times
C. 3 times **D. 5 times✓**

118. **Britain's Royal Air Force celebrated its _______ anniversary on April 1, 2018.**
A. 98th B. 99th
C. 100th✓ D. 97th

119. **China and Vietnam promised to keep peace in which resource rich waterway ?**
A. Red Sea
B. South China Sea✓
C. Mediterranean Sea
D. Caspian Sea

120. **Last specie White Rhino died on____________ in Sudan.**
A. 06 March, 2018
B. 12 March, 2018✓
C. 19 March, 2018
D. 24 March, 2018

121. **Commonwealth Secretariat was formed in which year?**
A. 1959 B. 1963
C. 1965✓ D. 1967

122. **General Secretary of Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM-2018) is:**
A. Patricia Scotland✓
B. Theresa May
C. Jean Arnault
D. Andrea Brizzi

123. **How many member counteries met at London for Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM-2018) ?**
A. 49 B. 52
C. 53✓ D. 54

124. **Who is the current President of Cuba ?**
A. Raul Castro
B. Fidel Castro
C. Bruno Rodriguez
D. Miguel Díaz-Canel✓

125. **Prime Minister of Pakistan joined 25th Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM-2018) in which country?**
A. USA B. Norway
C. France **D. UK✓**

126. **Win Myint was elected President of_______________ on 28-3-2018.**
A. Nepal **B. Myanmar✓**
C. Tibet D. Russia

127. **How many Pakistani blue helmets have embraced martyrdom while serving under the UN umbrella?**
A. 150 **B. 156✓**
C. 160 D. 165

128. **How many Pakistani peacekeepers who laid down their lives for global peace and security were honoured with a medal at the annual memorial ceremony held at the United Nations in 2018?**

A. 5 **B. 7✓**
C. 9 D. 11

129. Name the wrestler, who won first gold medal for Pakistan in the 86kg freestyle wrestling in Common Wealth Games 2018.
A. Muhammad Inam Butt✓
B. Muhammad Sajjad
C. Muhammad Wasim
D. Samiullah Khan

130. Pakistan got _______ position in Common wealth Games 2018.
A. 13th B. 15th
C. 19th **D. 24th✓**

131. Pakistan won _______ medals in Common wealth Games 2018.
A. 3 **B. 5✓**
C. 9 D. 15

132. Which country got first position by winning most of the medals (80) in Commonwealth Games 2018?
A. India B. Canada
C. Australia✓ D. England

133. Hungary's right-wing Prime Minister _____________ on April 8, 2018 claimed a landslide victory in the nation's general election.
A. Ferenc Gyurcsány
B. Péter Medgyessy
C. Gordon Bajnai
D. Viktor Orban✓

134. Which nation voted on April 15, 2018 to ask the top United Nations court to resolve the claim that the nation owns half of the territory of Belize, its neighboring nation?
A. Mexico B. Honduras
C. Guatemala✓ D. Brazil

135. Queen Elizabeth appointed which Prince as a youth ambassador for the Commonwealth in April 2018?
A. Herry Charles Albert David✓
B. William Arthur Philip Louis
C. Andrew Albert Christian Edward
D. Edward Antony Richard Louis

136. Who won the 2018 Australian Grand Prix?
A. Lewis Hamilton
B. Valtteri Bottas
C. Sebastian Vettal✓
D. Daniel Ricciardo

137. Bollywood superstar Salman Khan was sentenced for how many years on charges of poaching rare deer in a wildlife preserve two decades ago?
A. 3 B. 4
C. 5✓ D. 6

138. A bus carrying junior ice hockey team collided with a truck,killing 14 people including coaches and players.Which country does the victims belong to?
A. Canada✓ B. Russia
C. Brazil D. Japan

139. Former President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, who has been sentenced to 12 years for taking bribes and money laundering belonged to which country?
A. Brazil✓ B. Russia
C. Canada D. Japan

140. Which of the following Muslim states qualified for FIFA World Cup 2018?
A. S.Arabia & Egypt
B. Morocco & Tunisia
C. Iran & Senegal
D. All of the above✓

141. A total of _______ Arab countries qualified for FIFA World Cup 2018, their largest representation at the event.
A. 5 B. 3
C. 4✓ D. 2

142. How many Muslim states including Arab countries qualified for FIFA World Cup 2018?
A. 10 B. 15
C. 6✓ D. 4

143. Football World Cup 2018 played in which country?
A. Russia✓ B. France
C. Italy D. Germany

144. Which Country's former President was sentenced to 24 years in jail for abuse of power in 2018?
A. Indonesia **B. South Korea✓**
C. North Korea D. Japan

145. Asian Cricket Council decided to move the Asia Cup 2018 from India to which country?
A. UAE✓ B. Sri Lanka
C. Bangladesh D. Nepal

146. Who was re-elected for a second term as Egyptian President?
A. Mousa Mostafa
B. Abdel Fattah el-Sisi✓
C. Sherif Ismail
D. Ibrahim Mahlab

147. Which city is the second most densly populated city in the world?
A. Shanghai **B. Mumbai✓**
C. Beijing D. Karachi

148. Which city is the most densly populated city in the world?
A. Beijing **B. Dhaka✓**
C. Karachi D. New Delhi

149. Which country is the most densly populated country in the world, where 20k individuals squeeze in just a square kilometer?
A. Monaco✓ B. China
C. India D. USA

150. Who was resigned as head coach in wake of ball-tampering scandal by Australian players?
A. David Saker
B. Darren Lehman✓
C. Graene Hick
D. John Davison

151. Australian cricket players were caught tampering with the ball during the third test against which country in 2018?
A. S. Africa✓ B. Sri Lanka
C. India D. Bangladesh

152. What do you understand by term 'Intifada'?
A. Reconciliation B. Offence
C. Negotiation **D. Uprising✓**

153. 22nd Commonwealth Games would be held from__________ 2022.
A. 27 July✓ B. 7 August
C. 27 September D. 27 October

154. Which city has been selected as the host for the 22nd edition of Commonwealth Games to be held in 2022?
A. Durban, South Africa
B. Birmingham, England✓
C. New Delhi, India
D. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

155. Australian city of Gold Coast Hosting ________ edition of Commonwealth Games held in 2018?
A. 21st✓ B. 22nd
C. 23rd D. 24th

156. On 28 March, 2018, Saudi Arabia presented ________ million's cheque to UN for humanitarian aid in Yemen.
A. $930✓ B. $950
C. $970 D. $985

157. In March 2018, ________ became the world's largest importer of almonds.
A. China **B. India✓**
C. Saudi Arab D. Canada

158. The military exercise 'Foal Eagle drill' was between________.
A. The U.S and South Korea✓
B. South Korea and Japan
C. Russia and China
D. Philippines and Malaysia

159. Scientists have identified __________ in the human body, which could understand the spread of cancer within the body.
A. Interstitium✓ B. Lunkivitus
C. Pansitium D. Intestinium

160. Which military successfully tested its latest intercontinental ballistic missile 'SARMAT' recently in March 2018?
A. Russia✓ B. China
C. North Korea D. U.S

161. Olive Branch is____________ in Feb, 2018.
A. Turkish offensive in Syria✓
B. French airstrikes in Iraq
C. The U.S airstrikes in Syria
D. Russian airstrikes in Syria

162. Freedom's Sentinel is/are__________?
A. Afghan and US led counter-terrorism operations✓
B. NATO-led training, advising, and assistance mission
C. CIA and ISI mutual operations
D. CIA and RAW mutual operations

163. The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Decade of __________ 2019-2028.
A. People of African Descent
B. Family Farming✓
C. Action, "Water for Life"
D. The Eradication for Poverty

164. International Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development is from:
A. 2021 to 2030✓
B. 2016 to 2025
C. 2019 to 2028
D. 2011 to 2020

165. United Nations Decade 2010-2020 was for_____?
A. Recovery and Sustainable Development of the Affected Regions (third decade after the Chernobyl disaster)
B. International Decade for Action, "Water for Life"
C. Decade for Human Rights Education
D. Deserts and the Fight against Desertification✓

166. 2023 Cricket World Cup will be hosted by __________.
A. England **B. India✓**
C. West Indies D. Pakistan

167. 2019 Cricket World Cup will be held in ______?
A. India **B. England✓**
C. Sri Lanka D. South Africa

168. Which is the first public university in the World to accept fee in digital currency? Bitcoin (an online currency and payment system.
A. Cumbria University, UK✓
B. University of Wisconsin-Madison, US
C. University of Toronto, Canada
D. University of Copenhagen, Denmark

169. Time magazine named Person of the Year for 2017________?
A. The Protesters
B. The Whisteblowers
C. The Dreamers
D. The Silence Breakers✓

170. Currently, how many countries have given Observer status by UN____________?
A. 1 **B. 2✓**
C. 3 D. 4

171. The current Deputy Secretary-General of UN is________?
A. Amina J. Mohammed✓
B. Kairat Umarov
C. Miroslav Lajcak
D. Jan Eliasson

172. The Observer states of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation are___________?
A. 3 **B. 4✓**
C. 5 D. 6

173. SAARC has given Observer status to_______ members.
A. 9✓ B. 13
C. 15 D. 11

174. World's longest sea bridge connected Hongkong, Macau and China is__________.
A. Zhangjiajie Glass Bridge
B. Baling River Bridge
C. Duge Bridge
D. Zhuhai Macau Bridge✓

175. Which country is the largest producer of fish in the world after China?
A. Peru✓ B. Japan
C. Indonesia D. Chile

176. Who is the current CEO of ICC is__________(2018)?
A. Alan Issac
B. David Richardson✓
C. Zaheer Abbas
D. Shashank Manohar

177. Which country has planned to build the world's largest solar project worth an estimated $200B?
A. Saudi Arabia✓ B. China
C. USA D. Japan

178. Which country's diplomats have been kicked out by more than 20 countries worldwide?
A. Russia✓ B. USA
C. UK D. Germany

179. Which of the following country/countries has/have been awarded ODI status by ICC until 2022?
A. Scotland
B. UAE
C. Nepal
D. All of the above✓

180. Which player has become the fastest bowler to the milestone of 100 ODI wickets to break the record of Mitchell Starc?
A. Hassan Ali **B. Rashid Khan✓**
C. Mujib-ur-Rehman D. Moeen Ali

181. Which two teams have qualified for the 2019 world cup after playing the 2018 ICC cricket World Cup Qualifier?
A. Afghanistan & WI✓
B. Zimbabwe & Ireland
C. Scotland & Nepal
D. Hong Kong 3 UAE

182. The world's first 5G commercial chip is unveiled by __________ in 2018.
A. Samsung B. Qualcomm
C. Huawei✓ D. Intel

183. 2018 Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summit was hosted by which country?
A. Pakistan B. Uzbekistan
C. China✓ D. Kazakhstan

184. Which country's government proposed 10 years in jail for fake news (2018)?
A. Malaysia✓ B. India
C. Pakistan D. China

185. Which powerful Indian politician was sentenced to 14 years in prison in March 2018 for embezzling 37 million Indian Rs?
A. Arvind Kejriwal **B. Lalu Prasad✓**
C. Mamata Banerjee D. Shashi Tharoor

186. Earth hour 2018 was celebrated throughout the world to combat climate change and protect biodiversity and nature.What edition of 'Earth Hour' was it?
A. 7th B. 8th
C. 9th✓ D. 10th

187. Kofi Annan (former UN Secretary General) died in?
A. Accra, Ghana
B. Bern, Switzerland✓
C. Geneva, Switzerland
D. New York, USA

188. Kofi Annan (former Un Secretary General) died at the age of_______?
A. 83 years **B. 80 years✓**
C. 77 years D. 74 years

189. Kofi Annan, former UN Secretary General, died on__________?
A. August 18, 2018✓
B. August 19, 2018
C. August 16, 2018
D. August 21, 2018

190. Which famous sprint superstar after retirement has started practise to become a professional footballer?
A. Carl Lewis **B. Usain bolt✓**
C. Jesse Owens D. All of the above

191. Which country's anti-corruption unit for cricket detained two Indian spectators on suspicion of match-fixing during a domestic Twenty20 league game on 29th August 2018?
A. Sri Lanka✓ B. Pakistan
C. Bangladesh D. Afghanistan

192. Who defeated India in the Asian Games hockey semifinal on 30th August 2018?
A. Malaysia✓ B. Japan
C. Pakistan D. Oman

193. Emmerson Mnangagwa sworn in as the President of which country on 26 August 2018?
A. Netherlands **B. Zimbabwe✓**
C. Kenya D. Ethiopia

194. Who won the Mexican presidential election held on July 1st, 2018?
A. Andrez Manuel Lopez Obrador
B. Enrique Pena Nieto✓
C. Kim Kielsen
D. David J. Francis

195. The 2018 Asian Games are officially known as_________?
A. 18th Asian Games
B. 19th Asian Games
C. Jakarta Palembang 2018
D. Both A & C✓

196. China has been ranked number _______ according to World Happiness Index.
A. 86✓ B. 83
C. 79 D. 73

197. According to World Happiness Index (March 2018), which country was ranked 2nd in the world?
A. Iceland B. Denmark
C. Norway✓ D. Switzerland

198. Which country has built the world's largest air purifier to fight pollution?
A. India B. USA
C. China✓ D. Japan

199. How many Pakistanis are currently included in the British Parliament?
A. 10 **B. 12✓**
C. 14 D. 16

200. Recently, how many Muslims are elected to the British Parliament?
A. 12 B. 10
C. 14 **D. 16✓**

201. Current Director General of International Organization of Migration is?
A. William Lacy
B. William Lee
C. Antonio Vitorino✓
D. Joseph Henderson

202. According to a poll of global experts, which country has been declared world's most dangerous country for women?
A. India✓ B. China
C. United States D. Russia

203. Which country filed a lawsuit against the United States in International Court over sanctions?
A. Iran✓ B. Libya
C. Russia D. North Korea

204. Which country launched a countrywide emergency ambulance service for Sri Lanka on 21st July 2018?
A. India✓ B. Pakistan
C. Nepal D. USA

205. Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović is President of ______?
A. France B. Italy
C. Croatia✓ D. Austria

206. Which team got 3rd position in FIFA World Cup 2018?
A. France B. England
C. Croatia **D. Belgium✓**

207. Who won the FIFA World Cup 2018 ?
A. Croatia B. Argentina
C. Pakistan **D. France✓**

208. Which country was on the 3rd spot in the list of the most powerful nation on earth as per Global Power Ranking 2018?
A. China✓ B. Germany
C. UK D. Turkey

209. Which country was on the 2nd spot in the list of the most powerful nation on earth as per Global Power Ranking 2018?
A. Russia✓ B. France
C. UK D. S. Arabia

210. According to Global Power Ranking, which country has topped in the list of the most powerful nation on earth?
A. USA✓ B. Japan
C. France D. UK

211. According to Global Power Ranking 2018, Israel has been placed on what spot in the list of the most powerful nation on earth?
A. 23rd B. 25th
C. 8th✓ D. 7th

212. According to Global Power Ranking 2018, India has been placed on what spot in the list of the most powerful nation on earth?
A. 25 B. 20
C. 15✓ D. 10

213. Who has been hailed as best white-ball wicketkeeper batsman in the world"?
A. Mathew Wade
B. Jos Buttler✓
C. MS Dhoni
D. Quinton De Kock

214. Which team made a first 5-0 whitewash over Australia in ODI Cricket in 2018?
A. India **B. England✓**
C. New Zealand D. South Africa

215. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan belongs to which political party?
A. IYI (Good Party)
B. HDP (Peoples' Democratic Party)
C. CHP (Republican People's Party)
D. AK Party (Justice and Development Party)✓

216. Who won an "absolute majority" in Turkish presidential election 2018 by securing 52.5% of the vote?
A. Muharrem İnce
B. Recep Tayyip Erdogan✓
C. Selahattin Demirtaş
D. Meral Akşener

217. Which country's Prime Minister gave birth to a child on the birthday of former Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto on 21-06-2018?
A. New Zealand✓ B. Austrlia
C. Sri Lanka D. India

218. Pakistani teenager Ahmed Raza conducted the coin toss in the game between ____________ and Costa Rica in their FIFA World Cup match on 23-06-2018?
A. Brazil✓ B. France
C. Germany D. Japan

219. New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern gave birth to a baby girl becoming only the second world leader. Who was the first world leader to do so while in office?
A. Maria Liberia-Peters
B. Jeanne Sauvé
C. Benazir Bhutto✓
D. Khaleda Zia

220. England men's cricket team made a new One-Day International record total of _______ runs.
A. 475 **B. 481✓**
C. 485 D. 490

221. Which England's batsman hit the fastest fifty in ODI in terms of 21balls by any England batsman?
A. Alex Hales B. Jonny Bairstow
C. Eoin Morgan✓ D. Joye Root

222. Which England's batsman became the country's highest run-scorer in ODI?
A. Alex Hales B. Jonny Bairstow
C. Eoin Morgan✓ D. Joye Root

223. First VAR-assisted penalty awarded in the history of the World Cup (FIFA) to which country?
A. Australia **B. France**
C. Russia D. Iran

224. On 17th June 2018, Sri Lankan Captain Chandimal was charged for which offense?
A. Spot-fixing
B. Ball-tampering✓
C. Behavioral issues
D. None of these

225. At which of the following cities, a tear gas explosion killed about 17 people in June 2018?
A. Oslo B. **Caracus✓**
C. Berns D. Kabul

226. The 2026 FIFA World Cup will be the first expanded tournament featuring ________ teams, up from the current 32-team tournament.
A. 36 B. 40
C. 48✓ D. 44

227. Which country will host the 75% games of the 2026 FIFA World Cup?
A. USA✓ B. Canada
C. Mexico D. None of these

228. 2026 FIFA World Cup will be hosted by which country?
A. Mexico B. USA
C. Canada D. A & B
E. All of the above✓

229. The 2022 FIFA World Cup will be the ________ World Cup ever to be held in the Arab world and Muslim majority country?
A. 2nd B. 3rd
C. 1st✓ D. 4th

230. How many FIFA World Cups have been held in Arab countries till now?
A. 2 B. 5
C. 0✓ D. 1

231. The 2022 FIFA World Cup is scheduled to take place in which country in 2022?
A. Qatar✓ B. UAE
C. Bahrain D. Egypt

232. Which country hosted the 2018 FIFA World Cup from 14 June 2018 to 15 July 2018?
A. Russia✓ B. France
C. UK D. Germany

233. Overall prize fund allocated for the FIFA World Cup 2018 was ________?
A. $300m B. $500m
C. $400m✓ D. $200m

234. Each of the 32 competing national federations in Russia got at least ________ at the end of the FIFA World Cup 2018?
A. $2m B. $4m
C. $8m✓ D. $6m

235. What was the prize fixed for runner-up team in the FIFA World Cup 2018?
A. $20m B. $22m
C. $28m✓ D. $32m

236. What was the prize fixed for the champion team of FIFA World Cup 2018?
A. $30m B. $32m
C. $38m✓ D. $42m

237. Which of the following team had not qualified for the FIFA World Cup 2018?
A. Chile✓ B. S.Arabia
C. Egypt D. Iran

238. Which two countries played the opening match of FIFA World Cup 2018?
A. Russia & S.Arabia✓
B. France & Germany
C. Iran & Portugal
D. Italy & Netherlands

239. Which of the following notable countries failed to qualify for FIFA World Cup 2018?
A. Italy & USA
B. Netherlands & Chile
C. New Zealand & Ivory Coast
D. A & B
E. All of the above✓

240. Which of the following teams in FIFA World Cup 2018 had their first appearance at a FIFA World Cup?
A. Iceland & Panama✓
B. S.Arabia & Iran
C. Senegal & Tunisia
D. Croatia & Egypt

241. The 2018 FIFA World Cup was the first ever to be held in ________?
A. Northern Europe
B. Eastern Europe✓
C. Northern Europe
D. Western Europe

242. How many venues were utilized for hosting the FIFA World Cup 2018 by Russia?
A. 2 B. 6
C. 12✓ D. 14

243. The 2018 FIFA World Cup was the ________ edition of FIFA World Cup competition?
A. 11th B. 17th
C. 21st✓ D. 22nd

244. Mahathir Mohamad is serving as Malaysian PM for the ________ time?
A. 1st B. 3rd
C. 2nd✓ D. 4th

245. Who sworn in as Malaysian PM on 10th May 2018?
A. Najib Razak
B. Mahathir Mohamad✓
C. Anwar Ibrahim
D. None of these

246. Which SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation) Summit was held in QINGDAO (China)?
A. 16th B. 17th
C. 18th✓ D. 19th

247. Who is the current Director of CIA (Central Intelligence Agency)?
A. Meroe Park
B. Mike Pompeo
C. Gina Haspel✓
D. None of the above

248. Which women's cricket team broken their own 21 years old record scoring 490 runs in ODI match on June 8, 2018?
A. Australia **B. New Zealand✓**
C. England D. India
E. South Africa

249. New Zealand Women's cricket team posted the highest score in any One-Day International match against which team?
A. Zimbabwe B. England
C. Ireland✓ D. West Indies
E. India

250. Which country passed law banning burqa and niqab on 31st May 2018?
A. Denmark✓ B. Finland

C. Greenland D. Netherlands

251. Afghanistan played its inaugural test match against which country in June 2018?
A. India✓ B. S. Africa
C. Bangladesh D. Australia

252. Which visiting team has the record of winning most test matches at Lord's Cricket Ground?
A. Australia✓ B. Pakistan
C. India D. S.Africa

253. Which famous religious scholar died on 1st May 2018 in Saudi Arabia?
A. Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi
B. Maulana Musharraf Ali Thanvi✓
C. Abdul Aziz bin Abdullah
D. Muhammad ibn al Uthaymeen

254. Nigeria, Russia and __________ are the top three sources of money laundering in UK as per the report of National Crime Agency.
A. Italy B. India
C. Pakistan✓ D. Germany

255. Former US astronaut Alan Bean, who was the _______ man to walk on the Moon died at the age of 86 on May 26, 2018.
A. 3rd **B. 4th✓**
C. 6th D. 7th

256. Which country ordered one month youtube ban over anti-Islam film in May 2018?
A. Pakistan B. Saudi Arab
C. Egypt✓ D. Iran

257. The Federal Cabinet of Pakistan set up ________ committees to introduce reforms in different sectors on 28th August 2018?
A. 2 B. 4
C. 6✓ D. 8

258. Who is the Current Attorney General of Pakistan?
A. Mr.Ashtar Ausaf Ali
B. Anwar Mansoor✓
C. Khalid Jawed Khan
D. Mr.Salman Aslam Butt

259. CLSA Ltd has decided to invest back in Pakistan. CLSA exited Pakistan in ________ due to "considerable instability" at that time?
A. 1990 B. 1995
C. 2001✓ D. 2011

260. The Government of Pakistan decided to temporarily suspend operations at the ________ on 30th August 2018?
A. Pakistan Steel Mills
B. Utility Stores Corporation✓
C. PIA
D. All of the above

261. The Interpol rejected Pakistan's request to arrest ________, keeping it away from cases of political nature on 29th August 2018?
A. Altaf Hussain
B. Pervez Musharraf✓
C. Ishaq Dar
D. Hassan Nawaz & Hussain Nawaz

262. How many candidates submitted their nomination papers for Pakistan's presidential election held on September 4 2018?
A. 1 B. 2
C. 3 **D. 4✓**

263. Who is the current Chief Justice of Balochistan High Court (Assumed Office on Sep. 1, 2018)?
A. Justice Amanullah Khan
B. Justice Tahira Safdar✓
C. Justice Ghulam Mustafa Mengal
D. Justice Muhammad Noor Meskanzai

264. Who is the current Minister of Finance in Punjab (Aug. 2018)?
A. Atta Muhammad Manika
B. Malik Mukhtar Ahmad Bherat
C. Dr. Ayesha Ghaus Pasha
D. Makhdoom Hashim Jawan Bakht✓

265. Who is the current Federal Minister of State for Interior (2018)?
A. Pervez Khattak
B. Shafqat Mahmood
C. Asad Umer
D. Shehryar Khan Afridi✓

266. Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Chairman General Zubair Mahmood Hayat attended a meeting of the Chiefs of General Staff of SCO member states in _________ on 30th August 2018.
A. Russia✓ B. India
C. China D. Kazakhstan

267. Who defeated Pakistan in the Asian Games hockey semifinal by 1-0 on 30th August 2018?
A. Japan✓ B. India
C. Malaysia D. S. Korea

268. Pakistan hosted an international marathon on 30th August 2018 in the _________, where over 150 charged up athletes from all over the world participated?
A. Dhirkot park AJK
B. Picturesque valley of Naltar Gilgit✓
C. Ayub National park
D. None of the above

269. Bypolls 2018 for the ______ National & ________ Provincial seats were held on 14th October 2018.
A. 9 & 23 B. 10 & 32
C. 11 & 26✓ D. 12 & 39

270. Which country's Foreign Minister arrived in Pakistan on 30th August 2018 for talks with the Pakistani leadership?
A. Iran✓ B. India
C. Japan D. Turkey

Islamic Studies

1. **What duty is performed by the Angel Mekaail (AS)?**
   (A) Who brought Allah's books, commands and messages to his Prophets
   (B) In charge of protection and also to bring rains✓
   (C) Who will blow the trumpet on the Day of Judgment
   (D) In charge of taking the lives of living creatures

2. **The Holy Book 'Tauraat' was revealed to:**
   (A) Prophet "Daud" (peace be upon him)
   (B) Prophet "Musa" (peace be upon him)✓
   (C) Prophet "Isa" (peace be upon him)
   (D) Prophet "Ismail" (peace be upon him)

3. **'Zakat' is worked out at the rate:**
   (A) 2 percent of 7 tola gold or 70 tola silver which remains with an individual for full one year
   (B) 2 ½ percent of 7 ½ tola gold or 52 ½ tola silver which remains with an individual for full one year✓
   (C) 3 percent of 9 tola gold or 58 tola silver which remains with an individual for full one year
   (D) None of these

4. **The Holy Prophet (PBUH) made hijrat from Makkah to Madinah in the year:**
   (A) 610 A.D. **(B) 622 A.D.✓**
   (C) 626 A.D. (D) 632 A.D.

5. **Identify the person upon whom "Zakat" may be bestowed.**
   (A) Debtors
   (B) Travellers
   (C) "Miskeens" or persons who have no property whatsoever
   (D) All of the above mentioned✓

6. **How many verses of Surah "Alaq" were first revealed on the Holy Prophet (SAW)?**
   (A) Three **(B) Five✓**
   (C) Seven (D) Nine

7. **How long did the Holy Book "Quran" take for its complete revelation?**
   (A) 7 years (B) 21 years
   (C) 23 years✓ (D) 27 years

8. **"Bismillah-ir-Rehman-nir-Rahim" marks the beginning of every surah except surah:**
   (A) Namal **(B) Taubah✓**
   (C) Hujurat (D) Muzammil

9. **What is meant by "MEEQAT"?**
   (A) A sacred valley near Makkah in which part of the Pilgrimage ceremonies take place
   (B) The station at which pilgrims assume the "Ihram" or "Pilgrim's garment"✓
   (C) Entrance of Masjid-e-Nabvi
   (D) None of these

10. **When did the Holy Prophet (SAW) perform 'Hajjat-tul-Wida" (The Last Pilgrimage)?**
   (A) 612 A.D. (B) 622 A.D.
   (C) 632 A.D.✓ (D) 638 A.D.

11. **Identify the seventh month of the Islamic Calendar.**
   (A) Rabi-us-Sani
   (B) Jamadi-ul-Awwal
   (C) Rajab✓
   (D) Shabaan

12. **Identify the number of Surahs in the Holy Quran which are on the names of various Prophets.**
   (A) Four **(B) Six✓**
   (C) Eight (D) Twelve

13. **What is the significance of 27th Rajab in the 10th year of prophethood?**
   (A) Holy Prophet's (PBUH) visit of Taif
   (B) Meraj Shareef✓
   (C) Hazrat Hamza (RA) and Hazrat Umar (RA) embraced Islam
   (D) Migration from Makkah to Madina

14. **Identify the last Ghazwa in which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) participated.**
   (A) Tabuk✓ (B) Hunain.
   (C) Motah (D) Ahzab

15. **The police force by the name of "ash-shurta" was set up to maintain law and order in the Islamic state during the caliphate of:**
   (A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (May Allah bless him)
   (B) Hazrat Umer (May Allah bless him)✓
   (C) Hazrat Usman (May Allah bless him)
   (D) Hazrat Ali (May Allah bless him)

16. **Under the Islamic law of inheritance, what would be the share of the wife from husbands's property in the presence of children?**
   (A) Half (B) One third
   (C) One fourth **(D) One eighth✓**

7. **Identify the Muslim ruler who introduced jail system for detention of prisoners.**
   (A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (May Allah bless him)
   (B) Hazrat Umer (May Allah bless him)✓
   (C) Hazrat Umer bin Abdul Aziz (May Allah bless him)
   (D) Walid bin Abdul Malik (May Allah bless him)

18. **Identify the Muslim ruler who instituted the Islamic Calendar from the year of the Holy Prophet's (PBUH) migration to Madina.**
   (A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (May Allah bless him)
   (B) Hazrat Umer (May Allah bless him)✓
   (C) Abdul Malik
   (D) Hazrat Umer bin Abdul Aziz (May Allah bless him)

19. **Which Prophet of Allah is dignified with special title, "Khalil-Ullah" (Friend of Allah)?**
   (A) Hazrat Adam (A.S.)
   (B) Hazrat Noah (A.S.)
   (C) Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S.)✓
   (D) Hazrat Isa (A.S.)

20. **Pinpoint the very first convert to Islam among the following pious personalities?**

(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (May Allah bless him)✓
(B) Hazrat Ali (May Allah bless him)
(C) Hazrat Khadijah (May Allah bless him)
(D) Hazrat Zaid bin Harith (May Allah bless him)

21. **What is meant by Allah's attribute, "Al-Bari"?**
(A) The Generous (B) The Glorious
(C) The Aware **(D) The Maker✓**

22. **In the sixth year of the hijrah, which important incident took place in the Islamic History?**
(A) Battle of Qurazah between Muslims and the Jewish tribe, Banu Quraish
(B) The Treaty of Hudaibiyah was signed between the Muslims and the Quraish✓
(C) The Holy City of "Makkah" was conquered by the followers of Islam
(D) Death of Hazrat Khadijah (RA)

23. **Identify the personality to whom Hazrat Abu Bakr commissioned the task to collect the scattered recordings of the Holy Quran and complied them in the form of a book.**
(A) Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (May Allah bless him)✓
(B) Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (May Allah bless him)
(C) Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (May Allah bless him)
(D) Hazrat Abdur Rehman bin Auf (May Allah bless him)

24. **During the rectification of the Holy Quran, there are how many occasions, when Prostration is obligatory for the Muslim?**
(A) Nine (B) Twelve
(C) Fourteen✓ (D) Sixteen

25. **Laws about inheritance were revealed in:**
(A) 3 Hijrah✓ (B) 4 Hijrah
(C) 5 Hijrah (D) 6 Hijrah

26. **Identify the name of the gatekeeper of heaven mentioned in the Holy Quran.**
(A) Rizwan✓ (B) Malik
(C) Rehaan (D) None of these

27. **The longest Surah of the Holy Quran is:**
(A) Al-Baqrah✓ (B) Al-Inaam
(C) Al-Rehman (D) Al-Naas

28. **Number of Ghazwaats mentioned in the Holy Quran are:**
(A) 12✓ (B) 14
(C) 16 (D) 18

29. **Which of the following divine book is called "Old Testament"?**
(A) Zuboor **(B) Torait✓**
(C) Injeel (D) None of these

30. **Which of the following country is called "Land of Prophets"?**
(A) Iraq (B) Saudi Arabia
(C) Palestine✓ (D) Syria

31. **How many Surahs does the Holy Quran contains?**
(A) 114✓ (B) 116
(C) 118 (D) 220

32. **The word Muhammad (SAW) as a name has been mentioned in Qurah:**
(A) 2 times **(B) 4 times✓**
(C) 6 times (D) 7 times

33. **Which Surah of Holy Quran has Bismallah twice?**
(A) Al-Ahzaab (B) Al-Nahal
(C) Al-Namal✓ (D) Al-Noor

34. **Which one of the following is included amongst the Ashra Mubashra?**
(A) Hazrat Saad bin Ubaid (RA)
(B) Hazrat Saad bin Abada (RA)
(C) Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA)✓
(D) None of these

35. **"Umm-ul-Masakeen" was the title given to one of the wives of the Holy Prophet (SAW):**
(A) Hazrat Sauda (RA)
(B) Hazrat Safia (RA)
(C) Hazrat Zainab bint Khazima (RA)
(D) None of these

36. **Effective 'Zakat' system can ensure the elimination of:**
(A) Poverty✓ (B) Interest
(C) Class distinction (D) Ignorance

37. **Ibn-e-Khaldoon was a famous historian of:**
(A) 13th century✓ (B) 14th century
(C) 15th century (D) 16th century

38. **The Islamic Calendar (Hijra) started in the year:**
(A) 622 AD✓ (B) 620 AD
(C) 611 AD (D) 616 AD

39. **The seal affixed on imporant letters by the Holy Prophet (SAW) was in the custody of:**
(A) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(B) Hazrat Qais (RA)
(C) Hazrat Khuzaifa (RA)✓
(D) Hazrat Bilal (RA)

40. **Ameen-ul-Ummat is the title of Hazrat:**
(A) Ammar bin Yasir (RA)
(B) Suleman Farsi (RA)
(C) Abu-Ubaida bin al-Jaraah (RA)✓
(D) Abu Saeed Khuzri (RA)

41. **Arafat gathering during Hajj is held on:**
(A) 8 Zil Hajj **(B) 9 Zil Hajj✓**
(C) 10 Zil Hajj (D) 12 Zil Hajj

42. **The first Islamic month is:**
(A) Muharram✓ (B) Safar
(C) Rajab (D) Zil Hajj

43. **Jabal-e-Noor is situated in:**
(A) Arafat **(B) Ghar-i-Hira✓**
(C) Ghar-i-Saur (D) Madina

44. **The Holy Quran was first compiled during the Caliphate of:**
(A) Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
(B) Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA)✓
(C) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(D) Hazrat Usman (RA)

45. **Masjid-e-Qiblatain is situated in:**
(A) Madina✓ (B) Makkah
(C) Taif (D) Jabal-e-Noor

46. Khateeb-ul-Anbia is a title of:
(A) Hazrat Idrees (AS)
(B) Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS)
(D) Hazrat Shoaib (AS)✓

47. On which of the following occasions, Muslims offer "Namaz-e-Kusuf"?
(A) For the sake of rain
(B) At the time of an eclipse of the moon
(C) At the time of an eclipse of the sun✓
(D) In the time of drought

48. Who is called as 'Alexander of Muslim World'?
(A) Amir bin Al-Ass (RA)
(B) Khalid bin Waleed (RA)
(C) Uqba bin Nafah (R.A.) ✓
(D) Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA)

49. How many Rukus are there in Qur'an?
(A) 658 (B) 358
(C) 558✓ (D) 458

50. First Ghazwa (Battle) took place between Muslims and Kuffar is:
(A) Tabook **(B) Abwa✓**
(C) Badr (D) Khandaq

51. How many mosques are mentioned in the Qur'an?
(A) 15 (B) 3
(C) 4✓ (D) 10

52. When did the Holy Prophet (SAW) go to perform Hajj?
(A) 8th Hijri **(B) 10th Hijri✓**
(C) 9th Hijri (D) 11th Hijri

53. When was Hajj made compulsory?
(A) 8th Hijri **(B) 9th Hijri✓**
(C) 10th Hijri (D) 11th Hijri

54. When was the Qiblah changed?
(A) 1st Hijri **(B) 2nd Hijri✓**
(C) 3rd Hijri (D) 4th Hijri

55. 'Battle of Mutah' was fought between:
(A) Muslims and false prophets
(B) Muslims and Jews
(C) Muslims and Romans✓
(D) Muslims and Quraish

56. How many Makki Surahs are there in the Qur'an?
(A) 72 **(B) 86✓**
(C) 92 (D) 82

57. How many Madani Surahs are there in the Qur'an?
(A) 34 (B) 22
(C) 32 **(D) 28✓**

58. How many Prophets are mentioned in the Holy Qur'an?
(A) 30 **(B) 25✓**
(C) 26 (D) 27

59. Which Surah is called *Umm-ul-Kitab*?
(A) Baqara (B) Yaseen
(C) Rahman **(D) Fateha✓**

60. Which Surah is also known as Fasta-tul-Qur'an?
(A) Fateha✓ (B) Falaq
(C) Yaseen (D) Alaq

61. Which Surah is known as Aroos-ul-Qur'an?
(A) Al-Asr **(B) Al-Rehman✓**
(C) Al-Alaq (D) Al-Baqarah

62. Which Surah was recited by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) at the time of Hijrah?
(A) Fateha (B) Rahman
(C) Yaseen✓ (D) Ikhlas

63. In which language, the Holy Qur'an was first translated?
(A) Latin✓ (B) Arabic
(C) Persian (D) None of them

64. Name the member of Ashaab-e-Sufah who had narrated maximum Ahadis?
(A) Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA)
(B) Hazrat Abdullah bin Masood (RA)
(C) Hazrat Abu Harrairah (RA) ✓
(D) Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar (RA)

65. How many *sahaaba* were martyred in the Battle of Badar?
(A) 18 (B) 12
(C) 14✓ (D) 16

66. How many obligations or Farz in Wuzu are?
(A) Four✓ (B) Three
(C) Five (D) Six

67. Salat-e-Khasoof is performed at the occasion:
(A) Earthquake (B) Drought
(C) Lunar eclipse✓ (D) Solar eclipse

68. Salat-e-Kusuf is performed at the occasion of:
(A) Death
(B) Solar eclipse✓
(C) Lunar eclipse
(D) Famine

69. Name the wife of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) who was daughter of Hazrat Umer (RA).
(A) Hazrat Aisha (RA)
(B) Hazrat Jawairiya (RA)
(C) Hazrat Mamoona (RA)
(D) Hazrat Hafsah (RA) ✓

70. Which one of the following according to the Holy Quran is considered as an unpardonable sin?
(A) Lie **(B) Shirk✓**
(C) Theft (D) Backbiting

71. Masjid-e-Qiblatain is located in:
(A) Makkah **(B) Madina✓**
(C) Taif (D) Jerusaleum

72. How many Sahaba (Companions) of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) embraced shahadat in the Battle of Badr?
(A) 12 **(B) 14✓**
(C) 16 (D) 18

73. Other than Hazrat Adam (AS), which other prophet was born without a father?
(A) Hazrat Idrees (AS)
(B) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
(C) Hazrat Isa (AS)✓
(D) Hazrat Daud (AS)

74. *Muhammad:* **A Biography of the Prophet (PBUH) was written by:**
(A) Stephen Leacock
(B) Neil Armstrong
(C) Karl Marx
(D) Karen Armstrong✓

75. **Which Surah of the Holy Quran is called 'the Heart of the Quran'?**
(A) Surah Al-Rehman
(B) Surah Yasin✓
(C) Surah Al Baqarah
(D) Surah Al-Ikhlas

76. **Who was the first one to conquer Persia?**
(A) Hazrat Usma bin Zaid (RA)
(B) Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqas (RA)✓
(C) Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA)
(D) Hazrat Abu Bakr bin Jarrah (RA)

77. **Who was the first Commander in Chief of the Islamic Army?**
(A) Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqas (RA)
(B) Hazrat Hamza bin Abdul Mutlib (RA)✓
(C) Hazrat Ali bin Abu Talib (RA)
(D) None of these

78. **Hazrat Zakariya (AS) was the contemporary of:**
(A) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(B) Hazrat Younas (AS)
(C) Hazrat Isa (AS) ✓
(D) Hazrat Uzair (AS)

79. **Pious Caliphate lasted for about:**
(A) 23 years (B) 20 years
(C) 25 years **(D) 30 years✓**

80. **Who many rakkus are there in 30th para of Quran?**
(A) 45 (B) 34
(C) 39✓ (D) 32

81. **The Holy Prophet (PBUH) appointed governor of Yemen for collection Zakat. His name was:**
(A) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(B) Hazrat Bilal (RA)
(C) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(D) Hazrat Muaz Bin Jabal (RA)✓

82. **Who is called "khateeb-ul-Anbia?"**
(A) Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) ✓
(B) Hazrat Noah (A.S)
(C) Hazrat Moosa (A.S)
(D) Hazrat Ibraheem (A.S)

83. **Contemporary queen of Hazrat Sulaiman (A.S) was Malika Saba. His real name was?**
(A) Balqees✓ (B) Ammara
(C) Fatima (D) Maryam

84. **Name the Kalimah which is recited in a funeral.**
(A) Tayyaba (B) Tamjeed
(C) Tauhid **(D) Shahadat✓**

85. **After Hijrat to Madina, what first important thing was done by the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?**
(A) Organized an army
(B) Built his house
(C) Created Buit-ul-Maal
(D) Built a mosque for prayers✓

86. **Name the third Kalimah.**
(A) Kalimah-e-Tamjeed✓
(B) Kalimah-e-Saalis
(C) Kalimah-e-Shahadat
(D) Kalimah-e-Tayyaba

87. **Who revolted against Akbar's "Deen-e-Ilahi" for the first time?**
(A) Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani✓
(B) Hazrat Shah Walliullah
(C) Khawaja Baqi Billah
(D) None of these

88. **What is the compulsory tax on the products of agricultural land?**
(A) Poor tax (B) Zakat
(C) Jizya **(D) Ushr✓**

89. **The name of the fifth Kalimah is:**
(A) Kalimah Tamjeed
(B) Kalimah Shahadat
(C) Kalimah Astaghfar✓
(D) Kalimah Tauheed

90. **Which is the 12th month of the Islamic Year?**
(A) Zilhaj✓ (B) Rajab
(C) Shawwal (D) Muharram

91. **Identify the last Ghazwa in which the Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) participated.**
(A) Ahzab **(B) Tabuk✓**
(C) Hunain (D) Mota

92. **Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) died in:**
(A) 15th Hijra (B) 11th Hijra
(C) 13th Hijra✓ (D) 10th Hijra

93. **Who was the mother of Hazrat Usman (RA)?**
(A) Fatima (B) Salma
(C) Hantima **(D) Arvi✓**

94. **How old was the Holy Prophet (PBUH) at the time of death of his mother?**
(A) 8 **(B) 6✓**
(C) 7 (D) 3

95. **Which Surah of the Holy Quran was the first to be revealed?**
(A) Al Rahman (B) Al Baqrah
(C) Al Alaq✓ (D) Al Fateha

96. **According to Treaty of Hudaibiya, a truce (peace) was declared between Muslims and Quraish for _________ years.**
(A) 12 (B) 7
(C) 10✓ (D) 5

97. **Which was the tribe of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)?**
(A) Banu Hashim (B) Banu Aus
(C) Banu Tamim✓ (D) Banu Khizraj

98. **Who led Muslim forces during conquest of Egypt?**
(A) Hazrat Ali bin Abu Talib (RA)
(B) Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA)
(C) Hazrat Amr bin Aas (RA)✓
(D) Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RA)

99. **When Hajj was made obligatory?**
(A) 9 A.H✓ (B) 5 A.H

(C) 7 A.H (D) 2 A.H

100. **In which Surah of the Holy Quran, the word "Khatimun Nabiyyen" is mentioned?**
(A) Al Ahzab✓ (B) Al Fateha
(C) Al Tauba (D) Al Falaq

101. **How many times the word 'Zakat' is mentioned in the Holy Quran?**
(A) 36 **(B) 32✓**
(C) 34 (D) 30

102. **Which was the first Ghazwa of Islam?**
(A) Mota (B) Badr
(C) Ohad **(D) Abwa✓**

103. **What is the number of month 'Rajab' in Islamic Calendar?**
(A) 7th✓ (B) 2nd
(C) 5th (D) 1st

104. **Hajj is not completed unless you go to:**
(A) Arafat✓ (B) Madina
(C) Mina (D) Makkah

105. **First Mujadid was Hazrat Umar Bin Abdul Aziz. Who was the second?**
(A) Shah Waliullah
(B) Imam Ghazali (R.A)
(C) Ahmad Sarhindi✓
(D) Ibn-e-Timmiya (R.A)

106. **The Nisab of Zakat in Silver is:**
(A) 52½ tolas✓ (B) 50 tolas
(C) 50½ tolas (D) 40 tolas

107. **How many stages does the Holy Quran contains?**
(A) 12 (B) 8
(C) 9 **(D) 7✓**

108. **Makkah was conquered in:**
(A) 8 A.H✓ (B) 10 A.H
(C) 2 A.H (D) 5 A.H

109. **Imam-e-Dar-ul-Hijrat was a title of:**
(A) Imam Muhammad
(B) Imam Malik✓
(C) Imam Sha'afi
(D) Imam Ahmad

110. **What is the total number of Kalimahs in Islam?**
(A) 3 **(B) 6✓**
(C) 8 (D) 5

111. **Prophet PBUH was died in:**
(A) 630 (B) 628
(C) 626 **(D) 632✓**

112. **Duration of Quran's revelation:**
(A) 20 years (B) 18 years
(C) 23 years✓ (D) 25 years

113. **Nijashi was belonged to:**
(A) Iran **(B) Ethiopia✓**
(C) Iraq (D) Syria

114. **Sword of Allah was:**
(A) Hazrat Bilal (RA)
(B) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(C) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(D) Khalid bin Walid (RA)✓

115. **Which year is called the year of sorrow (year of grief)?**
(A) 10th Nabvi✓ (B) 13th Nabvi
(C) 6th Nabvi (D) 9th Nabvi

116. **Which Holy Book is called the Gospel?**
(A) The Qur'an (B) The Zaboor
(C) The Injeel✓ (D) The Torait

117. **The second important step of Hajj after Waquf is:**
(A) Sacrifice **(B) Tawaf✓**
(C) Rami (D) Say'ee

118. **Who was the first key holder of Ka'aba among Quraish?**
(A) Abdul Mutlib (B) Banu Hashim
(C) Abdullah **(D) Qussai✓**

119. **The tragic incident of Karbala took place in Moharram:**
(A) 70 A.H **(B) 61 A.H✓**
(C) 65 A.H (D) 58 A.H

120. **In whose leadership, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) offered his prayers for the first time?**
(A) Hazrat Adam (A.S)
(B) Hazrat Umar (R.A)
(C) Hazrat Jibraeel (A.S) ✓
(D) Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A)

121. **One of the authentic translations of Qur'an in English is by:**
(A) Ghulam Akhtar Ali
(B) Maulana Rehmat Ali
(C) Ahmad Ullah
(D) Abdullah Yousaf✓

122. **Which prophet has been called as Zun-Noon, in the Holy Quran?**
(A) Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S)
(B) Hazrat Younas (A.S) ✓
(C) Hazrat Isa (A.S)
(D) Hazrat Yousuf (A.S)

123. **Mount Hira is in:**
(A) Taif (B) Muscat
(C) Makkah✓ (D) Madina

124. **How many Hajj were performed by Hazrat Mohammad (PBUH)?**
(A) 3 **(B) 1✓**
(C) 2 (D) 0

125. **When was last revelation revealed?**
(A) During Eid-ul-Fitr
(B) During Edi-ul-Azha
(C) During Hajja-tul-Wida✓
(D) During Miraj

126. **Who was given the title of 'Ghaseel-ul-Malaika'?**
(A) Hazrat Hanzalla (R.A) ✓
(B) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(C) Khalid bin Waleed (RA)
(D) Hazrat Ali (RA)

127. **What is the number of total surahs?**
(A) 221
(B) 112
(C) 113
(D) None of these✓

128. **The first jail reforms in Islamic history were introduced by:**
(D) Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)

(B) Hazrat Umer (RA)
(C) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(A) Hazrat Umer Bin Abdul Aziz✓

129. By which year has the Islamic Zakat System been enforced and implemented?
(A) By 9th A.H. (Ninth Hijri)✓
(B) Before the Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him) migrated to Madina
(C) By 7th A.H. (Seven Hijri)
(D) Within five years of the beginning of the revelation of the Holy Quran

130. In which Surah of Holy Quran, the list of the beneficiaries of the Zakat has been specifically given?
(A) Al-Kahf (B) Al-Yusaf
(C) Al-Ana'm **(D) Al-Tauba✓**

131. Ghazwa-e-Tabuk was happened in:
(A) 10 Hijrah (B) 8th Hijrah
(C) 9th Hijrah✓ (D) 7th Hijrah

132. What are the total Sahee Sitta books?
(A) 8 (B) 5
(C) 6✓ (D) 4

133. Tadveen Quran was started during Khilaft period of:
(A) Hazrat Umer (RA)
(B) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(C) Hazrat Usman (RA)✓
(D) None of these

134. Which Prophet's name is the most time mentioned in Quran?
(A) Hazrat Noah (AS)
(B) Hazrat Musa (AS)✓
(C) Hazrat Adam (AS)
(D) Hazrat Isa (AS)

135. Bait ul Muqaddas was conquered during Khilafat period of:
(A) Hazrat Usman (RA)
(B) Hazrat Umer (RA)✓
(C) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(D) None of these

136. First revelation came to the Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) in:
(A) Ka'aba **(B) Cave in Hira✓**
(C) Cave of Thaur (D) Arafat

137. Which is the most important belief in Islam after Tauheed?
(A) Belief in Angels
(B) Belief in Akhirat
(C) Prophethood✓
(D) Belief in the Holy Prophet (SAW)

138. In which year, Badr the first battle in the history of Islam was fought?
(A) 626 AD (B) 681 AD
(C) 619 AD **(D) 624 AD✓**

139. Who is referred in the Qur'an as Roh-al-Quds?
(A) Hazrat Jibreel (AS) ✓
(B) Hazrat Isra'feel (AS)
(C) Hazrat Izraeel (AS)
(D) Hazrat Mekaeel (AS)

140. Who is referred in the Qur'an as Rooh-al-Ameen?
(A) Hazrat Izraeel (AS)
(B) Hazrat Jibreel (AS) ✓
(C) Hazrat Mekaeel (AS)
(D) Hazrat Isra'feel (AS)

141. Name the foster mother(s) of the Holy Prophet (SAW).
(A) Hazrat Halima (RA)
(B) Hazrat Sobia (RA)
(C) Hazrat Khola (RA)
(D) All of them✓

142. Which is the oldest holy book?
(A) The Qur'an (B) The Zuboor
(C) The Injeel✓ (D) The Torait

143. Which is the second longest Surah?
(A) Rahman (B) Yaseen
(C) Aal-e-Imran✓ (D) Baqarah

144. Who was the first one to embrace Islam in the land of Yemen?
(A) Hazrat Zoaib bin Kalaib (RA)
(B) Hazart Awais Qarni (RA)
(C) Hazrat Abu Moosa Ashari (RA) ✓
(D) None of them

145. The system of jails was introduced by:
(B) Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA)
(C) Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA)✓
(A) Hazrat Ali Murtaza (RA)
(D) Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (RA)

146. Ali Makhdum Hajweri popularly known as Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh (RA) came to India with:
(A) Sultan Masud of Ghazni✓
(B) Sultan Mohammed Ghauri
(C) Muhammad Bin Qasim
(D) None of these

147. Name the first person who informed Hazrat Ayesha (RA) about the event of Afak.
(A) Hazrat Umme Aimen (RA)
(B) Hazrat Umme Mustah bin Asasah (RA) ✓
(C) Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA)
(D) Hazrat Javeria (RA)

148. The nation of Samood was preached by:
(A) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS)
(B) Hazrat Saleh (AS) ✓
(C) Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)
(D) Hazrat Uzair (AS)

149. Zakat means cleanliness and:
(A) Purity✓ (B) Belief
(C) Hidaya (D) Consensus

150. No Zakat shall be charged and collected from a person who is __________.
(A) dead (B) not a Muslim
(C) not a citizen of Pakistan
(D) All of these✓

151. The actual disbursement of Zakat is made through __________.
(A) Minister, Religious Affairs
(B) Secretary, Zakat and Ushr
(C) Local Zakat Committees (LZCs) ✓
(D) District Coordination Officer

152. What is Ushr for the Muslim farmers?

(A) Fay (B) Jizya

(C) Kharaj✓ (D) Toll Tax

153. Quran mentions Zakat frequently with:

(A) Ablution **(B) Salat✓**

(C) Hajj (D) Fasting

154. Ushr is collected in _______.

(A) Kind **(B) Cash✓**

(C) Barter system (D) None of these

155. Wealth invested in trade of the amount of 200 dirhams, was subject to a Zakat of _______ dirhams, during the early period of Islam.

(A) 2 (B) 2 ½

(C) 5✓ (D) 10

156. Which animal, of the following, is not taxable for Zakat?

(A) Oxen (B) Sheep

(C) Horse **(D) Elephant✓**

157. Camels less than _______ are Zakat free as established by the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

(A) 3 **(B) 5✓**

(C) 6 (D) 7

158. Sheep and goats less than _______ are Zakat free.

(A) 15 (B) 20

(C) 30 **(D) 40✓**

159. Pasturing oxen, less than _______ are Zakat free.

(A) 10 (B) 15

(C) 30✓ (D) 35

160. Zakat on horses was levied during the period of_______.

(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)

(B) Hazrat Umar (RA) ✓

(C) Hazrat Ali (RA)

(D) Umar bin Abdul Aziz

161. Honey, if an article of trade, is taxable of _______ % Zakat.

(A) 2 ½ (B) 5

(C) 10✓ (D) 15

162. Zakat of Eid-ul-Fitr (Fitrana) is applicable on new born infants w.e.f. _______.

(A) Born on Chand Raat✓

(B) Born during Ramzan

(C) Born on Eid day

(D) Born after Eid prayers

163. "Fitrana' on Muslims, newly converted to the Faith is _______.

(A) Optional **(B) Compulsory ✓**

(C) Not necessary (D) Nill

164. Who is supposed to pay 'Fitrana' of minor children?

(A) Themselves (B) Mother

(C) Father✓ (D) None of these

165. For the orphaned child, without wealth, responsibility of payment of 'Fitrana' lies on _______.

(A) Himself

(B) Man or woman on whom he depends✓

(C) Mother

(D) Neighbour

166. Zakat of 'Eid-ul-Fitr' of insane person is _______.

(A) Compulsory

(B) Not compulsory✓

(C) Optional

(D) None of these

167. Which kind of food is acceptable for payment of Fitrana?

(A) Potatoes (B) Grain

(C) Coconuts **(D) All of these✓**

168. Whether food-stuffs of bad quality can be offered as "Fitrana"?

(A) Possible (B) Optional

(C) Certainly not✓ (D) None of these

169. When Zakat of Eid-ul-Fitr must be satisfied at the latest?

(A) Sunrise of the Eid day

(B) After Eid prayers

(C) During the Eid prayers✓

(D) Before Ramzan

170. Which category of the following can be given Zakat?

(A) Poor and needy (B) Deeni Madaris

(C) Debtors **(D) All of these✓**

171. Ushr on land produce, during the period of Holy Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him) was collected at _______.

(A) 2 ½ % (B) 5%

(C) 10%✓ (D) Nil

172. Lands watered by buckets, during the period of Holy Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him) were taxed _______.

(A) 2 ½% **(B) 5%✓**

(C) 10% (D) Nil

173. Which category of the following is/are entitled for Zakat?

(A) Alms collections

(B) Travellers

(C) Emancipation of slaves

(D) All of these✓

174. Who has the authority to exempt any person from Zakat, in an Islamic State?

(A) Caliph (B) Wali/Governor

(C) Imam **(D) None of these✓**

175. In which of the Suras (chapters) of Quran, the list of the beneficiaries of Zakat has been specifically given?

(A) Al-Tauba✓ (B) Al-Yusuf

(C) Al-Ana'm (D) Al-Kahf

176. Zakat year means:

(A) Calendar year commencing on the first day of January

(B) Hijra year commencing on the first day of Ramadan✓

(C) Financial year beginning of first of July

(D) Agricultural year starting on first of August

177. Zakat prescribed in respect of a buried treasure discovered from an uninhabited place during early Muslim period was:

(A) Half of the total proceeds

(B) One third of the total proceeds

(C) One fourth of the total proceeds
(D) One fifth of the total proceeds✓

178. **The goods meant for trading were:**
(A) Exempt from Zakat
(B) Liable to pay Zakat✓
(C) Liability of Zakat was on the buyer
(D) Exempt but subject to a separate Sales Tax

179. **The Arabic word 'Zakat' has been derived from 'Zakat' which means:**
(A) Help **(B) Purify✓**
(C) Scarify (D) Charity

180. **Zakat was made compulsory in:**
(A) The first year of Hijrat
(B) The second year of Hijrat✓
(C) The third year of Hijrat
(D) The fourth year of Hijrat

181. **How many times the word 'Zakat' occurs in the Holy Quran?**
(A) 10 (B) 22
(C) 32✓ (D) None of these

182. **On cash, gold and silver Zakat is paid at a rate of:**
(A) One percent
(B) Two percent
(C) Two and half percent✓
(D) Three percent

183. **Ushr is levied on the agricultural production, artificially irrigated at the rate of:**
(A) One tenth
(B) One twentieth✓
(C) One fifth
(D) None of these

184. **To which of the following can be given Zakat?**
(A) Travellers (B) People in debt
(C) Slaves **(D) All of these✓**

185. **What assets are exempted from Zakat according to Zakat & Ushr Ordinance?**
(A) Sheep grazing fed free in pastures✓
(B) Fruits
(C) Vegetables
(D) All of these

186. **"Zakat year" ends with the last day of:**
(A) Shawwal **(B) Shaban✓**
(C) Muharram (D) Rajab

187. **"Nisab" in relation to gold as prescribed in the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 is:**
(A) 612.32 grams (B) 305.25 grams
(C) 87.48 grams✓ (D) 100 grams

188. **The scope for the disbursement of Zakat and Ushr is limited to:**
(A) Muslim citizens of Pakistan
(B) Muslims of any nation
(C) Converts to Islam
(D) Scope extends much beyond the above three categories✓

189. **Caliph Abu Bakar (May Allah be pleased with him) had notified the incidence of Zakat as laid down by Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him). Under this dispensation, the Zakat payable by an owner of twenty camels would be:**
(A) Five wasaqs of dates
(B) Two sheep
(C) One cow
(D) Four goats✓

190. **Zakat Collectors were directed by the Prophet (Peace be upon him) to collect zakat on animals by:**
(A) asking the cattle owners to attend his office along with an affidavit about the Zakat due from them
(B) Visiting the place where the cattle are kept by the owner✓
(C) Asking the owners to produce the cattle at a place notified for the purpose
(D) Collecting verbal evidence about strength of the herd

191. **Were the poor and indigent belonging to Bani-Hashim Tribe (Prophet's Tribe) eligible to receive Zakat?**
(A) Yes
(B) No✓
(C) Only disabled could receive it
(D) Only distant relations of Prophet (Peace be upon him) could receive it

192. **What was the minimum quantity of the dates and grain on which Zakat was collected during early Muslim period?**
(A) Three wasaq **(B) Five wasaq✓**
(C) Eight wasaq (D) Eleven wasaq

193. **During early Muslim period, a landowner produced 120 wasaqs of wheat from his land which was irrigated from the water of a natural spring. How much was he liable to pay Zakat?**
(A) Six wasaqs
(B) Twelve wasaqs
(C) Twenty wasaqs✓
(D) Forty wasaqs

194. **Who among the great prophets prayed to ALLAH as under, "O our Lord cover (us) with Your Forgiveness – me, my parents and (all) believers on the Day that the Reckoning will be established."**
(A) Adam (AS) **(B) Abraham (AS)✓**
(C) Moses (AS) (D) Yousaf (AS)

195. **The goods meant for trading were:**
(A) Exempt from Zakat
(B) Liable to pay Zakat✓
(C) Liability of Zakat was on the buyer
(D) Exempt but subject to a separate Sales Tax

Geography

1. Marble and Hornfelses are produced as result of:
(a) Contact metamorphism (b) Regional metamorphism
(c) Dynamic metamorphism (d) None of these

2. The Karakatuo volcano is situated in:
(a) South West Africa (b) Central America
(c) South East Asia (d) None of these

3. Atlantic Ocean occupies .... percent of aquatic surface of the world ocean.
(a) 46% (b) 52%
(c) 38% (d) None of these

4. Notable river with estuary is:
(a) Volga (b) Indus
(c) Amazon (d) None of these

5. Conditions most favourable to solifluction are found in:
(a) Deserts (b) Equatorial region
(c) Permafrost region (d) None of these

6. Fossils make it possible:
(a) To subdivide deposits by age (b) To identify drainage system
(c) To locate snowline (d) None of these

7. Trades are caused by:
(a) Distribution of land and sea (b) Shape of Earth
(c) Pressure differential between equatorial and sub-tropic belts (d) None of these

8. Tombolo spit connects:
(a) Ref with Island (b) Island with Headland
(c) Lagoon with Cliff (d) None of these

9. Karst region is originally a landscape located at:
(a) Belgium (b) Greece
(c) Former Yugoslavia (d) None of these

10. At present time, volcanoes are chiefly found along:
(a) Circum-Pacific belt (b) Appalachian region
(c) Karakoram - Kunlun Chain (d) None of these

11. It represents a stage in the formation of glacier:
(a) Fjord (b) Graben
(c) Firn (d) None of these

12. Famous geyser which remarkable regularly is:
(a) Alexander Garden, Fiji (b) Yellow Stone Park, USA
(c) Murcia, Spain (d) None of these

13. Eluvium is:
(a) Residual product of weathering (b) Precious stone
(c) Jet stream (d) None of these

14. Australia drifted eastward from:
(a) Antarctica (b) Asia
(c) South America (d) None of these

15. Beneath oceans entirely absent is:
(a) Basalt layer (b) Granite layer
(c) Sialic layer (d) None of these

16. Earth's temperature at the depth of 40 km is:
(a) 8,000 C (b) 4,000 C
(c) 2,000 C (d) None of these

17. Pluto was discovered in:
(a) 1840 (b) 1930
(c) 1970 (d) None of these

18. The oldest known map projection is:
(a) Gnomonic (b) Bonne's
(c) Simple Cylindrical (d) None of these

19. Deepest of all known oozes is:
(a) Diatomaceous (b) Globigerina
(c) Radiolarian (d) None of these

20. Wind born dust deposited on fringes of deserts is called:
(a) Alluvium (b) Rogolith
(c) Screen (d) None of these

21. Which of the following is sedimentary rock?
(a) Lignite (b) Granite
(c) Graphite (d) None of these

22. As per Suess, the specific gravity of Sima (layer) lies between:
(a) 2.75 and 2.90 (b) 2.90 and 4.75
(c) 2.85 and 3.75 (d) None of these

23. The water that trickles down the side of the cave deposits Carbonate of lime in layers is called:
(a) Stalagmite (b) Dolomite
(c) Stalactite (d) None of these

24. Paneplains are the type of:
(a) Coastal plains (b) Depositional plains
(c) Erosional plains (d) None of these

25. Mountain belts are the relief features of:
(a) First Order (b) Second Order
(c) Third Order (d) None of these

26. According to Krummel, water covers .... of the globe.
(a) 70.8% (b) 71.8%
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these

27. The Pacific Ocean is roughly......... in shape.
(a) Conical (b) Triangular
(c) Circular (d) None of these

28. The seismic sea wave from travels at speed of .... per hour.
(a) 200 to 300 KM (b) 500 to 800 KM
(c) 350 to 450 Km (d) None of these

29. The center of Moon is about .... miles from the center of the Earth.
(a) 240,000 miles *(b)* 236,000 miles
(c) 238,000 miles *(d)* None of these

30. Globigerina ooze is made up chiefly of :
(a) Frustules *(b)* Foraminifers
(c) Silica *(d)* None of these

31. Ordnance maps were first made in:
(a) Sixteenth Century *(b)* Seventeenth Century
(c) Eighteenth Century *(d)* None of these

32. The largest scale maps are generally known as:
(a) Climate maps *(b)* Atlas maps
(c) Cadastral maps *(d)* None of these

33. The best suited projection for map of Tundras is:
(a) Zenithal *(b)* Conical
(c) Mercator's *(d)* None of these

34. To show the distribution of animals on a map, we prefer to use:
(a) Shade method *(b)* Isopleth
(c) Dot method *(d)* None of these

35. Isotims and isodapanes in human geography are related to:
(a) Transport Cost *(b)* Retailing
(c) Barter Trade *(d)* None of these

36. For every 900 ft of rise in elevation, the mercury column falls:
(a) 1/20 *(b)* 1/30
(c) 1/39 *(d)* None of these

37. Clouds and ground reflection loss of radiant energy of the Sun is:
(a) 19.5% *(b)* 25%
(c) 27.3% *(d)* None of these

38. Any object moving horizontally in the northern hemisphere tends to deflect to the:
(a) Left *(b)* Center
(c) Right *(d)* None of these

39. The type of clouds which causes Hail is called:
(a) Cumulonimbus *(b)* Stratiform
(c) Altocumulus *(d)* None of these

40. Tropical desert and Steppe climates occur between latitudes:
(a) 15° to 35°N and S *(b)* 10° to 25°N
(c) 10° to 20°N and S *(d)* None of these

41. Instrument used for the measurement of wind speed is called:
(a) Altimeter *(b)* Barometer
(c) Anemometer *(d)* None of these

42. Vernal equinox occurs on:
(a) December 21 *(b)* September 23
(c) June 21 *(d)* None of these

43. Atmospheric pressure at sea level is:
(a) 750 mm. *(b)* 760 mm.
(c) 770 mm. *(d)* None of these

44. When there is an active upward ascent of lighter warm air over the cold dense air, the front is called:
(a) Cold front *(b)* Warm front
(c) Occuluded front *(d)* None of these

45. On 21st of June, the Sun shines vertically on the:
(a) Tropic of Capricorn *(b)* Tropic of Cancer
(c) Equator *(d)* Arctic Circle

46. The hot molten material erupted from a volcano is called:
(a) Lava *(b)* Magma
(c) Pyro-clast *(d)* None of these

47. The point in the Earth from where seismic waves spread out in all directions is:
(a) Seismic center *(b)* Epicenter
(c) Earthquake Focus *(d)* None of these

48. The continental crust ranges from:
(a) 7 to 20 km in thickness *(b)* 20 to 70 km in thickness
(c) 40 to 150 km in thickness *(d)* None of these

49. Marble is a :
(a) Sedimentary rock *(b)* Igneous rock
(c) Metamorphic rock *(d)* None of these

50. Yardang is produced by:
(a) River *(b)* Glacier
(c) Wind *(d)* Volcanic activity

51. Continental glacier produces the following feature on the Earth surface:
(a) V-shaped valley *(b)* U-shaped valley
(c) Hanging valley *(d)* None of these

52. The deepest point in the ocean bottom is in:
(a) Indian ocean *(b)* Atlantic ocean
(c) Pacific ocean *(d)* Arctic ocean

53. The flat ocean bottom lying near the continents is called:
(a) Peneplain *(b)* Archipelagic apron
(c) Lacustrine plain *(d)* None of these

54. Benguela current flows near the western coast of:
(a) Australia *(b)* South America
(c) Plain *(d)* None of these

55. Waves are caused by:
(a) Gravitational force of moon *(b)* Gravitational force on Earth
(c) Sunrays *(d)* None of these

56. Conical projection is best suited for:
(a) Polar Regions *(b)* Equatorial Regions
(c) Temperate latitude *(d)* None of these

57. Zero degree meridian is:
(a) 15° east of Prime Meridian *(b)* 10° east of Prime Meridian
(c) 5° west of Prime Meridian *(d)* None of these

58. A map on RF 1:2400 will be:
(a) A large-scale *(b)* Small-scale

map map

(c) Medium-scale map *(d)* None of these

59. Lines showing place of equal rainfall are called:
(a) Isohalines *(b)* Isobars
(c) Isopleths *(d)* None of these

60. Sea water contains on the average about:
(a) 3.5% Salt *(b)* 2.7% Salt
(c) 7.1% Salt *(d)* None of these

61. Lines of equal distribution of pressure are called:
(a) Isopleths *(b)* Isotherms
(c) Isobars *(d)* None of these

62. According to Ferret's Law, winds are deflected:
(a) To their right in the northern hemisphere *(b)* To their left in northern hemisphere
(c) Not deflected at all *(d)* None of these

63. Thermal equator is located:
(a) At the equator *(b)* North of equator
(c) South equator *(d)* None of these

64. Orographic rainfall is affected by:
(a) Relief features *(b)* Distance from the sea
(c) Distance from the equator *(d)* None of these

65. Line graphs are used for depicting:
(a) Temperature of place *(b)* Rainfall of a place
(c) Growth of population *(d)* None of these

66. Meanders are created by:
(a) River action *(b)* Action of wind
(c) Action of glacier *(d)* None of these

67. Equatorial climate has:
(a) No dry season *(b)* Short dry season
(c) Long dry season *(d)* None of these

68. Oxygen in the atmosphere is:
(a) 78% *(b)* 71%
(c) 59% *(d)* None of these

69. Density of sea water ranges from:
(a) 1.027 to 1.028 *(b)* 1.010 to 1.025
(c) 1.000 to 1.020 *(d)* None of these

70. West-wind drift is a:
(a) Circumpolar drift *(b)* Current of South Pacific Ocean
(c) Current of South Atlantic Ocean *(d)* None of these

71. Limestone is a:
(a) Metamorphic rock *(b)* Sedimentary rock
(c) Igneous rock *(d)* None of these

72. The material thrown out during an eruption is:
(a) Solid *(b)* Liquid
(c) Gaseous *(d)* None of these

73. The cold air mass is:
(a) Conditionally unstable *(b)* Stable
(c) Unstable *(d)* None of these

74. Weathering is caused by:
(a) Great range of temperature *(b)* Great range of rainfall
(c) Action of wind *(d)* None of these

75. Simple conical projections with one standard parallel are used for:
(a) Maps for higher latitudes *(b)* Maps for the polar regions
(c) Maps for the lower latitudes *(d)* None of these

76. Tornadoes affect areas ranging from:
(a) A few yards to a quarter of a mile in diameter *(b)* A few furlongs to about 5 miles in diameter
(c) A few mile to about 10 miles in diameter *(d)* None of these

77. On a weather map the word 'L':
(a) Denotes a low pressure zone *(b)* Denotes a low temperature zone
(c) Denotes a low rainfall zone *(d)* None of these

78. Large-scale maps are used for:
(a) Small areas *(b)* Large areas
(c) Areas of moderate extent *(d)* None of these

79. In a wave water particles move only:
(a) Near the coast *(b)* In deep water
(c) In shallow water *(d)* None of these

80. The inner core of the Earth is:
(a) Solid *(b)* Liquid
(c) Semi-solid *(d)* None of these

81. Weather describes the condition of .... at any one time.
(a) The Earth *(b)* The land surface
(c) The atmosphere *(d)* The Ionosphere
(e) Space *(f)* None of these

82. Seasonally increases with:
(a) Latitude *(b)* Distance from sea
(c) Altitude *(d)* Aspect
(e) Longitude *(f)* None of these

83. The temperature decreases with increasingly altitude by 1°C for every .... rise.
(a) 100 ft *(b)* 150 m
(c) 165 m *(d)* 250 m
(e) 300 m *(f)* None of these

84. Water vapour turns into clouds in the atmosphere when:
(a) It rains *(b)* The temperature rises
(c) Dew point is reached *(d)* Evaporation takes place
(e) Relative humidity *(f)* None of these

85. Up-draught and down-draught in a cumulo-nimbus cloud lead to the formation of:

(a) Lightening (b) Hail
(c) Thunder (d) Snow
(e) Any other

86. The air in the middle of a typhoon is:
(a) Rising (b) Descending
(c) Blowing in a clockwise spiral (d) Gusty and variable
(e) None of these

87. Oceanic plates are made up of .... rocks.
(a) Basaltic (b) Granite
(c) Acidic (d) Mantle

88. Which of the following statement is NOT true:
(a) The core is made chiefly of nickel and iron (b) There is an outer (liquid) and inner (solid) core
(c) The mantle is made of liquid ultra boric rocks (d) The crust, or lithosphere, is made of rigid crystal plates
(e) Earthquake waves pass through the core but not through the mantle

89. Young fold mountains are found where crystal plates:
(a) Diverge (b) Collide
(c) Are newly formed (d) Are thinnest
(e) None of these

90. The retreat of the waterfall up stream results in:
(a) Potholes (b) Rapids
(c) Bluffs (d) Floodplain
(e) Gorge (f) None of these

91. Which type of erosion is not typical of a desert?
(a) Abrasion (b) Plucking
(c) Attrition (d) Deflation
(e) None of these

92. A glacier lengthens when:
(a) The climate gets warmer (b) The climate gets drier
(c) The rate of accumulation of ice exceeds the rate of melting (d) The gradient of the glacier valley steepens
(e) There is a state of equilibrium between snowfall and the rate of melting (f) None of these

93. On earth surface, water cover is:
(a) 50% (b) 60%
(c) 70% (d) 80%
(e) None of these

94. Continental shelf is:
(a) A link between ocean and land (b) A broad level plain forming greater part of the ocean
(c) The deepest part of the ocean (d) A steep slope stretching to the sea plain
(e) None of these

95. The strength of wave action depends on all these except:
(a) Currents in the set (b) Wind strength
(c) Length of fetch (d) Depth of coastal water
(e) Height of waves (f) None of these

96. The sea-water on the average contains:
(a) 3.5% salt (b) 5% salt
(c) 10% salt (d) 2.5% salt
(e) 4.5% salt (f) None of these

97. Neap tides occur ....
(a) At the full and new quarter moon days (b) When the Sun, Moon and Earth are in one straight line

98. Best suited projection for Pakistan is ....
(a) Conical (b) Zenithal
(c) Mercator (d) Cylindrical equal area
(e) Conventional (f) None of these

99. A portable measure for pressure is ....
(a) A Stevenson screen (b) An anemometer
(c) An aneroid barometer (d) A maximum and minimum thermometer set
(e) A mercury column

100. Small-scale maps are used for:
(a) Small areas (b) Areas of moderate extent
(c) Large areas (d) None of these

101. Calcareous rocks are .... rocks.
(a) Sedimentary (b) Igneous
(c) Metamorphic (d) None of these

102. Most of the rainfall received in Pakistan by ....
(a) Westerlies (b) Mountain and valley winds
(c) Monsoon Winds (d) None of these

103. Organic deposits are mostly found over ....
(a) Continent shelf (b) Continent Slope
(c) Deep Sea plain (d) None of these

104. Irrigation is a .... feature.
(a) Cultural (b) Natural
(c) Topographic (d) None of these

105. Standard parallel is a part of .... projection.
(a) Cylindrical (b) Conical
(c) Zenithal (d) None of these

106. Projections are called:
(a) Mathematical (b) Conical
(c) Zenithal (d) None of these

107. Conical projections are suitable for ....
(a) Tropical (b) Temperate
(c) Polar areas (d) None of these

108. …….. is the best method of drawing distribution maps.
(a) Dot method *(b)* Shade method
(c) Diagrammatic method *(d)* None of these

109. A low pressure areas is called:
(a) Cyclone *(b)* Anti-cyclone
(c) Wedge *(d)* None of these

110. Zenithal projections are mostly used for …….. areas.
(a) Equatorial *(b)* Tropical
(c) Polar *(d)* None of these

111. The feature not due to glaciation is a:
(a) Wadi *(b)* Cirque
(c) Fiord *(d)* None of these

112. Loess found in Northern China is:
(a) Mountain Screes *(b)* Volcanic ash
(c) River debris *(d)* None of these

113. An example of an igneous rock is:
(a) Clay *(b)* Sand
(c) Granite *(d)* Slate

114. The moraine which is formed where two small glaciers coverage is termed:
(a) Lateral *(b)* Ground
(c) Terminal *(d)* Medial

115. Stacks are typical features of:
(a) Coastal glaciations in temperate latitudes *(b)* Marine erosion by waves
(c) Coastal deposition *(d)* Materials at river delta

116. The usual way of showing population in a map by using:
(a) Lines *(b)* Squares
(c) Dots *(d)* None of these

117. If the R.E. of a map is 1:25000, this is a:
(a) One inch map *(b)* Two inch map
(c) Two and a half inch map *(d)* Five inch map

118. North-west passage is suitably shown in:
(a) Zenithal Projection *(b)* Conical Projection
(c) Cylindrical Projection *(d)* None of these

119. West Wind Drift is present in all oceans except:
(a) Arctic *(b)* Indian
(c) Pacific *(d)* Atlantic

120. The predominant vegetation of Arid Western U.S.A is:
(a) Coniferous *(b)* Deciduous
(c) Grasses *(d)* Xerophytes

121. Hot wind which blows from Sahara to the Guinea Coast is the:
(a) Sirocco *(b)* Mistral
(c) Harmattan *(d)* Ephn

122. Warm current that keeps the Norwegian ports ice-free throughout the year is the:
(a) Canary current *(b)* Arctic current
(c) Guinea current *(d)* North Atlantic current

123. Elongated lakes have normally resulted from:
(a) Glacial erosion *(b)* Volcanic eruption
(c) Faulting *(d)* Corals

124. The inlets in the coast of South Western New Zealand are called:
(a) Rias *(b)* Fjords
(c) Esturies *(d)* Spits

125. One of the following is also called international scale:
(a) Linear *(b)* Diagonal
(c) Comparative *(d)* R.E.

126. Rejuvenation of river is associated with formation of:
(a) Oxbow lakes *(b)* Basins
(c) Monadnocks *(d)* Terraces

127. Radial Trellised and Denritic are forms and patterns of:
(a) Mountain systems *(b)* Drainages
(c) Climates *(d)* None of these

128. Ring of fire is attributed to:
(a) Antarctic *(b)* Arctic
(c) Atlantic *(d)* None of these

129. Earthquake of Kobe, Japan in January 1995 had a magnitude:
(a) 5.2 *(b)* 6.2
(c) 7.2 *(d)* 6.6
(e) 6.9

130. Charles Richter of the California Institute of Technology developed the Richter scale in:
(a) 1735 *(b)* 1835
(c) 1855 *(d)* 1935

131. Average monthly temperature of a place can be represented by means of:
(a) Bar graph *(b)* Line graph
(c) Pie graph *(d)* Graduated circle

132. Hanging valleys are formed by the action of:
(a) Wind *(b)* Running Water
(c) Moving ice *(d)* None of these

133. Dendritic pattern of drainage is:
(a) Rectangular in shape *(b)* Radial in shape
(c) Like a tree with branches *(d)* None of these

134. Line joining places having equal rainfall are:
(a) Isobaths *(b)* Contours
(c) Isohyets *(d)* Isobars

135. The most common rock found on Earth is:
(a) Marble *(b)* Granite
(c) Basalt *(d)* None of these

136. A wind which reverses seasonally is known as …….. wind.
(a) Trade *(b)* Monsoon
(c) Cyclonic *(d)* Polar

137. Karst region originally a landscape located in:
(a) Belgium *(b)* Greece

(c) Former Yugoslavia (d) None of these

138. The earliest period of geological history is:
(a) Permian (b) Pre-Cambrian
(c) Cambrian (d) Tertiary

139. Which of the following are considered to be the primary rocks?
(a) Sedimentary (b) Metamorphic
(c) Igneous (d) Argilaceous

140. What is the point of origin of an earthquake called?
(a) Quake center (b) Epicenter
(c) Seismic focus (d) Tectonic point

141. "Epirogeny" is a result of:
(a) Vertical earth movements (b) Horizontal earth movements
(c) Mass movements (d) None of these

142. What is the name given to a plateau surrounded by the mountains?
(a) Piedmont plateau (b) Intermountain Plateau
(c) Mountain plateau (d) Raised plateau

143. The "Dust bowl" of North America has been caused by:
(a) Glacial deposition (b) Wind erosion
(c) Wind disposition (d) Shifting

144. Ideal cycle of erosion was first suggested by:
(a) De Martonne (b) B.W. Sparks
(c) W.M. Davis (d) W. Penck

145. What does the term "Loss" refer to?
(a) River borne material (b) Fine wind deposited material
(c) Fine glacial material (d) Fine wave deposited material

146. An "Avalanche" is a Mass of glacial debris transported to the sea:
(a) Mass of snow and rocks moving down slope under gravity (b) Broad crack in the upper part of a glacier.
(c) Steep rock in the coastal area made by wave erosion. (d) None of these

147. What is meant by "Hamada"?
(a) An extensive flat rocky surface in desert (b) A coastal lowland eroded by glaciers
(c) A plain surface in the karst region (d) A depositional part of a Pediplain

148. The direction of rotation of the Earth on its axis is from:
(a) North to South (b) South to North
(c) East to West (d) West to East

149. On which date is the Earth in perihelion?
(a) June 21 (b) December 22
(c) January 03 (d) July 04

150. What is the most accurate description of the shape of the Earth?
(a) A circle (b) A sphere
(c) A geoid (d) An oblate sphere

151. Corundum falls in the .... rank of Moho scale of Hardness.
(a) Tenth (b) Second
(c) Ninth (d) None of these

152. Standard parallel is a part of .... projection.
(a) Cylindrical (b) Conical
(c) Zenithal (d) None of these

153. Conical projection is suitable for .... areas.
(a) Tropical (b) Temperate
(c) Polar (d) None of these

154. Zenithal projections are mostly used for .... areas.
(a) Equatorial (b) Tropical
(c) Polar (d) None of these

155. Sandstone is a/an .... rock.
(a) Sedimentary (b) Igneous
(c) Metamorphic (d) None of these

156. Granite is a/an .... rock.
(a) Sedimentary (b) Igneous
(c) Metamorphic (d) None of these

157. A line which is drawn on Mercator's projection is known as:
(a) Laxodrome (b) Rhomb Line
(c) Great Circle (d) Both (a) & (b)

158. The shadow zone of an earthquake exists between .... from an earthquake focus.
(a) 130-140° (b) 100-150°
(c) 103-143° (d) None of these

159. One of the following is also called international scale:
(a) Liner (b) Diagonal
(c) R.F. (d) None of these

160. On 8th October, 2005, earthquake of Pakistan had a magnitude of:
(a) 7.6 (b) 5.5
(c) 4.6 (d) None of these

161. The soft zone in the upper part of the mantle is called the:
(a) Lithosphere (b) Barysphere
(c) Asthenosphere (d) None of these

162. The world's largest delta has been formed by the river:
(a) Nile (b) Indus
(c) Missisipi (d) None of these

163. The magnitude of an earthquake is measured by:

(a) Marcelli scale (b) Richter scale
(c) Beufort scale (d) None of these

164. "The Roots of Mountain Theory of Isostasy" is credited to:
(a) Archdeacon Pratt (b) G.B. Air
(c) Vening Meneisz (d) None of these

165. Primary Waves (P-waves) in an earthquake are a kind of:
(a) Longitudinal waves (b) Transverse waves
(c) Surface waves (d) None of these

166. Which of following features have been produced by wind deflation?
(a) Lake Toba (b) Lake of Victoria
(c) Qattara Depression (d) None of these

167. Marine terraces, spits and bars are formed by:
(a) Wind action (b) Glaciers
(c) Waves (d) None of these

168. In some desert regions, erosion has removed all of the original surface except for isolated pieces which stand up as rounded topped masses called:
(a) Inselbergs (b) Mesas
(c) Buttes (d) None of these

169. San Andreas Fault, California is an example of:
(a) Normal Fault (b) Reverse Fault
(c) Transform Fault (d) None of these

170. Fold in, which horizontal or gently dripping beds are modified by simple step-like bands are called:
(a) Isoclines (b) Monoclines
(c) Periclines (d) None of these

171. Arrange the following religious groups according to the number of their followers:
(a) Christians (b) Buddhists
(c) Hindus (d) Muslims

172. The "Isle of Man" is situated in:
(a) The North Sea (b) Sea of Japan
(c) Irish Sea (d) None of these

173. "Pindus Mountains" are located in:
(a) Romania (b) Bulgaria
(c) Greece (d) None of these

174. Name the smallest country in Asia:
(a) Maldives (b) India
(c) China (d) Pakistan

175. "Lake Titicaca" is located in:
(a) Argentina (b) Bolivia
(c) Peru (d) None of these

176. The country with highest birth-rate is:
(a) Chile (b) Uganda
(c) Bangladesh (d) None of these

177. Mt. Kilimanjaro is located in:
(a) Zaire (b) Kenya
(c) Ethiopia (d) None of these

178. "Windhoak" is the capital of:
(a) Angola (b) Lesotho
(c) Namibia (d) None of these

179. "Aegean Sea" is situated near:
(a) Poland (b) Turkey
(c) New Zealand (d) None of these

180. Bering Strait is located between:
(a) Norway and Sweden (b) Alaska and Russia
(c) Malaysia and Indonesia (d) None of these

Answers

1.	d	2.	C	3.	d	4.	c	5.	C
6.	a	7.	C	8.	b	9.	c	10.	A
11.	c	12.	B	13.	a	14.	b	15.	C
16.	b	17.	B	18.	c	19.	b	20.	D
21.	a	22.	B	23.	c	24.	c	25.	A
26.	a	27.	B	28.	b	29.	a	30.	C
31.	b	32.	C	33.	a	34.	c	35.	A
36.	b	37.	B	38.	c	39.	d	40.	A
41.	c	42.	d	43.	b	44.	b	45.	B
46.	a	47.	c	48.	d	49.	c	50.	c
51.	d	52.	c	53.	d	54.	c	55.	b
56.	c	57.	d	58.	c	59.	d	60.	a
61.	c	62.	a	63.	b	64.	a	65.	a
66.	a	67.	a	68.	d	69.	a	70.	a
71.	b	72.	b	73.	a	74.	a	75.	d
76.	c	77.	a	78.	a	79.	d	80.	a
81.	C	82.	a	83.	c	84.	c	85.	c
86.	A	87.	a	88.	e	89.	b	90.	e
91.	B	92.	c	93.	c	94.	a	95.	a
96.	A	97.	b	98.	e	99.	c	100.	c
101.	a	102.	c	103.	c	104.	c	105.	b
106.	c	107.	b	108.	a	109.	a	110.	c
1 1.	A	112.	c	113.	c	114.	d	115.	b
6.	C	117.	a	118.	a	119.	a	120.	d
1.	C	122.	d	123.	c	124.	d	125.	d
6.	B	127.	d	128.	c	129.	e	130.	d
1.	A	132.	b	133.	c	134.	c	135.	b
136.	b	137.	c	138.	b	139.	c	140.	b
141.	b	142.	b	143.	b	144.	c	145.	b
146.	a	147.	a	148.	d	149.	C	150.	c
151.	c	152.	a	153.	b	154.	c	155.	A
156.	b	157.	b	158.	c	159.	c	160.	A
161.	c	162.	d	163.	b	164.	c	165.	A
166.	c	167.	c	168.	b	169.	c	170.	c
171.	a, d, c, b	172.	c	173.	c	174.	a	175.	c
176.	B	177.	b	178.	c	179.	b	180.	b

Basic Mathematics

1. **Mr. and Mrs. Sajjad have seven daughters. Each daughter has one brother. What is the total number of persons in the family?**
(A) 14
(B) 10✓
(C) 15
(D) 12

2. **If five cars are parked bumper to bumper, how many bumpers are touching each other?**
(A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 8✓
(D) 10

3. **If Asif is standing in a queue in such a way that he is sixth in the queue from either side, then how many people are there in the queue?**
(A) 11✓
(B) 9
(C) 12
(D) 14

4. **Find the value of $\frac{53}{1000}$.**
(A) 0.53
(B) 5.3
(C) 0.053✓
(D) 0.0053

5. **If 25 toys cost 500, what would be the cost of 75 toys?**
(A) 2000
(B) 1500✓
(C) 1200
(D) 1700

6. **Find the missing numbers in the following number series:**
1 3 3 5 6 7 7 ________.
(A) 8 8
(B) 10 10
(C) 9 9✓
(D) None of these

7. **Find the missing number in the series:**
60 59 57 54 50 ________.
(A) 45✓
(B) 47
(C) 44
(D) 43

8. **A speed of 45 km per hour is the same as:**
(A) 15 m/s
(B) 12 m/s
(C) 12.5 m/s✓
(D) 13 m/s

9. **A rectangular room is 6m long, 5m wide and 4m high. What is the total volume of the room in cubic meters?**
(A) 24
(B) 30
(C) 120✓
(D) 240

10. **367 is how much below 400?**
(A) 31
(B) 33✓
(C) 35
(D) 32

11. **Multiply: 9.5 × 4 = ________**
(A) 39
(B) 36
(C) 38✓
(D) 37

12. **Divide: 340 + 50 = ________**
(A) 6.4
(B) 6.8✓
(C) 6.7
(D) 6.9

13. **What comes next in this sequence? 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, ________**
(A) 16✓
(B) 17
(C) 18
(D) 15

14. **99 + 77 + 55 + 33 + 11 = ________**
(A) 275✓
(B) 273
(C) 274
(D) 272

15. **Find the value of $\sqrt{1\frac{9}{16}}$.**
(A) $\frac{3}{4}$✓
(B) $1\frac{3}{4}$
(C) $1\frac{1}{4}$
(D) $1\frac{5}{4}$

16. **If 25 toys cost 500, what would be the cost of 75 toys?**
(A) 1700
(B) 2000
(C) 1500✓
(D) 1200

17. **Find the missing numbers in the following number series:**
"13 3 5 5 7 7 ________.
(A) 9 9
(B) 8 8
(C) 1010✓
(D) None of these

18. **Find the missing number in the series:**
60 59 57 54 50 ________.
(A) 43
(B) 45✓
(C) 47
(D) 44

19. **A man walks 3 km to his East then turns left and walks 3 km towards North then turns left and walks 3 km towards West. Indicate the correct direction in which he is in relation to his starting point.**
(A) North
(B) East
(C) West✓
(D) South

20. **A rectangular room is 6m long, 5m wide and 4m high. What is the total volume of the room in cubic metres?**
(A) 240
(B) 24
(C) 30
(D) 120✓

21. **In one kilometer race, A beats B by 28 meters or 7 seconds. Find out the time taken by A to finish the race.**
(A) 4 mins 20 secs
(B) 4 mins 3 secs✓
(C) 3 min 4 secs
(D) 5 mins

22. **Imran made a profit of 20 percent in the first year. Next year, he had a loss of 25 percent on the capital he had at the beginning of second year. What was his overall loss?**
(A) No loss
(B) 12 percent
(C) 10 percent
(D) 5 percent✓

23. **Rashid buys 3 books for Rs. 16 each and four books for Rs. 23 each. What will be the average price of the books?**
(A) 24
(B) 18
(C) 20✓
(D) 22

24. **888 + 0.8 x 8 = ?**
(A) 88.80
(B) 8880✓
(C) 8007
(D) 8800

25. A student gets 60, 50 and 90 marks out of 100 in English, Physics and Economics respectively. He needs 72% to get a scholarship. How many marks does he need to get in his final paper Maths to obtain overall 72% marks?
(A) 88✓ (B) 82
(C) 84 (D) 86

26. How many numbers between 200 and 500 are divisible by 13?
(A) 32 (B) 17
(C) 15 **(D) 60✓**

27. The first five multiples of 17 are:
(A) 0, 1, 17, 34, 51
(B) 17, 34, 51, 68, 85✓
(C) 38, 57, 76, 95, 114
(D) None of these

28. The number which is divisible by 7 but not by 14 is:
(A) 21✓ (B) 12
(C) 71
(D) None of these

29. The total number of even prime numbers is:
(A) 0 **(B) 1✓**
(C) 2 (D) None of these

30. The least prime number is:
(A) 0 (B) 1
(C) 2✓ (D) 3

31. If day before yesterday was Saturday, then day after tomorrow will be:
(A) Friday (B) Tuesday
(C) Wednesday **(D) Thursday✓**

32. The least number which when divided by 35, leaves remainder of 25; when divided by 45 leaves a remainder of 35 and when divided by 55 leaves 45 as remainder, is:
(A) 3455✓ (B) 3465
(C) 3475 (D) 10

33. Watt is the unit to measure:
(A) Air Pressure (B) Water
(C) Rain water **(D) Electricity✓**

34. Add: 46 + 37 + 29 + 5 + 14 + 33 = ____
(A) 160 (B) 173
(C) 164 **(D) 163✓**

35. Add: 33 + 8 + 27 + 13 + 48 + 10 = ___
(A) 131 **(B) 139✓**
(C) 149 (D) 138

36. 425 is how much above 400?
(A) 24 (B) 26
(C) 27 **(D) 25✓**

37. 367 is how much below 400?
(A) 31 **(B) 33✓**
(C) 35 (D) 32

38. Multiply: 9.5 × 4 = __________
(A) 39 (B) 36
(C) 38✓ (D) 37

39. Multiply: 0.4 × 710 = __________
(A) 287 (B) 285
(C) 286 **(D) 284✓**

40. Divide: 340 ÷ 50 = __________
(A) 6.4 **(B) 6.8✓**
(C) 6.7 (D) 6.9

41. Divide: 81.04 ÷ 50 = __________
(A) 1.64 (B) 1.61
(C) 1.60 **(D) 1.62✓**

42. What comes next in this sequence? 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, __________
(A) 16✓ (B) 17
(C) 18 (D) 15

43. What comes next in this sequence? 5, 10, 20, 40, __________
(A) 90 (B) 70
(C) 80✓ (D) 60

44. What comes next in this sequence: 2, 6, 11, 17, __________
(A) 27 (B) 25
(C) 26 **(D) 24✓**

45. What comes next in this sequence: 1, 3, 12, 60, __________
(A) 380 (B) 320
(C) 360✓ (D) 340

46. 121 is how much above 100? __________
(A) 22 **(B) 21✓**
(C) 19 (D) 20

47. 27 + 15 + 40 + 8 + 32 + 19 = __________
(A) 142 (B) 140
(C) 141✓ (D) 139

48. 99 + 77 + 55 + 33 + 11 = __________
(A) 275✓ (B) 273
(C) 274 (D) 272

49. How many planets revolve around the Sun?
(A) 9 (B) 7
(C) 8✓ (D) 6

[illegible] 50 miles is equal to how many kilometres?
(A) 9 **(B) 80✓**
(C) 81 (D) 79

1. 99 × 4 = __________
(A) 392 **(B) 396✓**
(C) 394 (D) 390

52. 40 × 5.9 = __________
(A) 239 (B) 237
(C) 278 **(D) 236✓**

53. 1140 ÷ 40 = __________
(A) 28.5✓ (B) 21.5
(C) 27.5 (D) 25.5

54. 300 ÷ 1.5 = __________
(A) 400 **(B) 200✓**
(C) 300 (D) 100

55. Which number can replace both the question marks? 2/? = ?/50 .
(A) 100 **(B) 10✓**
(C) 25 (D) 5

56. Complete the series: 6,9,13,16,20,23 __________
(A) 27,31 (B) 26,31
(C) 27,30✓ (D) 26,30

57. If you write down all the numbers from 1 - 100, how many times would you write 3?
(A) 21 (B) 19✓
(C) 20 (D) 18

58. Ali ran around a 1/4 kilometer jogging track 17 times. How many kilometers did he run?
(A) 4 ¾ % km (B) 4 ½ km
(C) 4 ¼ % km✓ (D) 4 km

59. Complete the series:
64, 48, 40, 36, 34, ________
(A) 33✓ (B) 31
(C) 32 (D) 30

60. A man buys a toy for Rs. 70 after getting a discount of 20%. What was the marked price of the toy?
(A) Rs. 90 (B) Rs. 56
(C) Rs. 87.50✓ (D) Rs. 84

61. A history class has 12 boys and 18 girls. Boys are what fraction of the class?
(A) 2/5 (B) 2/3✓
(C) ¾ (D) 3/5

62. 25 students took a test and 4 of them failed. What per cent of them passed the test?
(A) 84%✓ (B) 80%
(C) 82% (D) 75%

63. 3/1000 written as a fraction is?
(A) 0.003✓ (B) 0.3
(C) 0.03 (D) 3

64. 18 is 75% of ____________.
(A) 32 (B) 25
(C) 34 (D) 24✓

65. In a class of 550 students, 42% wish to go to college. How many wish to attend college?
(A) 252 (B) 210
(C) 231✓ (D) 200

66. When you divide 0.7 by 10, you get:
(A) 0.007 (B) 0.07✓
(C) 70 (D) 7

67. A toy is sold for Rs. 220, what was the cost if the rate of profit was 10% of the cost?
(A) Rs. 210 (B) Rs. 198
(C) Rs. 200✓ (D) Rs. 196

68. If ten men can do a piece of work in twenty days, how long will it take 8 men to do the job if they work at the same rate?
(A) 28 days (B) 22 days
(C) 25 days✓ (D) 21 days

69. A bag contains 9 KG of sugar which is separated into packages containing 450 grams each. How many such packages can be made?
(A) 24 (B) 18
(C) 20✓ (D) 16

70. $2\frac{2}{3}\times\frac{5}{14}=?$
(A) $\frac{40}{24}$ (B) $\frac{20}{22}$✓
(C) $\frac{50}{42}$ (D) $\frac{21}{20}$

71. $\left[\frac{1}{4}+\frac{5}{8}\right]+\left[\frac{1}{2}+\frac{3}{4}\right]=?$
(A) $\frac{10}{7}$ (B) $\frac{5}{12}$
(C) $\frac{7}{10}$✓ (D) $\frac{35}{32}$

72. $\frac{5}{6}\div\frac{5}{9}=?$
(A) 3 (B) $\frac{25}{24}$
(C) $\frac{2}{3}$ (D) $\frac{3}{2}$✓

73. $\frac{5}{6}\times\frac{2}{5}=?$
(A) 3 (B) $\frac{1}{3}$✓
(C) 1 (D) $\frac{7}{11}$

74. One billion is equal to:
(A) 100 Thousands✓
(B) 100 Crores
(C) 100 Millions
(D) 100 Lacs

75. $\frac{5}{6}\times\frac{2}{5}=?$
(A) 3 (B) $\frac{1}{3}$✓
(C) 1 (D) $\frac{7}{11}$

76. $18\frac{1}{6}\div2\frac{1}{3}=?$
(A) $7\frac{12}{14}$✓ (B) $11\frac{7}{14}$
(C) 36 (D) $4\frac{1}{2}$

77. $3\frac{72}{100}$ written as a fraction is:
(A) 372.00 (B) 37.20

(C) 0.372 **(D) 3.72✓**

78. When you divide 0.7 by 10, you will get:

(A) 0.007 **(B) 0.07✓**

(C) 70 (D) 7

79. 0.03 × 10 = ?

(A) 0.003 (B) 3

(C) 0.3✓ (D) 30

80. If 10 men can complete a work in 20 days, how long will it take 8 men to do the job if they work at the same rate?

(A) 25 days✓ (B) 18 days

(C) 20 days (D) 16 days

81. Multiply 2438.244 × by 10.

(A) 24382.44✓ (B) 24328.44

(C) 24384.42 (D) 24384.44

82. A doll is sold for Rs. 220.00. What was the cost of doll if rate of profit was 10% of the cost?

(A) Rs. 240.00 **(B) Rs. 200.00✓**

(C) Rs. 210.00 (D) Rs. 198.00

83. 358.0074 × 100 = ?

(A) 35800.47 **(B) 35800.74✓**

(C) 38500.47 (D) 35800.00

84. Akbar bought a sweater for Rs.200 and sold it Rs.250. How much profit did Akbar get?

(A) Rs.50✓ (B) Rs.20

(C) Rs.80 (D) Rs.40

85. The number, whose 20% is 100, is:

(A) 700 **(B) 500✓**

(C) 600 (D) 400

86. Salaam bought a pair of shoes for Rs.300 and sold it at Rs.370. How much profit did Salaam get?

(A) Rs.20 **(B) Rs.70✓**

(C) Rs.75 (D) Rs.80

87. If 80 men dug 4 holes in 12 months, how many men would be required to dig 6 holes in 4 months?

(A) 40 men (B) 410 men

(C) 360 men✓ (D) 140 men

88. If 15 men can do a piece of work in 8 days, how many men will finish it in 10 days?

(A) 8 **(B) 12✓**

(C) 16 (D) 14

89. If 3 men and 6 boys can do a work in 20 days, then 6 men and 8 boys shall take:

(A) 20 days (B) 8 days

(C) 9 days **(D) 6 days✓**

90. The number, whose 25% is 150, is:

(A) 900 (B) 700

(C) 800 **(D) 600✓**

91. If 20 men can do a piece of work in 8 days, how many men will finish it in 10 days?

(A) 18 men **(B) 16 men✓**

(C) 8 men (D) 4 men

92. Akbar sold his old gun for Rs.900, which he bought for Rs.2500. What is his % loss?

(A) 15% (B) 82%

(C) 94% **(D) 64%✓**

93. This road is only 50 km long. We covered a distance of 20 km. What percentage of distance have we covered?

(A) 53% (B) 69%

(C) 48% **(D) 40%✓**

94. Nasir bought a practical copy for Rs.60 and sold it at Rs.40. How much loss did he get?

(A) Rs.20✓ (B) Rs.60

(C) Rs.40 (D) Rs.600

95. The number, whose 17% is 51, is:

(A) 210 (B) 100

(C) 300✓ (D) 200

96. Insert the missing number:

341 (250) 466 282 ( ) 398

(A) 240 **(B) 232✓**

(C) 226 (D) 228

97. 20 men can construct a building in 40 days. How long will it take 10 men to do this work?

(A) 80 days✓ (B) 60 days

(C) 70 days (D) 50 days

98. Muhammad Aslam bought a TV for Rs.8000 and sold it at Rs.7000. How much loss did he get?

(A) Rs.4000 (B) Rs.2000

(C) Rs.3000 **(D) Rs.1000✓**

99. Which number will come next?

2, 5, 12, 23, 38, 57, ________

(A) 84 (B) 76

(C) 80✓ (D) 69

100. Ahmed spend Rs.44,000 to get a motorbike and sold it at Rs. 48,000. Find its percentage of profit.

(A) 80% **(B) 9.09%✓**

(C) 14% (D) 12%

101. Sohail Khan sold a motorbike for Rs. 80,000 which he bought for Rs. 90,000. What is his % loss?

(A) 11.11%✓ (B) 55.51%

(C) 12.31% (D) 61.40%

102. 8 machines can do a piece of work in 10 days. How long will it take 16 machines to do the work?

(A) 8 days **(B) 5 days✓**

(C) 6 days (D) 7 days

103. 120 men are used to build hugebuilding for 30 days. How long will it take 80 men to do the same work?

(A) 40 days (B) 30 days

(C) 45 days✓ (D) 35 days

104. 0.26 ÷ 100 = ?

(A) 0.0026✓ (B) 0.00026

(C) 0.026 (D) 26

105. 3 × 4 × 5 ÷ 5 = ?

(A) 300 (B) 13

(C) 12✓ (D) 60

106. 30 ÷ 39.98 = ?

(A) 41.28 (B) 40.28
(C) 42.98 **(D) 69.98✓**

107. **5448 rounded off to the nearest 1000 is ________.**
(A) 4500 **(B) 4500✓**
(C) 5000 (D) 6000

108. **A rectangle has a length of 16cm and a breadth of 3cm. What is its area?**
(A) 19 cm^2 (B) 48 cm
(C) 48 cm^2✓ (D) 48 m

109. **30% of 100 is equal to 3% of:**
(A) 750 (B) 2000
(C) 1000✓ (D) 3000

110. **Aslam ran around a 1/4 kilometer track 17 times. How many kilometers did he run?**
(A) $4\frac{3}{4}$km (B) 4km
(C) $4\frac{1}{2}$km **(D) $4\frac{1}{4}$km ✓**

111. **The degrees in a complete circle are:**
(A) 270° (B) 260°
(C) 360°✓ (D) 180°

112. **Which shape has four equal sides and right angles?**
(A) Parallelogram (B) Rhombus
(C) Square✓ (D) Rectangle

113. **Find the square of 35.**
(A) 1215 **(B) 1225✓**
(C) 1125 (D) 175

114. **The square root of $\sqrt{169}$ is:**
(A) 169 **(B) 13✓**
(C) 84 (D) 43

115. **What comes next in the following series?**
64, 48, 40, 36, 34
(A) 33✓ (B) 31
(C) 32 (D) 30

116. **The zoo had some lions and some parrots. The supervisor counted 15 heads and 50 legs. How many lions were there?**
(A) 13 **(B) 10✓**
(C) 12 (D) 9

117. **The value of the decimal 0.004 in the fraction of lowest term is:**
(A) $\frac{1}{50}$ **(B) $\frac{1}{250}$✓**
(C) $\frac{1}{25}$ (D) $\frac{1}{100}$

118. **Divide $\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}=?$**
(A) 2 (B) $\frac{1}{8}$
(C) $\frac{1}{2}$✓ (D) $\frac{1}{32}$

119. $\frac{5}{14}\times\frac{7}{10}=?$
(A) 6 (B) $\frac{50}{98}$
(C) $\frac{35}{140}$ **(D) $\frac{1}{4}$✓**

120. **The square root of a $\sqrt{729}$ is:**
(A) 43 **(B) 27✓**
(C) 37 (D) 33

121. **If 15 men can manufacture 27 baskets in an hour, how many baskets would 45 men can manufacture in 40 minutes?**
(A) 54✓ (B) 35
(C) 40 (D) 27

122. **18 is 75% of?**
(A) 32 (B) 28
(C) 34 **(D) 24✓**

123. $\frac{1}{3}\div\frac{1}{6}=?$
(A) 2✓ (B) $\frac{1}{2}$
(C) 1 (D) $\frac{1}{18}$

124. $\frac{2}{9}\times\frac{4}{9}=?$
(A) $\frac{8}{9}$ (B) $\frac{4}{9}$
(C) $\frac{1}{2}$ **(D) $\frac{8}{81}$✓**

125. **18 is 75% of which value?**
(A) 20 **(B) 24✓**
(C) 22 (D) 34

126. **What comes next in the series?**
64, 48, 40 36, 34, ...
(A) 30 (B) 32
(C) 31 **(D) 33✓**

127. **A mixture of 17 parts of A, 3 parts of B, and 4 parts of C weigh 72 ounces. How many ounces of substance B are in this mixture?**
(A) 17 **(B) 9✓**
(C) 12 (D) 3.4

128. **There is 1kg and 792g of barrel oil in 2 containers, what will be the quantity if we divide it in 4 boxes?**
(A) 456g **(B) 448g✓**
(C) 580g (D) 360g

129. If 15 men complete a work in 20 days, then 25 men will complete that work in how much days?
(A) 16 days (B) 15 days
(C) 14 days **(D) 12 days✓**

130. If 3X + 8 = 20, then what is the value of X?
(A) 5 (B) 2
(C) 4✓ (D) 3

131. The value of $\frac{0.003 \times 0.45}{0.09}$:
(A) 15 **(B) 0.015✓**
(C) 0.15 (D) 1.5

132. A rectangle has a length of 10cm & a perimeter of 30cm. Find the width of the rectangle.
(A) 20 cm (B) 10 cm
(C) 15 cm **(D) 5 cm✓**

133. 0.26 ÷ 100 = ?
(A) 0.00026 (B) 0.026
(C) 26 **(D) 0.0026✓**

134. 5448 rounded off to the nearest 1000 is:
(A) 4500 (B) 5400
(C) 5000 **(D) 6000✓**

135. A rectangle has a length of 16cm and a breadth of 3cm. What is its area?
(A) 48 cm^2✓ (B) 48 cm
(C) 19 cm^2 (D) 48 m

136. An Arabic class has 12 boys and 18 girls. Boys are what fraction of the class?
(A) $\frac{3}{4}$ (B) $\frac{3}{5}$
(C) $\frac{2}{3}$✓ (D) $\frac{2}{5}$

137. What is the value of the product?
$\frac{5}{5} \times \frac{5}{10} \times \frac{5}{15} \times \frac{5}{20} \times \frac{5}{25} = ?$
(A) $\frac{5}{30}$ (B) $\frac{1}{60}$
(C) $\frac{1}{30}$ **(D) $\frac{1}{120}$✓**

138. If $\frac{3}{11}$ of a number is 22, what is $\frac{6}{11}$ of that number?
(A) 44✓ (B) 12
(C) 33 (D) 6

139. What is the average of $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{12}$?
(A) $2\frac{1}{2}$✓ (B) $\frac{2}{5}$
(C) $\frac{5}{8}$ (D) $\frac{7}{5}$

140. The greatest number among the decimals 0.05, 1.05, 0.005 and 0.5 is:
(A) 1.05✓ (B) 0.5
(C) 0.05 (D) 0.005

141. 3.29 × 1000 equals to:
(A) 3290✓ (B) 32.9
(C) 329 (D) .329

142. 38 is 20% of what number?
(A) 760 (B) 380
(C) 58 **(D) 190✓**

143. Find the cube root of 64.
(A) 16 (B) 3
(C) 4✓ (D) 2

144. 148 is divisible by:
(A) 43 **(B) 37✓**
(C) 17 (D) 21

145. Which number is divisible by both 4 & 9?
(A) 8,519 (B) 1,311
(C) 5,256✓ (D) 2,178

146. How many kilometres a motorist travelled from 9:55 a.m to 10:15 a.m at the rate of 40 kilometres per hour?
(A) 30 (B) 15
(C) 20 **(D) $13\frac{1}{2}$✓**

147. The number, whose 13% is 52, is:
(A) 300 **(B) 400✓**
(C) 500 (D) 900

148. The difference between simple and compound interest on Rs. 1625 for 3 years at 4% per annum in rupees is:
(A) 7.95 **(B) 7.90✓**
(C) 7.70 (D) 7.75

149. 40 men can do a work in 25 days. How long it will take 25 men to do the work?
(A) 50 days **(B) 40 days✓**
(C) 60 days (D) 70 days

150. Which number will come next?
Series: 1,3,7,15,31,63,_______
(A) 123 (B) 125
(C) 127✓ (D) 129

151. By selling a fan for Rs. 475, a person loses 5%. To get a gain of 5%, he should sale the fan for:
(A) Rs. 500 **(B) Rs. 525✓**
(C) Rs. 535 (D) Rs. 575

152. The enrolment in a certain secondary school was 450 in 1979. By 1980, the enrolment had increased by 16%, what was the enrolment in 1980?
(A) 512 (B) 518
(C) 522✓ (D) 526

153. Which number will come next?
5,3,6,2,7,1__________

(A) 0
(B) 2
(C) 8✓
(D) 4

154. Ali gained 510 marks in matriculation examination. What percentage of marks did he gain?
(A) 60%✓
(B) 57%
(C) 71%
(D) 73%

155. The ratio of 2kg and 25gm is:
(A) 8 : 1✓
(B) 1 : 125
(C) 1 : 8
(D) 125 : 1

156. The ratio of 250 ml and 8l is:
(A) 2 : 7
(B) 1 : 32✓
(C) 1 : 16
(D) 16 : 1

157. Income of a company doubles after every one year. If the initial income was Rs. 4 lakhs, what would be the income after 5 years?
(A) Rs. 3.75 Crores
(B) Rs. 2.25 Crores
(C) Rs. 3.25 Crores
(D) Rs. 1.28 Crores✓

158. The total monthly salary of 4 men and 2 women is Rs. 46000. If a woman earns Rs. 500 more than a man, what is the monthly salary of a woman?
(A) Rs. 9000
(B) Rs. 6000
(C) Rs. 8000✓
(D) Rs. 5000

159. What fraction of an hour is a second?
(A) 1/3600✓
(B) 1/60
(C) 1/120
(D) 1/24

160. Ashiq is 5 years older than his wife who is 5 times older than her daughter. If the daughter was 4 years old 3 years back; what is the age of Ashiq?
(A) 24
(B) 22✓
(C) 23
(D) 21

161. The price of a mobile is Rs. 8600 inclusive of a 10% General Sales Tax. What is the original price of the mobile?
(A) 7,000
(B) 7818✓
(C) 10,000
(D) 8,000

162. Alia bought a jewellery set for Rs. 84,000/- and sold for 85500. Find the percentage of profit.
(A) 1.82%
(B) 1.80%
(C) 1.81%
(D) 1.79%✓

163. A symbol having a fixed numerical value is called __________.
(A) Binomial
(B) Literals
(C) Constant✓
(D) Variable

164. Harris bought 10 ice-creams. He gave Rs. 1000 to the shopkeeper. The shopkeeper returned him Rs. 250. For how much did he buy one ice-cream?
(A) 150
(B) 75✓
(C) 100
(D) 50

165. The price of a pen is Rs. 42 and of the notebook is Rs. 18. Calculate how many pens and notebooks you can buy for Rs. 480 in equal quantity.
(A) 9,9
(B) 7,7
(C) 6,6
(D) 8,8✓

166. After 32 years from now, a boy will be five times as old as he was 8 years back. How old the boy is now?
(A) 17 years
(B) 19 years
(C) 18 years✓
(D) 20 years

167. Distribute an amount of 200 between Rehman & Usman such that Rehman gets Rs. 50 more than twice as much as Usman gets. How much Rehman will get?
(A) 185
(B) 150✓
(C) 175
(D) 50

168. A linear equation consists of polynomials of degree ________.
(A) Four
(B) Two
(C) Three
(D) One✓

169. A symbol represented by a literal and can take various numerical values is called ________
(A) Polynomial
(B) Literal
(C) Variable✓
(D) Constant

170. A truck covers the distance of 360 kilometers in 5 hours. What will be the speed of truck in kilometers per hours?
(A) 75
(B) 73
(C) 74
(D) 72✓

171. In an exam, 45% students failed and 550 students were successful. The total number of students who appeared in the exam were:
(A) 800
(B) 900
(C) 1500
(D) 1000✓

172. A group of students volunteered to finish a construction work in 25 days. 1Q of the students did not come and the work could be finished in 35 days. The original number of students in the group was:
(A) 37.00
(B) 32.00
(C) 35.00✓
(D) 25.00

173. A man bought a flat for Rs. 8,20,000. He borrowed 55% of this money from a bank. How much money did he borrow from the bank?
(A) Rs. 4,54,000
(B) Rs. 4,52,000
(C) Rs. 4,53,000
(D) Rs. 4,51,000✓

174. A student gets 68 marks and therefore gets 85% total marks of?
(A) 90
(B) 70
(C) 80✓
(D) 60

175. An article is bought for Rs. 600 and sold for Rs. 750. What is the profit percentage?
(A) 20%
(B) 25%✓
(C) 30%
(D) None of these

176. Find the average age of a family of five members, whose ages are 42, 49, 56, 63 and 35 years respectively.

(A) 48 years (B) 49 years✓
(C) 45 years (D) 50 years

177. Smallest natural number is:
(A) 3 (B) 1✓
(C) 2 (D) 1

178. Smallest prime number is:
(A) 4 **(B) 2✓**
(C) 3 (D) 1

179. 30% of total amount is left after spending 280 rupees, total amount is:
(A) 4000✓ (B) 2000
(C) 3000 (D) 1000

180. Perimeter of a square is 20cm, length of one side shall be?
(A) 7 cm **(B) 5 cm✓**
(C) 6 cm (D) 4 cm

181. In absence of facts, we can?
(A) Defer (B) Know
(C) Infer✓ (D) Observe

182. 10^0
(A) 1✓ (B) 3
(C) 2 (D) 4

183. 2,6,18,54, ________
(A) 162✓ (B) 158
(C) 160 (D) 156

184. A man has 180 pens and 9 of them are blue, how much in % has he blue pens?
(A) 6 (B) 3
(C) 8 **(D) None of these✓**

185. The number, whose 7% is 42, is:
(A) 600✓ (B) 400
(C) 500 (D) 300

186. A man bought something that cost 120 rupees and he has 25% discount. What the actual price he paid?
(A) 105 (B) 100
(C) 95✓ (D) None of these

187. The ratio of 32m and 80m is:
(A) 2:5✓ (B) 3:5
(C) 1:5 (D) 1:4

188. A man pays 10% of his income as income tax. If his income tax amounts to Rs. 1500, what is his income?
(A) Rs. 19000 **(B) Rs. 15000✓**
(C) Rs. 17000 (D) Rs. 13000

189. Five years ago, age of father was thrice the age of son. If son is 30 years old now, what is the current age of father?
(A) 80✓ (B) 70
(C) 75 (D) 65

190. 30% amount of total is left after spending 280 rupees. What was the amount before spending?
(A) 600 **(B) 400✓**
(C) 500 (D) 300

191. Mean of 10, 30, Y, and 50 is 50. Y is?
(A) 110✓ (B) 95
(C) 100 (D) 90

192. Aboy can type 1350 words in 30 minutes, how many he could type is 5 minutes?
(A) 60 (B) 235
(C) 50 **(D) 225✓**

193. Twelve men take 6 hours to finish a piece of work. After the 12 men have worked for 1 hour, the contractor decides to call in 8 more men. How many more hours would 20 men take to complete the remaining work?
(A) 5 **(B) 3✓**
(C) 4 (D) 2

194. If a car is sold for Rs. 50000, the profit is 17 percent, what would be profit percentage if sold for Rs. 47000?
(A) 14 .50% **(B) 15 .98%✓**
(C) 16 .20% (D) 14 .85%

195. The number, whose 17% is 51, is
(A) 210 (B) 100
(C) 300✓ (D) 200

196. A primary school had an enrolment of 850 pupils in January 1970. In January 1980, the enrolment was 1120. What was the percentage increase for the enrolment?
(A) 34 .76% (B) 33 .50%
(C) 30, 65% **(D) 31 .76%✓**

197. Which is the greatest number?
(A) 1/3 of 741✓ (B) 1/16 of 1028
(C) 1/9 of 504 (D) 1/4 of 236

198. A carton contains 10 boxes, each box containing one dozen cubes. How many box cartons are needed to fill 960 cubes?
(A) 12 **(B) 8✓**
(C) 9 (D) 7

199. The value of 0.57 + 100 is:
(A) 57 (B) 5.7
(C) 0.057 **(D) 0.057✓**

200. The number, whose 3% is 60, is:
(A) 8000 (B) 3000
(C) 6000 **(D) 2000✓**

201. Which number will come next:
2 5, 8, 11, 14, ________
(A) 26 **(B) 17✓**
(C) 19 (D) 18

202. 40 men can do a work in 50 days. How long it will take 25 men to do the work?
(A) 70 days **(B) 80 days✓**
(C) 60 days (D) 50 days

203. The original price of a gift pack is Rs. 80. A discount of 15% is allowed in shop. What is the sale price?
(A) Rs. 50 **(B) Rs. 68✓**
(C) Rs. 62 (D) Rs. 60

204. A cyclist covers 660 feet in 66 seconds. How many yards will he cover in the same time?
(A) 10 (B) 600
(C) 100 **(D) 120✓**

205. Which of the following is the smallest fraction?
(A) 7/12 (B) 5/1
(C) 6/13 **(D) 3/7✓**

English

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE PREPOSITION

1. **Man is still a _____ in the labour market.**
(A) glut (B) possibility
(C) commodity✓ (D) provision

2. **Only a team work in the country can _____ a change in the existing circumstances.**
(A) Hang about
(B) Bring about✓
(C) Back out of
(D) Carried away by

3. **I think is used to be a good school but it has been_____ for twenty years or so.**
(A) Look to one's laurels (to be contented on past achievements)
(B) Play fast and loose
(C) Rest on one's laurels✓
(D) A fool's paradise

4. **He is looking for someone to offer her glamorous well paid and undemanding job, but I think he is_____**
(A) A happy medium
(B) Cry for the moon (to want or ask something which is impossible to get)✓
(C) Happy go lucky
(D) Hard boiled

5. **he says he will get a well-paid job but I think it is just_____**
(A) A happy medium
(B) A lame duck
(C) Pie in the sky (something good promised in future but one is not likely to get)✓
(D) Cheek by jowl

6. **The factory workers' decision to strike was_____ for factory owners.**
(A) A smash hit
(B) A smack in the eye (an insult or rebuff)✓
(C) Cut down to size
(D) Pie in the sky

7. **In their search for artifacts, archaeologists are often ________ not because a suspected site is remote and isolated but because it is:**
(A) Misled, verified
(B) Undeterred, unearthed
(C) Venerated, sacred
(D) Frustrated, urbanized✓

8. **Advertising alone no matter how ________ cannot convince people to _______ an item that answers no real and vital need.**
(A) Stringent, ignore
(B) Outrageous, disregard
(C) Innocuous, modify
(D) Extensive, purchase✓

9. **Working under the pressure of time, Raza did not notice his ________ mistake.**
(A) Leisurely, stupid
(B) Rapidly, carelessly✓
(C) Frantically, inevitable
(D) Continually, redundant (excessive)

10. **Even _______ pleasure may leave _______ memories.**
(A) Ephemeral, lasting✓
(B) Emphatic, stalwart
(C) Transitory, fleeting
(D) Enigmatic, (puzzling mysterious)

11. **Anyone familiar with the facts could ________ his arguments, which seemed logical but were actually:**
(A) Refute, specious✓
(B) Support, protracted
(C) Repeat, recumbent (lying down)
(D) Review, cogent

12. **By next July, I _____ in this office for ten years.**
(A) will work (B) worked
(C) shall be worked
(D) shall have been working✓

13. **She_____ of marrying Saleem when she discovered he was already married.**
(A) had thought
(B) was thinking✓
(C) was being thought
(D) thought

14. **I don't like milk, so I ____ tea for breakfast.**
(A) generally take✓
(B) am generally taking
(C) was generally taking
(D) had generally taken

15. **Where ______ next Sunday? Perhaps I may be visiting you.**
(A) do you spend✓
(B) did you spend
(C) will you have spent
(D) you spend

16. **If I ______ you, I would not lose temper.**
(A) was **(B) were✓**
(C) had been (D) would be

17. **I _______ Yasser since Monday.**
(A) Have not seeing✓
(B) Did not see
(C) Was not seeing

18. **We _______ for a picnic last week.**
(A) Went✓ (B) Have gone
(C) Had gone (D) Will go

19. **When he last wrote to me, he ______ in Lahore.[1]**
(A) Had lived✓ (B) Lived

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[1] When two actions done in the past sentence one action consists of past indifinite and 2nd action comprising past perfect tense.

(C) Was living
(D) Has been living

20. I wondered why I _______ of it before.
(A) Did not think
(B) Have not thought
(C) Had not thought✓
(D) Would not think

21. She _______ a bath when the telephone bell rang.
(A) Took **(B) Had taken✓**
(C) Had been taking
(D) Was taking

22. I _______ if I were you.
(A) Shall apologise
(B) Apologise
(C) Should apologise✓
(D) Was apologising

23. The contractor insisted that he ______ the work before the end of March.
(A) Will complete
(B) Would complete✓
(C) Was completing
(D) Will be completing

24. We _______ to go to a movie next week, but we find we can't go as we have already spent all the money we had.
(A) Plan (B) Will plan
(C) Are planning
(D) Were planning✓

25. It _______ if the temperature had fallen any more.
(A) Would snow
(B) Would have been snowed
(C) Would have snowed✓
(D) Would have been snowing

26. I can never forget what I _______.
(A) Just read
(B) Have just read✓
(C) Will read (D) Will just read

27. He invited_____ to the feast to celebrate the success of his son.
(A) All and sundry✓
(B) Above board
(C) All in all
(D) Alpha and omega

28. The____ of his speech was that Islam is a religion of peace.
(A) Alpha and omega✓
(B) Apple pie order
(C) Are and part
(D) Burning question

29. She is a good house wife and keeps the house in_____.
(A) Apple pie order✓
(B) An augean sable
(C) Left handed complement
(D) Lacklustre

30. The principal's remarks _____. The students flew into fury and decided to go on strike.
(A) Have one's name on
(B) Get the better of him
(C) Bring the person to knee
(D) Add fuel to fire✓

31. He was _____ an eye sore to most members of family.
(A) As if
(B) As it were so to speak✓
(C) At eleventh hour
(D) Adament to

32. By October next, he____ in this college for four years.
(A) Will serve
(B) Will be serving
(C) Will have served✓
(D) Would have served

33. You ____ care of your health.
(A) Had better taken✓
(B) Had better taken
(C) Better had taken
(D) Had better to take

34. I enquired of him _____:
(A) What do you want
(B) What did he want
(C) What he wanted✓
(D) What he wanted

35. I ____ for him.
(A) Do not care a fig✓
(B) Care a fig
(C) Care not a fig
(D) Not care a fig

36. You must secure at least ___ marks.
(A) Passable (B) Pass
(C) Passing✓
(D) None of these

37. He is busy with his work______.
(A) Inns and outs
(B) Upto the neck
(C) Upto the hilt✓
(D) Kith and kin

38. I was in possession of the _____ of the case.
(A) Nuts and bolts
(B) Out and Out
(C) Out and about
(D) Inns and outs (full details)✓

39. He was _____ to see the robber standing before him at dead of night.
(A) Take the floor
(B) To be taken aback✓
(C) Head over heels
(D) Near the knuckle

40. Rural Development programmes have been started _____ of the government for the amelioration of the lot of poor people.
(A) In hour of need
(B) To the good of

(C) Throw down the gauntlet
(D) Under the auspices✓

41. **Pakistan should not have abandoned the ______ gained against the Indian forces in Kargil sector.**
(A) Lose ground
(B) Vantage ground✓
(C) Suit down to ground
(D) Gain ground

42. **Shaheen_____ the capable woman; she is always well-dressed, polite, and organized.**
(A) Having
(B) Possesses
(C) Epitomizes✓
(D) Lucids

43. **Maybe I will explore the company ____ and see who above my manager would be willing to listen to new ideas.**
(A) Hierarchy✓ (B) Juxtaposition
(C) Connoisseur (D) Ritual

44. **My ____ has improved since I have been taking a speech class.**
(A) Consumer **(B) Diction✓**
(C) Bourgeoisie (D) Detract

45. **My ____ in France was much too short. I had time to see only a few castles, and I had to hurry through the Louver.**
(A) Parturition **(B) Sojourn✓**
(C) Monolith
(D) Neoclassicism

46. **The ____ of a rotten tomato gave me a vivid picture of the man's face.**
(A) Censer (B) Republic
(C) Metaphor✓ (D) Burgeon

47. **Timid by nature, the doctor, who was alone in his house was frightened_____.**
(A) Out of wits✓
(B) Out at his wits
(C) At his wits end
(D) Out of his wits

48. **His approach to work is so ____ that none of his colleagues considers him dependable.**
(A) Uninteresting (B) Low
(C) Casual✓ (D) Common

49. **The ____of going to work five days a week is outdated.**
(A) Ritual✓ (B) Peninsula
(C) Plateau (D) Manifest

50. **Their faults are_____ by their masters.**
(A) Winked after **(B) Winked at✓**
(C) Winked out (D) Winked

51. **Having had ____ crops for the last two years, the government is falling short of storage space.**
(A) Bloated **(B) Bumper✓**
(C) Booming (D) Blooming

52. **Having been set ____, he is now free to go anywhere he likes.**
(A) At liberty✓ (B) Freedom
(C) At freedom (D) Liberty

53. **I _____ lies if I ever said that I liked you.**
(A) Was telling✓
(B) Have been telling
(C) Would have been telling
(D) Would have told

54. **He _____ her for a long time before he finally marries her.**
(A) Is knowing (B) Knows
(C) Will know✓
(D) Will have known

55. **He promised that he _____ the goods yesterday but they have not arrived up till now.**
(A) Will deliver
(B) Will have delivered
(C) Would deliver
(D) Must have delivered✓

56. **If more teams withdraw, the tournament _____.**
(A) May have to be cancelled✓
(B) Will have been cancelled
(C) Will have cancelled
(D) Would cancel

57. **He was unable to help me because he _____ to earn much money.**
(A) Has been failed
(B) Had failed✓
(C) Had been failed
(D) Was being failed

58. **I hope it will not rain when the bride _____ the church.**
(A) Will be leaving (B) Will have left
(C) Has been to leave
(D) Leaves✓

59. **It is time we _____ something useful.**
(A) May do✓ (B) Did
(C) Should have done
(D) Could have been done

60. **I _____ the letter before he arrived.**
(A) Have been written
(B) Wrote
(C) Have written
(D) Had written✓

61. **If you bought a car today, it _____ you a lot of money.**
(A) Cost (B) Will cost
(C) Would cost✓
(D) Would have cost

62. **Come in now, I am sorry _____ you waiting.**
(A) To keep✓ (B) For keeping
(C) Kept (D) To have kept

63. **The prince allied himself _____ the Scots.**
(A) With✓ (B) Of
(C) Into

64. **She is a staunch advocate _____ free speech.**

(A) With **(B) Of✓**
(C) To

65. **The hospital is affiliated _____ local university.**
(A) On (B) On
(C) With✓

66. **She has a deep affinity_____ nature.**
(A) With✓ (B) Of
(C) For

67. **I love strawberry but it doesn't agree_____ me:**
(A) To **(B) With✓**
(C) On

68. **She was alarmed _____ the prospect of travelling alone.**
(A) On (B) On
(C) At✓

69. **He was alive_____ the danger.**
(A) To✓ (B) With
(C) For

70. **I like cats but I am allergic _____ them.**
(A) For **(B) To✓**
(C) Wit

71. **Two companies were amalgamated _____ one.**
(A) For (B) To
(C) Into✓

72. **We were amazed _____ her generosity.**
(A) At✓ (B) To
(C) For

73. **She is an _____ girl.**
(A) Idle✓ (B) Idol
(C) Bridle

74. **Nothing is _____ in this world.**
(A) Impassable **(B) Impossible✓**
(C) Tresspassable

75. **He is _____ to a large fortune.**
(A) Hair (B) Hare
(C) Heir✓

76. **To err is _____ to forgive divine.**
(A) Human✓ (B) Humane
(C) Man

77. **Time will _____ her sorrows.**
(A) Heel **(B) Heal✓**
(C) Neel

78. **You will get accustomed _____ the new climate.**
(A) To✓ (B) With
(C) For

79. **He tried to adapt _____ the unusual conditions.**
(A) With **(B) To✓**
(C) In

80. **He appealed _____ the court for mercy.**
(A) For (B) On
(C) To✓

81. **She is good at bottling ____ her anger.**
(A) Up✓ (B) To
(C) For

82. **The plague has broken _____ in Lahore.**
(A) Up (B) Out
(C) In✓

83. **The eagle swooped and carried _____ a sleeping lizard.**
(A) Up✓ (B) In
(C) Off

84. **I came _____ an old friend yesterday.**
(A) Across✓ (B) Round
(C) With

85. **Naeem fended _____ a thrust at his chest.**
(A) On **(B) Off✓**
(C) Of

86. **Don't flinch _____ the facts.**
(A) Of (B) On
(C) From✓

87. **The cabinet was impelled _____ extreme measures.**
(A) On **(B) To✓**
(C) In

88. **One must keep ___ promise.**
(A) His **(B) One's✓**
(C) The
(D) A

89. **It is no use ____ everything.**
(A) Of finding fault with
(B) To find fault with✓
(C) Finding fault with
(D) Having found fault with

90. **My views are different ____.**
(A) From you (B) Than you
(C) From yours✓ (D) Then yours

91. **You have played___.**
(A) Instead of work
(B) Than work
(C) But not work
(D) Instead of working✓

92. **Thy necessity is ____.**
(A) Greater than mine✓
(B) Greater from mine
(C) Greater than that of mine
(D) Greater to mine

93. **May I now____?**
(A) Take your leave
(B) Take leave of you✓
(C) Take leave from you
(D) Take your leave from you

94. **He denied ____.**
(A) Not to be a thief
(B) Of being a thief
(C) That he was a thief✓
(D) If he was a thief

95. **No sooner had the meeting ended ___ the crowd dispersed.**
(A) When (B) Just then
(C) Than✓ (D) Immediately

96. **I shall never allow such a letter to be sent**

____ my signature.
(A) With (B) By
(C) Under✓ (D) Below

97. He resigned ____.
(A) To fail (B) Himself to fail
(C) Himself to failure✓
(D) None

98. Taxes are based ____ estimated value.
(A) At **(B) On✓**
(C) To (D) Into

99. He is averse ____ any form of physical exercise.
(A) To✓ (B) Of
(C) With (D) By

100. Wipe the dust ____ the table.
(A) Of **(B) Off✓**
(C) From (D) Out

****

CHOOSE THE SET OF WORDS WHICH WHEN INSERTED IN THE SENTENCE BEST FITS THE MEANING OF THE SENTENCE

1. **The geological record is ____ with climatic changes similar in magnitude to the change now going on, but past changes were slow enough to allow most species to____**
(A) Filled, Changed
(B) Replete✓
(C) Complete, Perish
(D) Marked, Stair

2. **If the world's present known reserves of fossil fuels could be____, construction of nuclear power plants would doubtless be less____**
(A) Augmented, precipitate (happen suddenly)✓
(B) Depleted, expedient
(C) Husband, regulated
(D) Discovered, (find out or bring to light hazardous)

3. **Just a disloyalty is the mark of the renegade, ____ is the mark of the____**
(A) Cowardice, craven✓
(B) Vanity, flatter
(C) Avarice, philanthropist
(D) Temerity, coward

4. **The orator was so, ____ that the audience became____**
(A) Soporific, drowsy✓
(B) Inaudible, elated
(C) Pompous, bombastic
(D) Dramatic, affable

5. **We must try to understand his momentary ____ for he has ____ more strain and anxiety than any among us.**
(A) vision, (something seen in a dream) forgotten
(B) Generosity, (ready to give freely) desired
(C) Aberration, undergone✓

6. **The true feelings____ themselves in her sarcastic asides; only then was her____ revealed.**
(A) Concealed, sweetness
(B) Manifested, bitterness✓
(C) Developed, anxiety
(D) Grieved, charm

7. **Medieval Kingdoms did not become constitutional republics overnight; on the contrary the change was____.**
(A) Unpopular
(B) Unexcpected
(C) Advantageous (helpful profitable)
(D) Gradual✓

8. **The forest service warned that the spring forest fire season was in full swing and urged that____ caution be exercised in wooded areas.**
(A) Moderate keeping within bounds
(B) Scant (scant of breath)
(C) Customary (according to the custom)
(D) Extreme (highest or furthest possible)✓

9. **Since aspirin can help bring a high fever down, it can reasonably be described as being an____ drug.**
(A) Anti-inflammatory
(B) Inflammatory
(C) Antipyretic (Prevent or reduce fever)✓
(D) Anticatarrhal

10. **Although buses are ____ to depart at a certain hour, they are often late.**
(A) Scheduled, according to plan✓
(B) Requested (responsibility)
(C) Obligated
(D) Loaded

11. **The government was____ of incompetence.**
(A) Charged
(B) Accused✓
(C) Impeached (raise doubt about someone)
(D) Censured (express blame or disapproval)

****

FILL IN THE CORRECT PHRASES

1. **By next July, I ____ in this office for ten years.**
(A) Will work (B) Worked
(C) Shall be worked
(D) Shall have been working✓

2. **She ____ of marrying Ali when she discovered Ahmed was already married.**
(A) Had thought
(B) Was thinking✓
(C) Was being thought
(D) Thougth

3. **I don't like milk, so I ____ tea for breakfast.**
(A) Generally drink✓

(B) Am generally drinking
(C) Was generally drinking
(D) Had generally drunk

4. **Where next Sunday? Perhaps I may be visiting you.**
(A) Do you spend✓
(B) Did you spend
(C) Will you have spent
(D) You spend

5. **If I you, I would not lose temper.**
(A) Was **(B) Were✓**
(C) Had been (D) Would be

6. **She would not have borrowed the diamond necklace if she ___ wiser.**
(A) Was (B) Were
(C) Had been✓
(D) Could have been

7. **We asked the guests what places they ___ the next day.**
(A) Would visit✓ (B) Were visiting
(C) Will visit (D) Had visited

8. **If you went away now, we ___ you.**
(A) Missed (B) Will miss
(C) Would miss✓
(D) Would have missed

9. **I don't think I ___ him yet.**
(A) Have been meeting
(B) Met **(C) Have met✓**

10. **I shall certainly work all next week except when it .**
(A) Is raining✓ (B) Would rain
(C) Will be raining (D) Will rain

11. **Although the Rajput army was outnumbered, the brave general refused to ____.**
(A) Give way (B) Give over
(C) Give in✓ (D) Give out

12. **Having earned a lot of money in business, Mr Saeed his poor cousins.**
(A) Looks down upon✓
(B) Hits upon
(C) Shows off (D) Looks upon

13. **The price of gold as well as silver ____ risen.**
(A) Are (B) Have
(C) Has✓ (D) Is

14. **The building was so old and dilapidated that it was not .**
(A) Habitable✓ (B) Habitat
(C) Habitability (D) Habituating

15. **Your son had promised to call you to USA, ____.**
(A) Didn't he (B) Did he
(C) Hadn't he✓ (D) Had he

16. **A large majority of students ____ absent from the college yesterday.**
(A) Were **(B) Was✓**
(C) Has been (D) Had been

17. **He is very keen ____ going abroad, for higher studies.**
(A) For✓ (B) At
(C) Over (D) On

18. **You are not justified ____ laying the blame ________ my door.**
(A) In, over **(B) In, at✓**
(C) At, at (D) Over, at

19. **What you have done no excuse.**
(A) Admits✓ (B) Admits at
(C) Admits about (D) Admits of

20. **Timid by nature, the doctor, who was alone in his house was frightened____.**
(A) Out of wits (B) Out at his wits
(C) At his wits end✓(D) Out of his wits

Fill with appropriate preposition

21. **He came and sat ____ his wife and son.**
(A) Beside (B) By
(C) Besides **(D) Between✓**

22. **Please open the book page 10.**
(A) On **(B) At✓**
(C) From (D) To

23. **Are you conversant accounts?**
(A) With✓ (B) To
(C) From (D) By

24. **If you persist your views, you will turn everybody against you.**
(A) In✓ (B) On
(C) With (D) Into

25. **Everybody is complaining ____ corruption in public life.**
(A) About (B) On
(C) Of✓ (D) Against

26. **I am sorry I have to go back ______ my promise.**
(A) From (B) By
(C) To **(D) On✓**

27. **Send the book my address.**
(A) On **(B) To✓**
(C) At (D) From

28. **He is very popular ____ his employees.**
(A) In (B) Between
(C) Among **(D) With✓**

29. **This girl is lost ____ all sense of shame.**
(A) To✓ (B) Of
(C) Among (D) With

30. **He was warned ____ the danger quite in time.**
(A) Against (B) About
(C) Of✓ (D) By

****

CHOOSE THE MOST SUITABLE WORD FROM THE OPTIONS A, B, C AND D THAT BEST EXPLAINS THE GIVEN STATEMENT.

1. **A remedy for all diseases.**
(A) Panacea✓ (B) Sinecure
(C) Eradicate (D) Exaggerate

2. **One who eats human flesh.**
(A) Cannibal✓ (B) Carnivorous
(C) Aquatic
(D) Gregarious (living in large groups)

3. **One who eats everything indiscriminately.**
(A) Omniscient (B) Omnipotent
(C) Omnivorous✓ (D) Unanimous

4. **Absolute government of one man:**

(A) Autograph
(B) Autocracy (ruling with unlimited power)✓
(C) Democracy
(D) Bureaucracy Government by the bureaucrats

5. **A person who thinks the whole world his home.**
(A) Arbitrator (B) Aboriculture
(C) Cosmopolitan (widely distributed)✓
(D) Immigrant (settler from abroad)

6. **Ascetic:**
(A) One who denies oneself ordinary bodily pleasures✓
(B) One who renounces the world
(C) One who is indifferent to pleasure or pain
(D) One who believes in enjoying life by all means

7. **Curator:**
(A) One who cures diseases
(B) One who is officially in charge of a museum or art gallery✓
(C) One who makes and repairs knives and other cutting tools
(D) One who sells soaps, oils, candles, etc.

8. **Amnesty:**
(A) Lawlessness
(B) Revolt against established authoruity
(C) General pardon for criminal offences✓
(D) Exemption from taking an oath

9. **Quisling:**
(A) One who lays down one's life for one's country
(B) Secret agent employed to collect information of a secret nature, especially military information
(C) Person who cooperates with the authorities of an enemy country who are occupying his country✓
(D) Person who loves and ready to defend his country

10. **Amphibian:**
(A) Animal able to live only on land
(B) Animal able to live only in water
(C) Animal able to live both on land and in water✓
(D) Animal that lives only on herbs and plants

11. **Philatelist:**
(A) Lover of books
(B) One whose hobby is stamp-collecting✓
(C) One who studies many languages
(D) One who is careful in performing one's duties

12. **Millennium:**
(A) A period of one hundred years
(B) A period of one thousand years✓
(C) A future time of great happiness
(D) Both B and C

13. **Credulous:**
(A) A person who easily believes whatever he is told✓
(B) A statement that can be easily believed
(C) An action that does credit to the person doing it
(D) None of these

14. **Obituary:**
(A) Words inscribed on the tomb of a person
(B) Notice of death especially in a newspaper✓
(C) A place where dead bodies are kept
(D) A place where post-mortem is conducted on a dead body

15. **Invulnerables:**
(A) That which cannot be reached
(B) That which cannot be hurt✓
(C) That which cannot be surmounted
(D) That which cannot be altered or withdrawn

16. **One who eats human flesh:**
(A) Cannibal✓ (B) Furious
(C) Carnivorous (D) Beast
(E) Maneater

17. **A place where birds are kept:**
(A) Attic (B) Nursery
(C) Aviary✓ (D) Zoo
(E) None of these

18. **Animals that feed on grass:**
(A) Carnivorous **(B) Herbivorous✓**
(C) Insectivorous (D) Graminivorous
(E) Aquarian

19. **A thing which easliy catches fire:**
(A) Efflorescent (B) Callous
(C) Impatient (D) Inflammable
(E) Fluorescent✓

20. **Speaking too much of oneself:**
(A) Equivocal (B) Hypocrite
(C) Egotism✓ (D) Selfish
(E) Egoism

21. **Willing to be guided or controlled:**
(A) Amiable (B) Amicable
(C) Amenable✓ (D) Adaptable
(E) Agreeable

22. **Mental weariness for want of occupation:**
(A) Fatigue **(B) Envy✓**
(C) Tireness (D) Exhaustion
(E) Ennui

23. **Animals living in flocks:**
(A) Amphibious (B) Sociable
(C) Gregarious✓ (D) Social
(E) Vertebrate

24. **Intentional destruction of racial groups:**
(A) Fratricide (B) Regicide
(C) Genocide✓ (D) Homicide
(E) Pesticide

25. **A hater of learning and knowledge:**
(A) Misologist✓ (B) Misogyist
(C) Bibliophile (D) Misanthropist
(E) Philanthropist

****

MARK CORRECT NARRATION

1. **My brother said to me, "Let us go out for a walk."**
   - (A) My brother told me that let us go out for a walk
   - (B) My brother proposed that they should go out for a walk
   - **(C) My brother proposed to me that we should go out for a walk✓**
   - (D) My brother told me to go out for a walk
2. **The teacher said to Qaism, "Have you done your homework?"**
   - (A) The teacher asked Qasim that if he had done his homework
   - **(B) The teacher asked Qasim if he had done his homework✓**
   - (C) The teacher asked Qasim that have you done your homework
   - (D) The teacher enquired of Qasim that whether he had done his homework
3. **The crowd shouted, "Hurrah! our team has won the match."**
   - (A) The crowd shouted at their team for having won the match
   - **(B) The crowd exclaimed with joy that their team had won the match✓**
   - (C) The crowd applauded their team which had won the match
   - (D) The crowd congratulated their team since it had won the match
4. **The painter said, "What a fine painting it is!"**
   - **(A) The painter exclaimed that it was a very fine painting✓**
   - (B) The painter exclaimed what a fine painting it was
   - (C) The painter exclaimed with joy how fine a painting it was
   - (D) The painter exclaimed that what a fine painting it was
5. **She said to me, "Take pity on me as I am a helpless woman."**
   - (A) She requested me that I should take pity on her as she is a helpless woman
   - (B) She requested me that I should take pity on her as she is a helpless woman
   - **(C) She requested me to take pity on her as she was a helpless woman✓**
   - (D) She told me that I should take pity on her as she is a helpless woman
6. **The Mistress said, "Fanny, did you mail the two letters I gave you yesterday?"**
   - (A) The mistress enquired of Fanny if she mailed the two letters she has given her yesterday
   - **(B) The mistress enquired of Fanny if she had mailed the two letters she gave her the day before✓**
   - (C) The mistress enquired of Fanny whether she had mailed the two letters she gave her the day yesterday
   - (D) The mistress asked of Fanny if she had mailed the two letters she gave her the day before
7. **"Why a hopeless fellow you are !" said the teacher to the student.**
   - (A) The teacher told the student that you are a very hopeless fellow
   - **(B) The teacher told the student that he was a very hopeless fellow✓**
   - (C) The teacher said what a hopeless fellow the student was
   - (D) The teacher exclaimed that the student was what a hopeless fellow
8. **My friend said, "Hello what are you doing here?"**
   - (A) My friend said to me hello, what I was doing there
   - **(B) My friend greeted me and asked me what I was doing there✓**
   - (C) My friend said hello to me and asked me what was I doing there
   - (D) My friend wished me and wanted to know that what was doing there.
9. **"Have you finished your lesson, Roomi?" said Mr. Zohaib to his son:**
   - (A) Mr. Zohaib said to Roomi if he had finished his lesson
   - (B) Mr. Zohaib said to his son Roomi if he had finished his lesson
   - **(C) Mr. Zohaib asked his son Roomi if he had finished his lesson✓**
   - (D) Mr. Zohaib enquired of his son Roomi that whether had he finished his lesson
10. **"Don't answer me back like that," said Persome to Mary:**
    - (A) Persome asked Mary if she would not answer her back like that
    - (B) Persome ordered Mary don't answer her back like that
    - **(C) Persome ordered Mary not to answer her back like that✓**
    - (D) Persome said to Mary don't answer her back like that
11. **My brother said to me, "Let us go out for a walk."**
    - (A) My brother told me that let us go out for a walk
    - (B) My brother proposed that they should go out for a walk
    - **(C) My brother proposed to me that we should go out for a walk ✓**
    - (D) My brother told me to go out for a walk.
12. **The teacher said to Qasim, "Have you done your home work?"**
    - (A) The teacher asked Qasim that if he had

done his home work.

(B) The teacher asked Qasim if he had done his home work. ✓

(C) The teacher asked Qasim that have you done your home work.

(D) The teacher enquired of Qasim that whether he had done his home work.

13. **The crowd shouted, "Hurrah! our team has won the match."**

(A) The crowd shouted at their team for having won the match.

(B) The crowd exclaimed with joy that their team had won the match. ✓

(C) The crowd applauded their team which had won the match.

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14. **The painter said, "What a fine painting it is!"**

(A) The painter exclaimed that it was a very fine painting. ✓

(B) The painter exclaimed what a fine painting it was.

(C) The painter exclaimed with joy how fine a painting it was.

(D) The painter exclaimed that what a fine painting it was.

15. **She said to me, "Take pity on me as I am a helpless woman."**

(A) She requested me that to take pity on her as she is a helpless woman.

(B) She requested me that I should take pity on her as she is a helpless woman.

(C) She requested me to take pity on her as she was a helpless woman.✓

(D) She told me that I should take pity on her as she is a helpless woman.

16. **She said, "I missed the morning train yesterday."**

(A) She said that she missed the morning train the previous day.

(B) She said that she had missed the morning train the previous day. ✓

(C) She told that she had missed the morning train the previous day.

(D) She told that she missed the morning train yesterday.

17. **She said, "Salma's clothes caught fire while she was cooking."**

(A) She said that Salma's clothes caught fire while she was cooking.

(B) She said that Salma's clothes had caught fire while she was cooking✓

(C) She said that Salma's clothes had caught fire while she had been cooking.

(D) She told that Salma's clothes had caught fire while she was cooking.

18. **Mother said, "What have you got in your pocket, Ahmad?"**

(A) Mother asked Ahmad what he had got in his pocket.✓

(B) Mother asked Ahmad what you have got in your pocket.

(C) Mother asked Ahmad what had he got in his pocket.

(D) Mother asked Ahmad that what he had got in his pocket.

19. **The teacher said, "Aslam, how is it you are late for college today?"**

(A) The teacher asked Aslam that how was it he was late for the college that day.

(B) The teacher asked Aslam that how is it he was late for the collage today.

(C) The teacher asked Aslam how was it he was late for the college that day.

(D) The teacher asked Aslam how it was he was late for the college that day.✓

20. **The Princess said, "Let me try if I can also spin."**

(A) The Princess said that let me try if she can also spin.

(B) The Princess said that let her try if she can also spin.

(C) The Princess said that she wanted to try if she could also spin. ✓

(D) The Princess said that let her try if she could also spin.

****

TICK THE ANTONYMS

1. **Barren:**
(A) Irrigated (B) Cultivated
(C) Fertile✓ (D) Agricultural

2. **Transparent:**
(A) Translucent (B) Bright
(C) Clear **(D) Opaque✓**

3. **Friendly:**
(A) Strange (B) Indifferent
(C) Hostile✓ (D) Human

4. **Progressive**
(A) Retrograde✓ (B) Repressive
(C) Subversive (D) Impending

5. **Ominous:**
(A) Final (B) Terminating
(C) Auspicious✓ (D) Blessed

6. **One who eats human flesh:**
(A) Cannibal✓ (B) Furious
(C) Carnivorous (D) Beast
(E) Man-eater

7. **A place where birds are kept:**
(A) Attic (B) Nursery
(C) Aviary✓ (D) Zoo
(E) None

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(E) Aquarian

9. **A thing which easily catches fire:**
(A) Efflorescent (B) Callous
(C) Impatient **(D) Inflammable✓**
(E) Fluorescent

10. **Speaking too much of oneself:**
(A) Equivocal (B) Hypocrite
(C) Egotism✓ (D) Selfish
(E) Egoism

11. **GRIM**
(A) Dismal **(B) Gay✓**
(C) Poor (D) Forbidding

12. **REMOTE**
(A) Dirty **(B) Accessible✓**
(C) Far (D) Apex

13. **ENCROACH**
(A) Disrespect (B) Creep
(C) Backward **(D) Withdraw✓**

14. **ESCALATE**
(A) Intensify **(B) Decrease✓**
(C) Increase (D) Fixed

15. **ETERNAL**
(A) Temporary✓ (B) Moral
(C) Religious (D) Unending

16. **PANDEMONIUM**
(A) Calm✓ (B) Frustration
(C) Efficiency (D) Impishness
(E) Irrelevant

17. **PERTINENT (relevant)**
(A) Understood (B) Living
(C) Discontented (D) Puzzling
(E) Irrelevant✓

18. **PRODIGAL**
(A) Large **(B) Thrifty✓**
(C) Consistent (D) Compatible
(E) Remote

19. **PRODIGIOUS**
(A) Infinitesimal✓ (B) Indignant
(C) Indifferent (D) Insufficient
(E) Indisposed

20. **PROFANE**
(A) Sanctify✓ (B) Desecrate
(C) Define (D) Manifest
(E) Urge

21. **HYPOCRITICAL:**
(A) Sincere✓ (B) Shameful
(C) Amiable (D) Modest

22. **HUSBANDRY:**
(A) Sportsmanship, reasonableness
(B) Wastefulness✓
(C) Friction
(D) Cowardice

23. **IRREPARABLE (not correctable):**
(A) Proverbial (B) Legible
(C) Correctable✓ (D) Concise

24. **JANUNDICED:**
(A) Inflame (B) Quickened
(C) Unbiased✓ (D) Aged

25. **JEOPARDY:**
(A) Patience (B) Courage
(C) Safety✓ (D) Willingness
(E) Liberty

26. **TRAGEDY:**
(A) Humorous **(B) Comedy✓**
(C) Romance (D) Calamity

27. **RECEDE:**
(A) Rush **(B) Advance✓**
(C) Approach (D) Forward

28. **One can *acquire* fame only by being tru- honest and faithful.**
(A) Lose✓ (B) Deprive
(C) Forsake (D) Surrender

29. **Mother Teresa devoted her life to the service of the *poor* and the destitute.**
(A) Greedy (B) Noble
(C) Rich✓ (D) Extraordinary

30. **Always *avoid* late-night jobs.**
(A) Pursue✓ (B) Compel
(C) Inspire (D) Take

31. **He is a very *timid* person.**
(A) Dashing (B) Outgoing
(C) Bold✓ (D) Chivalrous

32. **ADULATION (admiration):**
(A) Youth (B) Purity
(C) Criticize✓ (D) Defense

33. **AMBIGUOUS (not clear):**
(A) Responsible (B) Salvageable
(C) Corresponding **(D) Clear✓**
(E) Auxiliary

34. **CONCILIATE:**
(A) Defend (B) Activate
(C) Integrate **(D) Quarrel✓**
(E) React

35. **DIN (continued loud noise):**
(A) Lightness (B) Safety
(C) Silence✓ (D) Hunger
(E) Promptness

36. **DESECRATE (profane):**
(A) Desist (B) Integrate
(C) Confuse (D) Intensify
(E) Consecrate✓

37. **MANIFEST:**
(A) Limited **(B) Obscure✓**
(C) Faulty (D) Varied

38. **FLAMBOYANT:**
(A) Old fashioned **(B) Restrained✓**
(C) Impulsive (D) Cognizant

39. **FIASCO:**
(A) Cameo (B) Mansion
(C) Pollution **(D) Success✓**

40. **ELUSIVE:**
(A) Deadly (B) Eloping
(C) Evasive✓ (D) Simple

41. **PARABLE:**
(A) Equality **(B) Allegory✓**
(C) Frenzy (D) Folly

42. **SOBRIETY:**

(A) Inebriety✓ (B) Aptitude
(C) Scholasticism (D) Monotony

43. **TENACIOUS:**
(A) Fast running (B) International
(C) Scholasticism **(D) Monotony✓**

44. **UNTENABLE:**
(A) Supportive (B) Tender
(C) Sheepish **(D) Tremulous✓**

45. **ANTITHESIS:**
(A) Velocity (B) Maxim
(C) Similarity✓ (D) Acceleration

46. **AFFABLE:**
(A) Rude✓ (B) Ruddy
(C) Needy (D) Useless

47. **BIZARRE:**
(A) Roomy (B) Veiled
(C) Subdued **(D) Normal✓**

48. **CACOPHONY:**
(A) Discord (B) Dance
(C) Applause **(D) Sweet✓**

49. **CAPRICIOUS:**
(A) Satisfied✓ (B) Insured
(C) Photo (D) Steadfast

50. **DISPARITY:**
(A) Resonance (B) Elocution
(C) Balance✓ (D) Difference

51. **DOGMATIC:**
(A) Benign✓ (B) Canine
(C) Impatient (D) Arbitrary

52. **Amalgamate:**
(A) Equipped (B) Generate
(C) Depress **(D) Separate✓**

53. **Amplify:**
(A) Infer (B) Differ
(C) Distant **(D) Decrease✓**

54. **Apposite:**
(A) Inappropriate (B) Right
(C) Direct✓ (D) Indirect

55. **Anonymous:**
(A) Signed **(B) Defined✓**
(C) Written (D) Balanced

56. **Amicable:**
(A) Unfriendly✓ (B) Ugly
(C) Weak (D) Compromising

57. **Harmony:**
(A) Discrepancy (B) Accordance
(C) Discord✓ (D) Inflight

58. **Summit:**
(A) Climb **(B) Base✓**
(C) Ride (D) Swim

59. **Apex:**
(A) Top **(B) Bottom✓**
(C) Near (D) Far away

60. **Affirmative:**
(A) Approved **(B) Negative✓**
(C) Unfavourable (D) Conformed

61. **Amateur:**
(A) Mature (B) Part-time player
(C) Professional✓ (D) Cultured

62. **PREJUDICE:**
(A) Aversion✓ (B) Gestation
(C) Preliminary (D) Admiration

63. **GOAD:**
(A) Spur✓ (B) Restrain
(C) Pursue (D) Supersede

64. **FAD:**
(A) Eccentricity✓ (B) Custom
(C) Constituent (D) Visage

65. **REFERENCE:**
(A) Disdain (B) Remuneration
(C) Opposite **(D) Retrospection✓**

66. **ZEAL:**
(A) Initiative✓ (B) Coarseness
(C) Pedagogy (D) Indolence

67. **MOURNFUL:**
(A) Informal (B) Sympathetic
(C) Private (D) Appropriate
(E) Joyous✓

68. **GRANDIOSE (showy):**
(A) Docile (B) Unlikely to occur
(C) Simple and unimposing✓
(D) Light in weight

69. **LACKLUSTER:**
(A) Superficial
(B) Courteous, showing good manner
(C) Vibrant✓
(D) Complex
(E) Abundant

70. **CENSURE:**
(A) Augment (B) Eradicate
(C) Enthrall **(D) Commend✓**
(E) Reform

71. **DESICCATE (dehydrate):**
(A) Lengthen (B) Hallow
(C) Exonerate **(D) Saturate✓**
(E) Anesthetize

72. **PARSIMONIOUS (miser):**
(A) Appropriate **(B) Generous✓**
(C) Complete (D) Radiant
(E) Ongoing

73. **Serendipitous:**
(A) Calm **(B) Planned✓**
(C) Flat (D) Evil

74. **Fetid:**
(A) In an embryonic state
(B) Easily enraged
(C) Acclaimed by peers
(D) Having a pleasant odour✓

75. **Illusory:**
(A) Nimble **(B) Realistic✓**
(C) Powerful (D) Underrated

****

TICK THE SYNONYMS

1. **Severely abusive writing in journals:**
(A) Imaginary (B) Speculative
(C) Scurrilous✓ (D) Sarcastic

2. **Call upon God or any other power (like law) etc. for help or protection.**
(A) Invocation✓ (B) Involution
(C) Inundation (D) Revocation

3. **Fear of being enclosed in a small closed space:**
(A) Agoraphobia **(B) Claustrophobia✓**
(C) Xenophobia (D) Paranoia

4. **One who has become dependent on something or drugs is a/an:**
(A) Adamant (B) Edict
(C) Addict✓ (D) Derelict

5. **ABEYANCE:**
(A) Obedience
(B) Suspended action✓
(C) Excitement (D) Discussion

6. **ABSTINENCE (to avoid):**
(A) Vulgar display
(B) Deportment (behaviour)
(C) Reluctance
(D) Restrained eating or drinking✓

7. **CONFORMITY:**
(A) Agreement (act of agreeing)✓
(B) Ambition
(C) Confinement (D) Pride

8. **DEFILE:**
(A) Manicure (B) Pollute
(C) Improve or make dirty✓
(D) Assemble

9. **DISPASSIONATE**
(A) Sensual (B) Immoral
(C) Inhibited **(D) Impartial✓**
(E) Scientific

10. **EFFACE (to erase)**
(A) Countenance (B) Encourage
(C) Recogniz (D) Blackball
(E) Rub out✓

11. **INDOLENCE**
(A) Sloth✓ (B) Latitude
(C) Poverty (D) Aptitude

12. **MAWKISH**
(A) Sentimental (B) True
(C) Certain✓ (D) Devious
(E) Carefree

13. **MORIBUND**
(A) Appropriate (B) Leather bound
(C) Dying✓ (D) Answering
(E) Undertaking

14. **INGENUOUS (Artless):**
(A) Clever
(B) Stimulating (rousing)
(C) Naive✓ (D) Worried

15. **MEDIOCRE:**
(A) Average✓ (B) Bitter
(C) Medieval (middle age)
(D) Industrial

16. **PRECARIOUS:**
(A) Priceless (B) Permanence
(C) Primitive **(D) Hazardous✓**

17. **PONDEROUS:**
(A) Mioist (B) Rambling
(C) Bulky✓ (D) Erect

18. **DEMONSTRATE:**
(A) Display **(B) Protest✓**
(C) Resign (D) Reiterate

19. **OVERT:**
(A) Deep (B) Shallow
(C) Secret✓ (D) Unwritten

20. **KINDLE:**
(A) Ignite✓ (B) Encourage
(C) Ignore (D) Extinguish

21. **ASSERT:**
(A) Acquiesce **(B) Agree✓**
(C) Abjure (D) Abducate

22. **Tariq often walks to school:**
(A) Rerely (B) Never
(C) Always **(D) Sometimes✓**

23. **DISSOLUTE:**
(A) Immoral✓ (B) Repulsive
(C) Honest (D) Distant

24. **NIGGARD:**
(A) Miser✓ (B) Loyal
(C) Divine (D) Shrewd

25. **DILIGENT:**
(A) Intelligent (B) Energetic
(C) Modest **(D) Industrious✓**

26. **OBVERSE:**
(A) Opposite✓ (B) Reverse
(C) Bitter (D) Adverse

27. **FALSE:**
(A) Defective **(B) Untrue✓**
(C) Incorrect (D) Inaccurate

28. **Drinking is a vice which ultimately runs a person.**
(A) Habit (B) Crime
(C) Sin **(D) Evil✓**

29. **The lurid details of the murder in broad daylight sent chilling sensation down the spine of everybody.**
(A) Realistic **(B) Vivid✓**
(C) Bleak (D) Ghastly

30. **Few teachers have been spared the problem of an obstreperous pupil in the class.**
(A) Awkward (B) Lazy
(C) Unruly✓ (D) Sullen

31. **The host looked quite jaded by the time the party was over.**
(A) Miserable (B) Cheerful
(C) Inspiring **(D) Exhausted✓**

32. **Rahim does unpaid work for the charity school.**

(A) Honourable **(B) Honorary✓**
(C) Honest (D) Honorific

33. **CHURLISH, rude:**
(A) Marine (pertaining to the sea)
(B) Economical
(C) Impolite (violent)✓
(D) Compact, reality fitted
(E) Young

34. **CLANDESTINE:**
(A) Abortive **(B) Secret ✓**
(C) Tangible (clear and definite)
(D) Doomed (death)
(E) Approved (permission)

35. **EMANCIPATE:**
(A) Set free✓ (B) Take back
(C) Make worse
(D) Embolden (encourage)
(E) Run away

36. **ADVERSITY:**
(A) Opponent **(B) Hardship✓**
(C) Opening (D) Agency

37. **ADHERE:**
(A) Give up **(B) Stick✓**
(C) Criticise (D) Appear

38. **AMELIORATE:**
(A) Understand (B) Eliminate
(C) Camouflage **(D) Improve✓**

39. **ANNIHILATION:**
(A) Total destruction✓
(B) Digestion
(C) Insult (D) Of any

40. **ASSIMILATE:**
(A) Adopt (B) Absorb
(C) Reject (D) Digest

41. **Arrogance:**
(A) Modest **(B) Haughtiness✓**
(C) Happiness (D) Servile

42. **Annihilate:**
(A) Efface✓ (B) Cultivate
(C) Build (D) Create

43. **Cumbersome:**
(A) Awkward✓ (B) Decline
(C) Handsome (D) Beautiful

44. **Exemplify:**
(A) Over **(B) Illustrate ✓**
(C) Answer (D) Summary

45. **Imperious:**
(A) Proud✓ (B) Temper
(C) Tamper (D) Distant

46. **Luxuriant:**
(A) Beautiful✓ (B) Ugly
(C) Abundant (D) Lovely

47. **Memorable:**
(A) Memorial impose
(B) Worth remembering✓
(C) Mending (D) Striking

48. **Impose:**
(A) Enforce✓ (B) Avoid
(C) Come (D) Bold

49. **Alter:**
(A) Change✓ (B) Separate
(C) Fixed (D) Arrival

50. **IMPECCABLE:**
(A) Unmentionable (B) Quotable
(C) Binding **(D) Faultless✓**
(E) Hampering (obstruct)

51. **PARADOX (statement that looks false but is actually correct):**
(A) Exaggeration (overstated)
(B) Contradiction (deny) ✓
(C) Hyperbole
(D) Invective (abusive oratory)
(E) Poetic device

52. **A BOLT FROM THE BLUE:**
(A) Bad luck (B) God sent gift
(C) A feared event
(D) Sudden unwelcome event✓

53. **APE (copy/ imitate):**
(A) To taunt (B) Cheapen
(C) Mimic✓ (D) Steal

54. **HARMONIOUS:**
(A) Jarring **(B) Coherent✓**
(C) Happy (D) Playful

55. **PRODIGAL:**
(A) Wasteful✓
(B) Arrogant, Proud
(C) Extend (D) Multiply

****

CHOOSE THE LETTERED PAIR OF WORDS WHOSE RELATIONSHIP IS MOST LIKE THE RELATIONSHIP EXPRESSED IN THE ORIGINAL LINKED PAIR.

1. **WHISPER: SPEAK**
(A) Brush: Touch✓ (B) Skip: Walk
(C) Listen: Hear (D) Request: Ask

2. **ELUSIVE (evasive): CAPTURE**
(A) Persuasive, Convince
(B) Headstrong: Control✓
(C) Sensible: Decide
(D) Gullible, Trick
(E) Elastic: Stretch

3. **STARE: GLANCE**
(A) Participate: Observe
(B) Scorn: Admire
(C) Hunt: Stalk
(D) Gulp (swallow), sip✓

4. **INFALLIBLE: ERROR**
(A) Irreversible: Cure
(B) Invulnerable: Emotion
(C) Impeccable: Flaw✓
(D) Intolerable: Defect

10. **PROOF: ALCOHOL**
(A) Cream: Milk
(B) Canteen: Water

(C) Tanker: Oil
(D) Octane: Gasoline✓
(E) Pulp: Juice

11. **DAY: SUN**
(A) Sunlight: Daylight
(B) Ray: Sun
(C) Night: Moon✓
(D) Heat: Cold
(E) Moon: Star

12. **HAIR: BALD**
(A) Wig: Curly
(B) Egg: Cooked
(C) Rain: Arid✓
(D) Skin: Scarred
(E) Medicine: Healthy

13. **DINGHY: BOAT**
(A) Novel: Book✓
(B) Caone: Paddle
(C) Oar: Water
(D) Deck: Stem
(E) Land: Sea

14. **APPLE: TREE**
(A) Silver: Ore
(B) Bronze: Copper
(C) Plank: Wood
(D) Glass: Sand
(E) Pearl: Oyster✓

15. **CARNIVORE: MEAT**
(A) Carnivore: Vegetable
(B) Herbivore: Plants✓
(C) Vegetarian: Vitamins
(D) Botanist: Herbs
(E) Pollinator: Plants

16. **HORSE: CORRAL:**
(A) Oyster: reef
(B) Dog: muzzle (animal's mouth)
(C) Sheep: flock
(D) Pig: sty✓
(E) Deer: stag

17. **DESCRY: DISTANT:**
(A) Mourn: lost
(B) Whisper: muted
(C) Discern: subtle✓
(D) Destroy: flagrant
(E) Entrap: hostile

18. **SIEVE: SIFT:**
(A) Pendent: Neck
(B) Crowbar: Pry✓
(C) Cement: Trowel
(D) Scales: Justice

19. **COLT: STALLION:**
(A) Doe: Stag
(B) Dove: Peace
(C) Aster: Botanist
(D) Calf: Cow✓

20. **INCUBATOR: INFANT:**
(A) Kennel: Dog
(B) Library: Books
(C) Greenhouse: Plant✓
(D) Cooler: Wine

****

TICK THE CORRECT MEANING

1. **Adept:**
(A) Skillful✓
(B) Unskillful
(C) Adjustable
(D) Fit

2. **Antique:**
(A) Colourful
(B) Modern
(C) Ancient✓
(D) Beautiful

3. **Auspicious:**
(A) Favourable✓
(B) Useless
(C) Unfavorable
(D) Festive

4. **Bare:**
(A) Tolerate
(B) Uncover✓
(C) Cover
(D) Merely

5. **Coarse:**
(A) Hard
(B) Smooth
(C) Rough✓
(D) Clean

6. **Dissent:**
(A) Agreement
(B) Discord
(C) Disagreement✓
(D) Unacceptable

7. **Illicit:**
(A) Clean
(B) Fine
(C) Dirty
(D) Unlawful✓

8. **Efficacious:**
(A) Useful✓
(B) Skilled
(C) Useless
(D) Unskilled

9. **Festive:**
(A) Cheerful✓
(B) Difficult
(C) Artless
(D) Inactive

10. **Felicity:**
(A) Thankful
(B) Unhappiness
(C) Happiness✓
(D) Regards

11. **Abhorrence:**
(A) Hatred and disgust✓
(B) Enjoyment
(C) Delay
(D) Intelligence

12. **Spurious:**
(A) Superfluous
(B) Excessive

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(C) **Not genuine✓**
(D) Very costly

13. **Sagacious:**
(A) Cautious
(B) **Showing good judgment✓**
(C) Having good memory
(D) Praiseworthy

14. **Implacable:**
(A) Impossible
(B) Having bitter taste
(C) Irritable
(D) **Relentless✓**

15. **Delinquent:**
(A) Jolly
(B) **Lawless✓**
(C) Hard working
(D) One who drinks hard

16. **Futile:**
(A) Good
(B) **Useless✓**
(C) Bad

17. **Pragmatic:**
(A) Original
(B) Fake
(C) **Practical✓**

18. **Germane?**
(A) **Relevant✓**
(B) Bad
(C) Authentic

19. **Comprehensive?**
(A) Fool
(B) **Complete✓**
(C) Dull

20. **Comprise?**
(A) Act upon
(B) Abide by
(C) **Consist of✓**

21. **We have not envisaged this turn of events.**
(A) **Imagined✓**
(B) Doubted
(C) Considered
(D) Suspected

22. **The decision taken by the Managing Committee is irrevocable.**
(A) Praiseworthy
(B) **Rash and unwise✓**
(C) Final and unchangeable
(D) In accordance with the rules

23. **There are quite a few intractable children in the class.**
(A) Brilliant
(B) With eccentric habits
(C) **Hard to manage✓**
(D) Hard working

24. **He faced all his misfortunes with equanimity.**
(A) Courage
(B) Fearlessness
(C) Confidence
(D) **Calmness of mind✓**

25. **Some people are fond of leading a sequestered life.**
(A) Luxurious
(B) **Secluded✓**
(C) Frugal
(D) Full of self-denial

****

SENTENCE COMPLETION

1. **With the discovery of _____ alternative fuel source, oil prices dropped significantly.**
(A) **A potential✓** (B) A feasible
(C) A possible
(D) A variant (changeable)

2. **A sacrifice was given onthe _________.**
(A) Alter (B) **Altar✓**
(C) Altere (D) Altare

3. **The product of a ____ religious home, he often found_____ in prayer.**
(A) Zealously, distraction
(B) **Devoutly (sincerely), solace (to comfort)✓**
(C) Vigorously, comfort
(D) Fanatically (madly), misgivings
(E) Pious (noble), answers

4. **We should have _____ trouble ahead when the road _____ into a gravel path.**
(A) Interrogated (to ask), shrank
(B) **Anticipated, dwindled (diminish gradually)✓**
(C) Expected, grew
(D) Enjoyed, transformed
(E) Seen, collapsed

5. **The _____ of the house, fresh lobster was all gone, so we ____ ourselves with crab.**
(A) Suggestion, resolved
(B) Embarrassment, consoled
(C) **Recommendation, contented✓**
(D) Specialty, pelted (attack with mud or stone)
(E) **Regret, relieved**

6. **He is not attracted by the ___ life of the ____, always wandering through the country-side begging for charity.**
(A) **Peripatetic, vagabond✓**
(B) Natural, philosopher
(C) Affluent, mendicant
(D) Proud, almsgiver

7. **Unlike the Shakespearean plays that lit up the English stage, the "closet dramas" of the nineteenth century were meant to be ___ rather than ______.**
(A) Seen, acted (B) **Read, staged✓**
(C) Produced, performed
(D) Quiet, vaucous (harsh sound)

8. **Common man has no _______ to the government offices.**

(A) Excess (B) Acess
(C) Axcess **(D) Access✓**

9. **He demanded ___ obedience from us and was always telling us we must be __ subjects.**
(A) Total, foolish (B) Partial, cringing
(C) Formal, rigorous (harsh)
(D) Complete, compliant✓

10. **The ____ of the Titanic could have been avoided if more safety ___ had been taken.**
(A) Tragedy, precautions✓
(B) Embargo, preserves
(C) Disaster, reservations
(D) Crew, measure

11. **_______ mob eager to form, full of angry men _____ incoherent threats.**
(A) An excited, whispering
(B) A listless, shouting (loud voice)
(C) An ugly, gesturing
(D) A lynch, muttering✓
(E) A huge (very great waving)

12. **In the ____ downpour, the women managed to _____ us and disappear.**
(A) Ensuring (as a result), evade (escape by trick) ✓
(B) Incessant (continuous), pervade
(C) Uncouth (unfamiliar), escape
(D) Torrential, provoke
(E) Insipid (tasteless), avoid

13. **As a staunch _____ of our right to leisure time, Ken had few ______.**
(A) Proponent, friends
(B) Advocate, defenders
(C) Disciple, (a follower)
(D) Defender, equals✓
(E) Opponent, duties

14. **Over the ___ of the sirens, you could still hear the hoarse _____ of his voice.**
(A) Babble (to talk as baby), roar
(B) Drone, power
(C) Gibbering, cries
(D) Wail, sound✓
(E) Groaning, whisper

15. **Working _____ under the pressure of time, Edmond didn't notice his _____ mistake.**
(A) Leisurely, stupid
(B) Frantically, inevitable (unavoidable)
(C) Rapidly, careless✓
(D) Sporadically, simple
(E) Continually, redundant

16. **Held up only by a _____ steel cable, the chairlift was ______ to carry only two people.**
(A) Slender, instructed
(B) Single, intended✓
(C) Sturdy, obliged
(D) Massive, designed
(E) Narrow, appointed

17. **The _______ workroom had not been used in years.**
(A) Derelict✓ (B) Bustling
(C) Bereft (D) Bereaved
(E) Stricken

18. **The presence of armed guards _______ us from doing anything disruptive.**
(A) Defeated (B) Excited
(C) Irritated **(D) Prevented✓**
(E) Encouraged

19. **The cheerful, lively sound of dance music _______ almost everyone.**
(A) Accosted (greet a stranger)
(B) Drained
(C) Flaunted
(D) Revived✓
(E) Expired

20. **With the current wave of crime, tourists are _______ to make sure their passports are secure.**
(A) Required (B) Invited
(C) Permitted (D) Forbidden
(E) Urged✓

21. **EMANATE:**
(A) Large **(B) Emerge✓**
(C) To attract (D) Decrease

22. **AFFIRM:**
(A) Confirm **(B) Assert✓**
(C) Dispute (D) Accept

ASCRIBE:
(A) Describe (B) Explain
(C) Complain (D) Attribute

23. **ELUDE:**
(A) Run away **(B) Evade✓**
(C) Accept (D) Reject

24. **A person who opposes war or use of military force is:**
(A) Fascist **(B) Pacifist✓**
(C) Narcissist (D) Fatalist

25. **Paucity:**
(A) Adversity **(B) Scarcity✓**
(C) Purity (D) Flattery

26. **Petulant:**
(A) Bold (B) Sensible
(C) Touchy✓ (D) Pertinent

27. **Potent:**
(A) Pleasant (B) Pervasive
(C) Persuasive **(D) Powerful✓**

28. **Quixotic:**
(A) Embarrassing (B) Entertaining
(C) Foolish✓ (D) Chivalrous

29. **Emancipate:**
(A) Restrain **(B) Release✓**
(C) Rebuke (D) Retain

30. **Some people are extremely fastidious in their choice of dress.**
(A) Careless (B) Pompous
(C) Fussy✓ (D) Discriminating

MARK THE OPPOSITE MEANINGS

1. Annihilate?
(A) Save✓ (B) Dangerous
(C) False

2. Vindicate?
(A) Defend (B) Excuse
(C) Condemn✓

3. Wreck?
(A) Make **(B) Restore✓**
(C) Relieve

4. Venerate?
(A) Defame✓ (B) Abuse
(C) Vilify

5. Vanquish?
(A) Ruin **(B) Surrender✓**
(C) Destroy

6. Retaliation:
(A) Admonition (B) Retort
(C) Disintegration
(D) Reconciliation✓

7. Pragmatic:
(A) Angry **(B) Unpractical✓**
(C) Experimental (D) Deceitful

8. Diffidence:
(A) Difference (B) Monopoly
(C) Boldness✓ (D) Effervescence

9. Absolve:
(A) Bless (B) Repent
(C) Melt **(D) Blame✓**

10. Ingenuous:
(A) Quick **(B) Clever✓**
(C) Plotting (D) Sorry

11. Disinterested:
(A) Opposed (B) Indifferent
(C) Partial✓ (D) Impersonal

12. Propitiate:
(A) Approach **(B) Anger✓**
(C) Promote (D) Applaud

13. Corroborate:
(A) Correct (B) Undermine
(C) Reject✓ (D) Replenish

14. Extraneous:
(A) Necessary (B) Inherent
(C) Natural **(D) Internal✓**

15. Fidelity:
(A) Loyalty (B) Laziness
(C) Treason✓ (D) Kindness

16. OMNIPOTENT:
(A) Weak **(B) Despotic✓**
(C) Late (D) Democratic

17. UNRULY:
(A) Chatting **(B) Obedient✓**
(C) Definite (D) Curious

18. SCANTY:
(A) Collected (B) Remote
(C) Invisible **(D) Plentiful ✓**

19. RUTHLESS:
(A) Merciful ✓ (B) Mighty
(C) Maximum (D) Militant

20. Amalgamate:
(A) Equipped (B) Generate
(C) Depress **(D) Separate✓**

21. Amplify:
(A) Infer (B) Differ
(C) Distant **(D) Decrease✓**

22. Apposite:
(A) Inappropriate✓ (B) Right
(C) Direct (D) Indirect

23. Anonymous:
(A) Signed (B) Defined
(C) Written✓ (D) Balanced

24. Amicable:
(A) Unfriendly✓ (B) Ugly
(C) Weak (D) Compromising

25. Annihilate?
(A) Save✓ (B) Dangerous
(C) False

26. Vindicate?
(A) Defend (B) Excuse
(C) Condemn✓

27. Wreck?
(A) Make **(B) Restore✓**
(C) Relieve

28. Venerate?
(A) Defame✓ (B) Abuse
(C) Vilify

29. Vanquish?
(A) Ruin **(B) Surrender✓**
(C) Destroy

30. Absolute:
(A) Perfect **(B) Partial✓**
(C) Relative (D) Strange

31. Fact:
(A) Lie **(B) Fiction✓**
(C) Imagination (D) Reality

32. Rigid:
(A) Flexible✓ (B) Gentle
(C) Mannerly (D) Kind-hearted

33. Accumulate:
(A) Spend (B) Economize
(C) Fritter✓ (D) Collect

34. Authentic:
(A) Factual (B) Imaginary
(C) Artificial **(D) Spurious✓**

35. Conceited:
(A) Poetical **(B) Unassuming✓**
(C) Enormous (D) Perilous

36. Indolence:
(A) Rashness (B) Diligence
(C) Activeness✓ (D) Dullness

37. Induce:
(A) Prevent (B) Inspire
(C) Engage **(D) Dissuade✓**

38. Vigorous:
(A) Courageous (B) Timorous
(C) Languid✓ (D) Delayed

39. His servility makes him detestable.
(A) Slavery (B) Insolence
(C) Prudence **(D) Bravery✓**

40. The drug will have pernicious effect on your health.
(A) Pornographic (B) Ruinous
(C) Prolonged **(D) Beneficial✓**

41. **She handled the machine with deft fingers.**
(A) Delicate (B) Quick
(C) Sturdy **(D) Clumsy✓**

42. **Her debonair manners were noticed by everyone.**
(A) Pleasent (B) Courteous
(C) Cheerless **(D) Stiff✓**

43. **We have no doubt about the veracity of his statement.**
(A) Truthfullness (B) Propriety
(C) Falsity✓ (D) Morality

44. **His frivolous remarks evoked no comments.**
(A) Fanciful (B) Frantic
(C) Momentous **(D) Serious✓**

45. **She was surprised by his amiability,**
(A) Petulance **(B) Sincerity✓**
(C) Prudence (D) Pessimism

46. **Everybody was astonished when he used such a profane language.**
(A) High (B) Pure
(C) Profound **(D) Sacred✓**

47. **His timidity proved to be costly.**
(A) Self-confidence (B) Self-assertion
(C) Arrogance **(D) Boldness✓**

48. **The treaty was ratified by the heads of states.**
(A) Annulled✓ (B) Destroyed
(C) Unsettled (D) Set Aside

49. **Annihilate?**
(A) Save✓ (B) Dangerous
(C) False

50. **Vindicate?**
(A) Defend (B) Excuse
(C) Condemn✓

****

SELECT THE OPPOSITE OF THE UNDERLINED WORDS

1. **His servility makes him detestable.**
(A) Slavery (B) Insolence
(C) Prudence **(D) Bravery✓**

2. **The drug will have pernicious effect on your health.**
(A) Pornographic (B) Ruinous
(C) Prolonged **(D) Beneficial✓**

3. **She handled the machine with deft fingers.**
(A) Delicate (B) Quick
(C) Sturdy **(D) Clumsy✓**

4. **Her debonair manners were noticed by everyone.**
(A) Pleasent (B) Courteous
(C) Cheerless **(D) Stiff✓**

5. **We have no doubt about the veracity of his statement.**
(A) Truthfullness (B) Propriety
(C) Falsity✓ (D) Morality

6. **His frivolous remarks evoked no comments.**
(A) Fanciful (B) Frantic
(C) Momentous **(D) Serious✓**

7. **She was surprised by his amiability,**
(A) Petulance **(B) Sincerity✓**
(C) Prudence (D) Pessimism

8. **Everybody was astonished· such a profane language.**
(A) High (B) Pure
(C) Profound **(D) Sacred✓**

9. **His timidity proved to be costly.**
(A) Self-confidence (B) Self-assertion
(C) Arrogance **(D) Boldness✓**

****

MARK THE ALTERNATIVES OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS

1. **Remonstrate:**
(A) To prohibit **(B) To protest✓**
(C) To repeat (D) To reject

2. **Perversity:**
(A) Hardship (B) Passivity
(C) Wickedness✓ (D) Luxury

3. **Petulant:**
(A) Irritable✓ (B) Pleasant
(C) Painful (D) Irrelevant

4. **Pristine:**
(A) Glorious (B) Primitive
(C) Orthodox **(D) Progressive✓**

5. **Inarticulate:**
(A) Inexperienced **(B) Speechless✓**
(C) Inadequate (D) Unskilled

6. **Adumbrate:**
(A) To insist (B) To allow
(C) To give details
(D) To suggest vaguely✓

7. **Sartorial:**
(A) Communal (B) Religious
(C) Pertaining to dress✓
(D) Magnanimous

8. **Mundane:**
(A) Embarrassing **(B) Worldly✓**
(C) Inefficient (D) Misfit

9. **Spasmodic:**
(A) Violent **(B) Fitful✓**
(C) Extreme (D) Forgetful

10. **Indigenous**
(A) Cooperative (B) Poor
(C) Dull **(D) Native✓**

11. **Mirage:**
(A) Illusion✓ (B) Mirror
(C) Desert (D) Image

12. **Morbid:**
(A) Mortal (B) Fatal
(C) Poisonous **(D) Diseased✓**

13. **Rudimentary:**
(A) Impolite **(B) Undeveloped✓**
(C) Unconfirmed (D) Immodest

14. **Rueful:**
(A) Vicious (B) Stern
(C) Kind **(D) Regretful✓**

15. **Oblivion:**
(A) Obsession **(B) Forgetfulness✓**
(C) Inactivity (D) Obstinacy

****

▪Everyday Science

1. **Epistemology is the study of:**
(A) **Knowledge✓** (B) Insects
(C) Parasites (D) Religions

2. **The Earth takes about ________ to complete one rotation around its axis.**
(A) 48 hours (B) One month
(C) 24 hours✓ (D) 365 days

3. **When a gas turns into a liquid, the process is called:**
(A) Condensation✓ (B) Evaporation
(C) Deposition (D) Sublimation

4. **Yeast used in making of bread is a:**
(A) Fungus (B) Plant
(C) Bacteria✓ (D) Seed

5. **The disease Diphtheria affects the ________ in the human body.**
(A) Kidneys (B) Intestines
(C) Throat✓ (D) Joints

6. **LED technology is energy efficient. What does LED stand for?**
(A) Low Energy Data
(B) Low Energy Diode
(C) Light Emitting Diode✓
(D) None of these

7. **What was the code name given to United States Navy SEALS operation leading to elimination of Osama bin Ladin in Abbottabad?**
(A) Lion Heart
(B) Neptune Spear✓
(C) Geronimo (D) Shockwave

8. **Pedagogy is a science of:**
(A) Children disease (B) Language
(C) Civilization **(D) Teaching✓**

9. **How many acres are there in one hectare?**
(A) 2.47✓ (B) 3.47
(C) 4.47 (D) 5.47

10. **Liquids that evaporate quickly are known as ________ liquids.**
(A) Viscous (B) Transient
(C) Volatile✓ (D) Light

11. **If a ship travels from fresh water to a sea or ocean, it will:**
(A) Rise a little higher✓
(B) Sink completely
(C) Sink a little lower
(D) Remain unaffected

12. **Which one of the following fruits / vegetables is a good source of potassium?**
(A) Beetroot **(B) Bananas✓**
(C) Sweet potatoes (D) Spinach

13. **What is the chemical name of bleaching powder?**
(A) Calcium Hypochlorite✓
(B) Calcium Chlorate
(C) Calcium Chloride
(D) Chlorine

14. **Which one of the following greenhouse gases has the greatest warming effect?**
(A) Carbon dioxide✓
(B) Carbon monoxide
(C) Methane (D) Helium

15. **What is the function of the heart pacemaker?**
(A) It decreases the heartbeat
(B) It regulates the heartbeat✓
(C) It accelerates blood supply to the heart
(D) All of these

16. **What is the Richter Scale used to measure?**
(A) Flood (B) Volcano
(C) Earthquake✓ (D) Tsunami

17. **Which body organ produces urine?**
(A) Pancreas (B) Uterus
(C) Kidney✓
(D) Large intestine

18. **What are Newtons used to measure?**
(A) Gravity✓ (B) Volcano
(C) Earthquake (D) Tsunami

19. **What is the most abundant element in the universe?**
(A) Hydrogen (B) Oxygen
(C) Sodium✓ (D) Copper

20. **How many chambers are there in the human heart?**
(A) 2 **(B) 4✓**
(C) 3 (D) 6

21. **Which vitamin is provided by sunlight to the body?**
(A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin B
(C) Vitamin C **(D) Vitamin D✓**

22. **The enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) is used to detect:**
(A) Antibodies✓ (B) Pathogens
(C) Tissues (D) Chemicals

23. **What is chlamydomonas?**
(A) An algae✓ (B) A fungus
(C) An animal (D) A fossil

24. **What is the most common salt in seawater?**
(A) Calcium Carbonate
(B) Potassium Chloride
(C) Sodium Chloride✓
(D) Magnesium Sulphate

25. **The organ in the body which accumulates iodine is:**
(A) Pituitary gland
(B) Thyroid gland✓
(C) Thymus (D) Parathyroid

26. **Who invented chronometer?**
(A) John Harrison✓ (B) Marconi
(C) Dalton (D) Samuel Francis

27. **Seawater is water from a sea or:**
(A) Bay (B) River
(C) Ocean✓ (D) Stream

28. **Which of the following gases is used for refrigeration?**
(A) Chlorine **(B) Ammonia✓**
(C) Phosphine (D) Carbon Dioxide

29. **Cytology is the:**
(A) Study of living cells✓

(B) Study of harmones
(C) Study of seeds
(D) Study of surface tension

30. **Which among the following is a positively charged particle emitted by a radioactive element?**
(A) Beta rays **(B) Alpha rays✓**
(C) Gamma rays (D) Cathode rays

31. **If there is no sun, the color of the sky would be:**
(A) Orange (B) Blue
(C) Yellow
(D) None of these✓

32. **Which of the following is not a chemical reaction?**
(A) Burning of a paper
(B) Conversion of water into steam✓
(C) Digestion of food
(D) Burning of coal

33. **A chronometer measures:**
(A) Sound waves **(B) Time✓**
(C) Color contrast (D) Water waves

34. **The lightest particle of the matter is:**
(A) Electron✓ (B) Neutron
(C) Proton (D) Deuteron

35. **Meteorology is:**
(A) Science of atmosphere✓
(B) Study of weights & measures
(C) Study of growth
(D) Study of stars

36. **The credit of developing the polio vaccine goes to:**
(A) Jonas Salk✓ (B) Albert Sabin
(C) Salmon Waksman
(D) None of these

37. **Who invented the ballpoint pen?**
(A) Waterman (B) Oscar
(C) Wilson **(D) Laszlo Biro✓**

38. **Blaise Pascal is associated with:**
(A) Calculation Machine
(B) Computer
(C) Cinema (D) Laszlo Biro

39. **A metal which is liquid at room temperature is:**
(A) Gold (B) Aluminium
(C) Mercury✓ (D) Platinum

40. **Study of earthquakes is known as:**
(A) Ecology **(B) Seismology✓**
(C) Numismatics (D) None of these

41. **Ecology deals with:**
(A) Birds
(B) Cell formation
(C) Relations between organisms and their environment✓
(D) Tissues

42. **Oncology is the study of:**
(A) Plants **(B) Cancer✓**
(C) Mammals (D) Soil

43. **Optic fibres are mainly used for which of the following?**
(A) Weaving
(B) Eye Surgery
(C) Communication✓
(D) Food Industry

44. **The first test-tube baby of the world was born in:**
(A) France (B) Philippines
(C) Britain✓ (D) USA

45. **What makes a lemon sour?**
(A) Tartaric acid **(B) Citric acid✓**
(C) Acetic acid
(D) Hydrochloric acid

46. **Who discovered the solar system?**
(A) Copernicus✓ (B) Newton
(C) Galileo (D) Kepler

47. **Fathom is the unit of measurement for:**
(A) Sound **(B) Depth✓**
(C) Energy (D) Time

48. **Which is the hardest among following?**
(A) Radium **(B) Diamond✓**
(C) Graphite (D) Gold

49. **Which of the following is associated with Einstein?**
(A) Radioactivity
(B) Theory of Relativity✓
(C) Rocket Propulsion
(D) Quantum Theory

50. **Who among the following received Nobel Prize twice?**
(A) Frederic Joliot **(B) Marie Curie✓**
(C) Irene Curie (D) John Wheeler

51. **The smallest gland in the body is:**
(A) Adrenal (B) Pancreas
(C) Pineal gland✓ (D) Pituitary

52. **The first astronaut who landed on the Moon?**
(A) Yuri Gagarin
(B) Neil Armstrong✓
(C) Neil Bohr (D) None of these

53. **Silk in produced by:**
(A) Larva of silkworm✓
(B) Eggs of silkworm
(C) Pupa of silkworm
(D) None of these

54. **Scurvy is a disease of:**
(A) Eyes **(B) Skin✓**
(C) Hair (D) Liver

55. **What is the Richter Scale used to measure?**
(A) Tsunami (B) Food
(C) Volcano **(D) Earthquake✓**

56. **Melling point of acetanilide is:**
(A) 51°C **(B) 61°C✓**
(C) 71°C (D) 81°C

57. **Melling point of acetanilide is:**
(A) 110°C **(B) 112°C✓**
(C) 114°C (D) 116°C

58. **Acetaldol is used in the vulcanization of:**
(A) Wood **(B) Rubber✓**
(C) Plastic (D) Water

59. **Accumulator is a device for storing:**
(A) Electricity✓ (B) Charge
(C) Current (D) Resistance

60. **Glues and cements are:**

(A) Adiabatics **(B) Adhesives✓**
(C) Adatoms (D) Acyls

61. **A unit of loudness, used in measuring the intensity of sound is:**
(A) Phon✓ (B) Phonon
(C) Phosphor (D) None

62. **A colourless, inflammable poisonous gas with an unpleasant smell is:**
(A) Phosphate
(B) Phosphine✓
(C) Phosphite
(D) None

63. **The study of the action of chemical substances upon animals is:**
(A) Pharmacology✓
(B) Pharmacy
(C) Phenacetion
(D) None

64. **Melting point of phenol, a white crystalline solid is:**
(A) 21°C
(B) 31°C
(C) 41°C✓
(D) 51°C

65. **The dress made out of which of the following materials is safest to wear while cooking?**
(A) Terylene✓ (B) Silk
(C) Nylon (D) Cotton

66. **Cycloprophane is a colourless inflammable gas, used as a/an:**
(A) Crystal (B) Solvent
(C) Anaesthetic✓ (D) Solate

67. **Philology is:**
(A) Scientific study of literary texts✓
(B) Study of bones
(C) Study of muscles
(D) Study of architecture

68. **The 1st satellite was launched by:**
(A) UK (B) France
(C) USSR✓ (D) Japan

69. **Who was the surgeon who pioneered antiseptic surgery in 1865?**
(A) John Sleeman
(B) Edward Jenner
(C) Joseph Lister✓
(D) A. Sabine.

70. **Day and night changes are due to:**
(A) Earth's rotation around its axis✓
(B) Earth's revolution
(C) Earth's rotation accompanied with its revolution
(D) None of these

71. **The energy generation in stars is due to:**
(A) Fusion of heavy nuclei
(B) Fission of heavy nuclei
(C) Fusion of light nuclei✓
(D) None of these

72. **The filament of an electric bulb is made of:**
(A) Tungsten✓(B) Carbon
(C) Iron (D) None of these

73. **Fiber optics technology is being used in:**
(A) Oil and gas pipelines control and monitoring system
(B) Telecommunication✓
(C) Electrical power control and distribution monitoring system
(D) All of the above

74. **Which vitamin protects skin of the human body?**
(A) D **(B) A✓**
(C) B_1 Complex (D) C

75. **Solar System consists of:**
(A) Eleven planets
(B) Eight planets✓
(C) Nine planets
(D) Ten planets

76. **The earth's rotation on its axis is from:**
(A) West to East✓ (B) South to North
(C) North to South (D) East to West

77. **"Dosimeter" is a device used to measure: -**
(A) High temperatures
(B) Nuclear radiation for safety purposes✓
(C) The speed of wind or any other gas
(D) Heat radiation

78. **What do you understand by the disease "Insomnia"?**
(A) Depression
(B) Inability to sleep✓
(C) Colour blindness
(D) None of the above

79. **A doctor specialist in skin diseases is called:**
(A) Dermatologist✓
(B) Cardiologist
(C) Endocrinologist
(D) None of the above

80. **"Ornithology" is the study of:**
(A) Sea plants **(B) Birds✓**
(C) Insects (D) Sea animals

81. **What do you understand by "Choreography"?**
(A) The steps and movement in dances✓
(B) The study of universe
(C) The study of secret writing
(D) Techniques used in space travelling

82. **Which of the following gases is mainly causing global warming?**
(A) Hydrogen (B) Nitrogen
(C) Methane **(D) Carbon dioxide✓**

83. **Which of the following gases is most predominant in the Sun?**
(A) Ozone (B) Helium
(C) Hydrogen✓ (D) Nitrogen

84. **Vitamins were discovered by:**
(A) Funk✓ (B) Moseley
(C) Chadwick (D) Frank Whittle

85. **Biogas is the common name of:**
(A) Oxygen gas **(B) Natural gas✓**
(C) Hydrogen gas (D) Nitrogen gas

86. **Who is the founder of 'Big Bang Theory?**
(A) George Lemaitre✓
(B) Tycho Brahe

(C) Edwin Hubble
(D) Issac Asimov

87. **What is the diametre of Earth?**
(A) 14756 Kilometre
(B) 10556 Kilometre
(C) 12756 Kilometre✓
(D) None of these

88. **The time required by moonlight to reach the Earth is:**
(A) 3 seconds (B) One second
(C) 1.3 second✓ (D) 2 seconds

89. **Poise is the unit of:**
(A) Quantity (B) Velocity
(C) Density **(D) Viscosity✓**

90. **Who is the founder of Chemistry?**
(A) Al-Bairuni
(B) Muhammad Bin Zikrya Al-Razi
(C) Jabir Bin Hayyan✓
(D) Ibn-ul-Haitham

91. **The acid prepared by Jabir Bin Hayyan is:**
(A) Citric Acid (B) Phosphoric Acid
(C) Carbonic Acid **(D) Sulphuric Acid✓**

92. **Method for the preparation of varnish was discovered by:**
(A) Ibn-ul-Haitham
(B) Jabir Bin Hayyan✓
(C) Muhammad Bin Zikrya Al-Razi
(D) Al-Bairuni

93. **Enzymes are made of:**
(A) Proteins✓ (B) Oil
(C) Carbon (D) Silica

94. **One ounce is equal to how many grams?**
(A) 28.85 (B) 28.65
(C) 27.95 **(D) 28.35✓**

95. **Wind blowing in a spiral form around a region of low atmospheric pressure is a:**
(A) Tornado (B) Hurricane
(C) Cyclone✓ (D) Anticyclone

96. **When the days and nights are equal, the rays of the sun directly fall on the:**
(A) North Pole **(B) Equator✓**
(C) Tropic of Cancer (D) South Pole

97. **On June 21, the sun is vertically overhead the:**
(A) Tropic of Cancer✓
(B) Tropic of Capricorn
(C) Equator
(D) Position of the sun is not definite

98. **Which of the following metals is not only magnetic but also radioactive?**
(A) Thorium✓ (B) Aluminium
(C) Iron (D) Platinum

99. **"Thryoid Gland" is located in _______ of human body.**
(A) Stomach (B) Thorax
(C) Leg **(D) Neck✓**

100. **In human body, Gall Bladder is part of _______ System.**
(A) Nervous (B) Reproductory
(C) Digestive✓ (D) Respiratory

Computer Science

1. **Which of the following is not necessary for a stand alone computer?**
(A) RAM (B) Hard Disk
(C) Operating System
(D) LAN Card✓

2. **Which among the following is the odd one out?**
(A) RAM (B) ROM
(C) Cache✓ (D) Hard Disk

3. **What is the term used to denote the unauthorized and illegal accessing of computer programs, often with criminal intent?**
(A) Virus (B) Plagiarism
(C) Hacking✓ (D) Breach

4. **Hard disk in a computer is a/an _____?**
(A) Output Device (B) Processor
(C) Software
(D) Storage Device✓

5. **A set of instructions that operates various parts of the Computer Hardware is called?**
(A) Hardware Manager
(B) Device
(C) Software✓ (D) URL

6. **In which year, was the 1st widely-available web browser, Mosaic, released?**
(A) 1993✓ (B) 1995
(C) 1996 (D) 1998

7. **The smallest unit of data in a computer is:**
(A) Bit✓ (B) Kilobit
(C) Terabyte (D) Byte

8. **"Digital Computer" was invented by:**
(A) Howard Aiken✓
(B) Vannevor Bush
(C) John Harrison
(D) M.R. Bissel

9. **Which is the biggest company of the computer software in the world?**
(A) MSN (B) Google
(C) Yahoo **(D) Microsoft✓**

10. **All the files deleted from the computer are stored in the:**
(A) Recycle Bin✓
(B) My Computer
(C) My Network Places
(D) Internet Explorer

11. **Software programme that controls a place of hardware is called:**
(A) Control Panel **(B) Driver✓**
(C) Messenger (D) Broswer

12. **A programme used to view World Wide Web (WWW) pages, such as Google, Yahoo and Internet Explorer is called:**
(A) Messenger (B) Internet
(C) Operating System
(D) Browser✓

13. **In computer system, word "BOOT" is used for:**

(A) To exit opened software
(B) To start up a software
(C) To shutdown system
(D) To start a computer✓

14. Windows 2007 is a(an):
(A) Application Software
(B) Word Processor
(C) Operating System✓
(D) None of these

15. URL is an abbreviation of:
(A) Uniform Resource Locator✓
(B) Uniform Room Locator
(C) Universal Resource Locator
(D) Universal Room Locator

16. In computer system, word 'BOOT' is used for:
(A) To start a computer✓
(B) To exit opened software
(C) To start up a software
(D) To shutdown system

17. A collection of computers that are connected together is called:
(A) Group (B) Meeting
(C) Network✓ (D) Team

18. In a computer, the keyboard is used as a(n) ________ device.
(A) Input✓ (B) Charging
(C) Output (D) Printing

19. Which device is required for internet connection?
(A) NIC Card (B) CD Drive
(C) Modem✓ (D) Mouse

20. A normal CD-ROM can usually store upto __________ data.
(A) 680 GB (B) 680 KB
(C) 680 Bytes **(D) 680 MB✓**

21. Which of the following is not an operating system?
(A) Oracle (B) DOS
(C) Linux✓ (D) Windows

22. To create a table of columns and rows for mathematical calculation or statistical representation, which programme is used?
(A) Auto CAD **(B) Excel✓**
(C) Word Pad (D) Word Perfect

23. Hard copy of document is:
(A) Save copy (B) Scanned copy
(C) Print out✓ (D) Display copy

24. Internet is:
(A) Display System
(B) Network of Networks✓
(C) Scanning Technology
(D) Search Engine

25. ____________ is done to protect data and passwords.
(A) Verification (B) Authentication
(C) Encryption✓ (D) Authorization

26. WWW stands for ______________
(A) Wrestling & Wildlife Web
(B) World Wrestling Web
(C) World Wildlife Web
(D) Worldwide web✓

27. Small files that are deposited on user's hard drive when they visit a website are best described as:
(A) Trackers **(B) Cookies✓**
(C) Profiles (D) Codes

28. The browsers ________ keep a list of web pages you have visited in the current session.
(A) Trail **(B) Cache✓**
(C) Favorites (D) History

29. A __________ certificate is a notice that guarantees a user or a website is legitimate.
(A) Digital✓ (B) Protected
(C) Secure (D) Assigned

30. Measuring unit of capacity of a hard disk to save data is:
(A) Watt **(B) GB✓**
(C) Newton (D) Ghz

31. What are three most popular social networking websites today?
(A) Zorpia, Netlog, Habbo
(B) Facebook, Bebo, Blogster
(C) Facebook, Myspace, Twitter✓
(D) Google, Yahoo, Bing

32. In MS Word, shortcut 'Shift+Delete' is used to:
(A) Create a shortcut to selected item
(B) Copy the selected item
(C) Rename the selected item
(D) Delete the selected item permanently without placing the item in recycle bin✓

33. From which menu, you can insert the Header and Footer?
(A) Insert Menu✓ (B) View Menu
(C) Tools Menu (D) Format Menu

34. Which of the following is not a search engine?
(A) Yahoo.com (B) Altavista.com
(C) Facebook.com✓
(D) Google.com

35. Which of the following is correct form of an email address?
(A) ppsc@punjab.gov.pk✓
(B) Punjab.gov.pk@ppsc
(C) ppsc@http://www.punjab .gov.pk
(D) Ppsc: Punjab.com

36. Within a browser, what does a 'Home' do?
(A) Displays the content of your designated start page✓
(B) Enters your home address into text box
(C) Takes you to the previously visited site
(D) Adds your email address to your email message

37. Which of the following is a URL?
(A) www.yahoo.com✓
(B) Searchainternet.net
(C) Internet Explorer
(D) Netscape

38. When you friend someone on a social networking site, what does this allow him to see?
(A) Nothing, the same as everyone else
(B) He can see all of things you put on private so only friends can see
(C) He can see just your picture✓
(D) A and C

39. Who is the founder of the social media network "Facebook"?
(A) Steve Wozniak
(B) Bill Gates
(C) Steve Jobs
(D) Mark Zuckerberg✓

40. The minimum number of rows and columns in MS Word document is:
(A) 2 and 2 (B) 2 and 1
(C) 1 and 2 **(D) 1 and 1✓**

41. What is the smallest font size available in the font size tool on formatting toolbar?
(A) 12 **(B) 8✓**
(C) 10 (D) 6

42. What is the largest font size available in the font size tool on formatting toolbar?
(A) 78 **(B) 72✓**
(C) 75 (D) 68

43. Selecting text means selecting ________.
(A) A word
(B) An entire sentence
(C) Whole document✓
(D) None of these

44. Which key should be pressed to start a new paragraph in MS Word?
(A) Ctrl + Enter
(B) Enter key✓
(C) Shift + Enter
(D) Down cursor key

45. Which of the following is a graphic solution for processor?
(A) Clip Art✓ (B) Word Art
(C) Drop Cap (D) None of these

46. The most widely used internet search engine in the world is:
(A) MSN **(B) Google✓**
(C) Yahoo (D) YouTube

47. Any crime that involves a computer and internet is:
(A) Organized Crime
(B) Cyber Crime✓
(C) Professional Crime
(D) Social Crime

48. The use of computer is attractive because of its:
(A) Accuracy (B) Reliability
(C) Speed
(D) All of the above✓

49. A computer mainly consists of electronic:
(A) Parts **(B) Devices✓**
(C) Chips (D) Circuits

50. Modern computers compared to earlier computers are:
(A) Faster and smaller✓
(B) Larger and stronger
(C) Slower but more reliable
(D) Faster and larger

51. Find the odd man out.
(A) Coaxial cable **(B) Microwaves✓**
(C) Optical fiber (D) Twisted pair wire

52. To have your macro available to all new documents you create, store it in:
(A) My Documents
(B) Quick Access
(C) The Normal Template✓
(D) The Macro Gallery

53. To move to the previous cell in a table inserted in a document, press:
(A) The Tab Key (B) Alt + Tab
(C) Shift + Tab✓ (D) Backspace

54. To get step-by-step instructions as you go through the word mail merge process, use:
(A) A template✓
(B) The mail merge wizard
(C) The mailing table
(D) A macro

55. A ________ is a major database object used to display information in a printable page format.
(A) Form (B) Query
(C) Report✓ (D) Table

56. The percentage increase in the area of a rectangle, if each of its sides is increased by 20% is:
(A) 40% (B) 42%
(C) 44%✓ (D) 46%

57. When inserting a graphic into a worksheet, you could go to cell A1 by pressing:
(A) SHIFT + HOME
(B) CTRL + HOME✓
(C) ENTER + HOME
(D) ALT + HOME

To be compatible with previous versions of Microsoft Word, a Word 2013 document shoud be saved with this extension:
(A) .docx **(B) .doc✓**
(C) .txt (D) .rft

59. Which option displays fill color in alternate rows in an Excel Table?
(A) Banded Rows✓ (B) First Row
(C) Last Row (D) Filled Rows

60. What function displays row data in a column or column data in a row?
(A) Hyperlink (B) Index
(C) Transpose✓ (D) Rows

61. When typing character search criteria, Excel matches fields based on:
(A) Alphabetical order✓
(B) Capitalization
(C) Spelling
(D) Primary records

62. When you insert a picture into a document, the default text wrapping option is:
(A) Line with text✓ (B) None

(C) Tight (D) Square

63. What is the sum of this series 1, 2, 3, 4,.... 99?
(A) 1500 (B) 2000
(C) 2500 **(D) 3000✓**

64. The most common types of storage devices are __________.
(A) Magnetic✓ (B) Optical
(C) Flash (D) Persistent

65. What category of functions is used in this formula? = PMT (C10/12, C8, C9, 1)
(A) Logical **(B) Financial✓**
(C) Payment (D) Statistical

66. Each sector on a hard drive stores ________ bytes of data.
(A) 64 **(B) 512✓**
(C) 1,024 (D) 1 Giga

67. What does an I-beam facilitate?
(A) Locating text✓
(B) Highlighting text
(C) Draggig and selecting text
(D) Formatting text

68. An unauthorized user is a network ______ issue.
(A) Performance✓ (B) Reliability
(C) Security (D) All of these

69. Which of the following is not a major reason for an email bounce?
(A) Bad user account name
(B) Bad domain name
(C) Stale file handle✓
(D) Domain server is down

70. When you insert a comment in a document, the comment appears in a:
(A) New window (B) Sidebar
(C) Balloon✓ (D) Sticky note icon

71. Which function automatically totals a column or row of values?
(A) TOTAL (B) ADD
(C) SUM✓ (D) AVG

72. The information inside your table needs to be sorted alphabetically. To do this, you go to:
(A) Table Tools Design
(B) Page Layout
(C) Home tab > Paragraph group
(D) Tale Tools Layout✓

73. Why might you hide worksheets in a workbook?
(A) The file is smaller
(B) The file is larger
(C) Some data is private✓
(D) Some data is formatted

74. User developed instructions for Excel are called:
(A) Programs **(B) Macros✓**
(C) Procedures (D) All of these

75. What term describes a picture that has been resized by a percentage?
(A) Cropped (B) Flipped
(C) Stretched **(D) Scaled✓**

76. How can words be separated in a range name?
(A) With a space (B) With a comma
(C) With a period✓ (D) With a colon

77. A word template stores common document:
(A) Content **(B) Structure✓**
(C) Style (D) Theme

78. In which view does a page break appear as a black dashed line on the screen?
(A) Normal✓
(B) Page Break Preview
(C) Page Layout
(D) Custom

79. If the code for JAVA is LCXC, what is the code for BASIC?
(A) CBJTD **(B) DCUKE✓**
(C) EDVLF (D) FEWMG

80. For what can you use Outlook Tasks?
(A) Manage client data
(B) Send and receive email
(C) Schedule appointments and meetings
(D) Manage to do items✓

81. What Do-while is an ___________ loop.
(A) Entry control **(B) Exit control✓**
(C) Entry enrolled (D) None of these

82. What should follow the sheet name in a 3-D formula?
(A) Colon
(B) Parentheses
(C) Period
(D) Exclamation point✓

83. Excel would evaluate the formula, =2010/58, and return this answer.
(A) 5 (B) 6.25
(C) 320✓ (D) 232

84. What do you see if you hover the mouse over a chart object?
(A) Key Tip **(B) ScreenTip✓**
(C) Chart Tip (D) Chart Key

85. Afzal mixed 40% kerosene solution to 25% kerosene solution hence obtaining 30% kerosene solution. In what ratio were the both solutions mixed?
(A) 3:1 (B) 2:3
(C) 2:1✓ (D) 3:2

86. Protecting a worksheet means:
(A) No cell in a worksheet can be changed
(B) Saving the workbook in a hidden folder
(C) No additional change can be made to a worksheet
(D) To lock cells in the worksheet so that a user cannot inadvertently change them✓

87. A driver drives 8 km South then 6 km W, and 2 km S again. She then drives 3 km E to avoid a traffic jam before driving 6 km N. How many kilometers is she from her starting point?
(A) 4 **(B) 5✓**
(C) 6 (D) 7

88. Which of the following is reliable communication?

(A) TCP✓ (B) IP
(C) UDP (D) None of these

89. **What term describes shaped text?**
(A) TextArt (B) TextWord
(C) WordArt✓ (D) WordText

90. **If ADD = 9, BAD = 7, and CAD = 8, what is the value of ADA?**
(A) 3 (B) 4
(C) 5 **(D) 6✓**

91. **Which of the following will determine your choice of systems software for your computer?**
(A) Is the applications software you want to use compatible with it? ✓
(B) Is it expensive?
(C) Is it compatible with your hardware?
(D) Both A and C

92. **Rearranging data in a new sequence is known as:**
(A) Updating (B) Batching
(C) Sorting✓ (D) Summarising

93. **Before you create labels such as name tags, specify the size by selecting:**
(A) Label options✓ (B) Layout
(C) Format (D) Templates

94. **A man buys an item for Rs. 1400 and sells it at a loss of 15%. What is the selling price of the item?**
(A) Rs. 1090 (B) Rs. 1160
(C) Rs. 1190✓ (D) Rs. 1202

95. **In a Rich Text content control field, the text:**
(A) Can be formatted✓
(B) Cannot be formatted
(C) Is limited to lowercase
(D) Cannot contain space

96. **In the formula, = 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 15 ÷ 25/5, Excel computes this first.**
(A) 10÷5 (B) 5 ÷15
(C) 2.5/5✓ (D) 15 ÷25

97. **Where is the address of the active cell displayed?**
(A) Row heading (B) Status bar
(C) Name box✓ (D) Formula bar

98. **Find odd man out.**
(A) Japan (B) China
(C) London✓ (D) Canada

99. **You can evenly adjust spacing in columns and rows by using the Table Tool called:**
(A) Equalize **(B) Distribute✓**
(C) Mirror (D) Snap to Grid

100. **This describes the size, weight and spacing of a character in a Word document:**
(A) Font✓ (B) Typeface
(C) Points (D) Typography

101. **When you want to combine cells in any given table row, you:**
(A) Merge✓ (B) Simplify
(C) Join (D) Link

Urdu

1. **پنڈت رتن ناتھ سرشار اور مولانا عبدالحلیم شرر جیسے صاحب قلم کس ہندوستان کے علاقہ سے تعلق رکھتے تھے؟**
(A) لاہور (B) دہلی
(C) لکھنؤ✓ (D) اودھ

2. **پنڈت رتن ناتھ سرشار کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟**
(A) شیکسپیئر (B) ورڈز ورتھ
(C) چارلس ڈکنز✓ (D) ڈاکٹر واٹسن

3. **پریم چند کا کون سا ناول سماج کے ظلم کا نمایاں ثبوت ہے؟**
(A) میدان عمل **(B) بازار حسن✓**
(C) گودان (D) امراؤ جان ادا

4. **مضمون 'مامتا' کس کی تصنیف ہے؟**
(A) عطاالحق قاسمی **(B) احمد ندیم قاسمی✓**
(C) مرزا ادیب (D) پریم چند

5. **غالب کی تاریخ ولادت اور تاریخ وفات بتائیں؟**
A)) 1797-1869✓ B)) 1803-1868
C)) 1800-1878 D)) 1900-1978

6. تم میرے پاس ہوتے ہو گویا
جب کوئی دوسرا نہیں ہوتا
یہ شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) مومن✓ (B) غالب
(C) میر تقی میر (D) میر درد

7. 'لاہور کا جغرافیہ' اور 'ہاسٹل میں رہنا ہے' کس کے مزاحیہ مضامین ہیں؟
(A) امجد اسلام امجد
(B) ابن انشا
(C) پطرس بخاری✓
(D) چراغ حسن حسرت

8. قتل حسین اصل میں مرگِ یزید ہے
اسلام زندہ ہوتا ہے ہر کربلا کے بعد
اس مشہور شعر کے شاعر کا کیا نام ہے؟
(A) محمد علی جوہر✓
(B) مومن خان مومن
(C) ابراہیم ذوق
(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

9. لفظ 'شر' کا متضاد کیا ہے؟
(A) بھلائی (B) صواب
(C) ثواب **(D) خیر✓**

10. گیت نگاری میں سب اہم نام کس کا ہے؟
(A) ولی دکنی **(B) ساحر لدھیانوی✓**
(C) فیض احمد فیض (D) احمد فراز

غزل کے کس شعر میں سے شاعر اپنے تخلص استعمال کرتا ہے؟
(A) درمیان والا شعر (B) مطلع
(C) مطلع ثانی **(D) مقطع✓**

مرزا غالب نے وفات کہاں پائی؟
A۱ پانی پت✓ (B) آگرہ
(C) دہلی (D) لکھنو

مشہور افسانہ' ٹوبہ ٹیک سنگھ' کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
A۱ اشفاق احمد (B) کرشن چندر
C) سعادت حسین منٹو✓(D) خالدہ حسین

''مسجد قرطبہ'' کس کی مشہور نظم ہے؟
) علامہ اقبال✓ (B) ن۔م۔ راشد
C) جوش ملیح آبادی

(D) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

15. بتھیلی پر ــــــــــــ جماتا۔
(A) تیل(B) دبی
(C) سرسوں✓ (D) برف

16. ماں نہ ماں میں تیرا ــــــــ
(A) محسن (B) مہربان
(C) غم خوار **(D) مہمان✓**

17. جنڈیالہ شیر خان میں کون سی مشہور ہستی دفن ہے؟
(A) محمد بخش **(B) وارث شاہ✓**
(C) قتیل شفائی (D) بیر سیال

18. پاکستان کا قومی پھول ــــــــ ہے۔
(A) سورج مکھی (B) گل داؤدی
(C) چنبیلی✓ (D) گلاب

19. قرطبہ اور غرناطہ شہر کس یورپی ملک میں واقع ہیں؟
(A) فرانس (B) آئرلینڈ
(C) اسپین✓ (D) ہالینڈ

20. مشتاق احمد یوسفی کون ہیں؟
(A) مزاح نگار✓ (B) بزنس مین
(C) صحافی (D) سیاستدان

21. نیکی کر ــــــ میں ڈال۔
(A) کنویں (B) جیب
(C) دریا✓ (D) کشکول

22. ہمارا قومی ترانہ کس شاعر نے تخلیق کیا؟
(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) ساحر لدھیانوی
(C) حفیظ جالندھری✓ (D) جوش ملیح آبادی

23. لوک فنکار پٹھانے خان کا آبائی شہرہے۔
(A) بہاولپور **(B) کوٹ ادو✓**
(C) بھکر (D) ملتان

24. مشہور افسانہ 'گڈریا' کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) پروین عاطف **(B) اشفاق احمد✓**
(C) غلام عباس (D) کرشن چندر

25. 'علی پور کا ایلی' ناول کس نے لکھا؟
(A) عبداللہ حسین
(B) سمیع آ ہوجا
(C) ممتاز مفتی✓
(D) مستنصر حسین تارڑ

26. 'خوشبو' کس شاعر کا دیوان ہے؟
(A) پروین شاکر✓ (B) جون ایلیا
(C) جوش ملیح آبادی (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

27. احمد فراز کا آبائی شہر کون سا تھا؟
(A) پشاور (B) نوشہرہ
(C) میانوالی **(D) کوہاٹ✓**

28. ــــــــ ضرورت کی ماں ہے۔
(A) قحط (B) ایجاد
(C) فراوانی ✓ (D) قلت

.29 مندرجہ ذیل میں سے کس شاعری کی نسبت شہر اقبال سیالکوٹ سے ہے؟
(A) حفیظ جالندھری✓ (B) احسان دانش
(C) فیض احمد فیض (D) منیر نیازی

.30 حروف تہجی کے اعتبار سے کون سا لفظ لغت میں پہلے آئے گا؟
(A) سنگدل✓ (B) لاپرواہ
(C) ضمانت (D) ظالم

31. درج ذیل میں ضرب المثل کون سی ہے؟
(A) گھوڑے بیچ کر سونا
(B) الٹاچور کوتوال کو ڈانٹے✓
(C) ہوائی قلعے تعمیر کرنا
(D) ہتھیلی پرسرسوں جمانا

32. اردو ادب کی مشہور شخصیت قرۃ العین حیدر کی وجہ شہرت کیاہے؟
(A) سفر نگاری **(B) ناول نگاری✓**
(C) مزاح نگاری (D) شاعری

33. مشہور افسانہ 'ٹوبہ ٹیک سنگھ' کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) اشفاق احمد (B) پریم چند
(C) سعادت حسن منٹو✓ (D) امتیاز علی تاج

34. ''سیرۃ النعمان'' کے مصنف ہیں۔
(A) شبلی نعمانی✓ (B) رشید احمد صدیقی
(C) شیخ محمد اکبر (D) عبداللہ حسی

35. مشہور ڈرامہ ''قرطبہ کا قاضی'' کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) سید امتیاز علی تاج✓ (B) احمد ندیم قاسمی
(C) پطرس بخاری (D) سعادت حسن منٹو

36. 'خوشبو' کس کی شاعری کا مجموعہ ہے؟
(A) کشور ناہید (B) ناصر کاظمی
(C) پروین شاکر✓ (D) فیض احمد فیض

37. مندرجہ ذیل میں ضرب المثل کون سی ہے؟
(A) اپنے منہ میاں مٹھو بننا
(B) بوڑھی گھوڑی لال لگام✓
(C) عید کا چاند ہونا
(D) پانی میں آگ لگانا

38. مشہور ناول 'اداس نسلیں' کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) بانو قدسیہ (B) اشفاق احمد
(C) عبداللہ حسین✓ (D) قرۃ العین حیدر

39. مسدس کے ہر بند میں کتنے مصرعے ہوتے ہیں؟
(A) سات (B) پانچ
(C) چھ✓ (D) چار

40. درج ذیل شعرا میں سے 'عوامی شاعر' کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) نظیر اکبر آبادی✓ (B) الطاف حسین حالی
(C) فیض احمد فیض (D) علامہ اقبال

41. جملہ کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) بامعنی الفاظ کا مجموعہ✓
(B) حرفوں کا مجموعہ
(C) وہ فقرہ جس میں فاعل نہ ہو
(D) دو یا دو سے زیادہ الفاظ کا مجموعہ

.42 مشہور نظم 'طلوع اسلام' کے شاعر کون ہیں؟
(A) احسان دانش (B) علامہ اقبال
(C) حفیظ جالندھری✓ (D) الطاف حسین حالی

43. درج ذیل شعر کس کا ہے؟
سب کہاں کچھ لالہ و گل میں نمایاں ہوگئیں
خاک میں کیا صورتیں ہونگی کہ پنہاں ہوگئیں
(A) حسرت موہانی (B) میر تقی میر
(C) علامہ اقبال **(D) اسد اللہ غالب✓**

44. درج ذیل الفاظ قواعد کی مدد سے کیا ہیں؟
پنکھڑی، نوکری، پہاڑی
(A) اسم مفعول **(B) اسم تصغیر✓**
(C) اسم ظرف (D) اسم مکبر

45. درج ذیل میں کون سا لفظ ہجے کے لحاظ سے درست ہے۔
(A) پرواع (B) پرواہ
(C) پرواح **(D) پروا✓**

46. درج ذیل میں کونسا ہجے کے لحاظ سے درست ہے؟
(A) استفداح **(B) استفادہ✓**

(C) استفادہ (D) استفادا

47. **کون سا فقرہ درست ہے؟**
(A) سکول کا نتیجہ سو فیصد رہا✓
(B) شورسن کر میری نیند کھل گئی
(C) شریف بچے گالیاں نہیں دیتے
(D) آپ کی خیریت نیک مطلوب چاہتا ہوں

48. **نشیب کا متضاد ہے۔**
(A) چڑھائی (B) اونچائی
(C) فراز✓ (D) بلندی

49. **درج ذیل میں ضرب المثل تلاش کیجئے۔**
(A) عید کا چاند
(B) اپنے منہ میاں مٹھو بننا
(C) بوڑھی گھوڑی لال لگام✓
(D) پانی میں آگ لگانا

50. **مشہور تصنیف "یاد گار غالب" کے مصنف کون تھے؟**
(A) سرسید احمد خان (B) مرزا غالب
(C) علامہ اقبال
(D) الطاف حسین حالی✓

51. **"نقش فریادی" کس کا شعری مجموعہ ہے؟**
(A) فیض احمد فیض
(B) احمد ندیم قاسمی✓
(C) ناصر کاظمی
(D) منیر نیازی

52. **"بابائے اردو" کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟**
(A) سر سید احمد خان
(B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(C) مولانا ظفر علی خان
(D) مولوی عبدالحق✓

53. **"ڈوبتے کوتنکے کا سہارا" قواعد کی رو سے کیا ہے؟**
(A) قول (B) ضرب المثل
(C) کہاوت **(D) محاورہ✓**

54. **مشہور کتاب "بجنگ آمد" کے مصنف کون ہیں؟**
(A) سید ضمیر جعفری
(B) شفیق الرحمان
(C) کرنل محمد خان✓
(D) مشتاق احمد یوسفی

55. **مشہور ڈرامہ "انار کلی" کے مصنف کون ہیں؟**
(A) امتیاز علی تاج✓ (B) بانو قدسیہ
(C) اشفاق احمد (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

56. **"یادوں کی بارات" کس کی سوانح عمری ہے؟**
(A) ممتاز مفتی (B) قدرت اللہ شہاب
(C) جوش ملیح آبادی✓ (D) ابن انشا

57. **مندرجہ ذیل کتب میں کون سی الطاف حسین حالی کی تصنیف نہیں ہے؟**
(A) اردوئے معلی✓
(B) مقدمہ شعرو شاعری
(C) مدو جزر اسلام (D) حیات سعدی

58. **"آواز دوست" کے مصنف کون ہیں؟**
(A) عطا الحق قاسمی (B) ممتاز مفتی
(C) اشفاق احمد **(D) مختار مسعود✓**

59. **مشہور ڈرامہ "قرطبہ کا قاضی" کس کی تصنیف ہے؟**
(A) امجد اسلام امجد
(B) سید امتیاز علی تاج✓
(C) پطرس بخاری
(D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

60. **درج ذیل شعر کس کا ہے؟**
بس کہ دشوار ہے ہر کام کا آساں ہونا
آدمی کو بھی میسر نہیں انساں ہونا
(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) الطاف حسین حالی
(C) اسد اللہ غالب✓ (D) علامہ محمد اقبال

61. **مولانا جلال الدین رومی کا مزار قونیہ میں ہے۔ قونیہ کس ملک کا شہر ہے؟**
(A) شام **(B) ترکی✓**
(C) عراق (D) ایران

62. **مشہور کہانی "اوور کوٹ" کے مصنف کون ہیں؟**
(A) حسینہ معین **(B) غلام عباس✓**
(C) سید امتیاز علی تاج (D) سعادت حسن منٹو

63. **"اردو کی آخری کتاب" کس کی تصنیف ہے؟**
(A) مشتاق احمد یوسفی (B) ضمیر جعفری
(C) کرنل محمد خان **(D) ابن انشا✓**

64. **درج ذیل شعر کس کا ہے؟**
جو رکے تو کوہ گراں تھے ہم جو چلے تو جاں سے گزر گئے
رہ یار ہم نے قدم قدم تجھے یادگار بنادیا
(A) احمد ندیم قاسمی (B) حفیظ جالندھری
(C) حبیب جالب **(D) فیض احمد فیض✓**

65. **مندرجہ ذیل میں سے کون سے شاعر اپنی مرثیہ نگاری کے لئے مشہور ہیں؟**
(A) داغ دہلوی **(B) میرانیس✓**
(C) میر تقی میر (D) نظیر اکبر آبادی

66. **"علی پور کا ایلی" کس کی خود نوشت سوانح عمری ہے؟**
(A) سرسید احمد خان **(B) ممتاز مفتی✓**
(C) اشفاق احمد (D) قدرت اللہ شہاب

67. **"طاق نسیاں پر رکھنا" کا مطلب ہے:**
(A) حفاظت سے رکھنا (B) قطع تعلق کرنا
(C) بھول جانا✓ (D) سجاوٹ کرنا

68. **حروف تہجی کے لحاظ سے کون سا لفظ لغت میں پہلے آئے گا؟**
(A) سنگدل✓ (B) ضمانت
(C) لاپروا (D) ظالم

69. **"رائی کا پہاڑ بنانا" کا مطلب ہے:**
(A) مشکل کام کرنا (B) تنقید کرنا
(C) مبالغے سے کام لینا✓ (D) جدوجہد کرنا

70. **علامہ اقبال کی کون سی کتاب میں ان کا اردو اور فارسی کلام اکٹھا چھپا ہے؟**
(A) ارمغان حجاز✓ (B) بانگ درا
(C) بال جبریل (D) ضرب کلیم

71. **جو لفظ کسی وصف کی وجہ سے مشہور ہو جائے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟**
(A) خطاب (B) کنیت
(C) عرف✓ (D) لقب

72. **"مسدس حالی" کا اصل نام ہے:**
(A) مدوجزر اسلام✓ (B) دیوان حالی
(C) کلیات حالی (D) شاہنامہ اسلام

73. **پاکستان کے کس صوبے کو "باب اسلام" کہا جاتا ہے؟**
(A) بلوچستان (B) پنجاب
(C) سرحد **(D) سندھ✓**

74. **"جنت ماں کے قدموں تلے ہے"**
(A) ضرب المثل

(B) ارشاد نبوی ﷺ ہے ✓
(C) قول ہے
(D) قرآنی آیت کا ترجمہ ہے

75. **مندرجہ ذیل میں سے کس لفظ کے ہجے درست نہیں ہیں؟**
(A) محوزہ✓ (B) فربنگ
(C) مرقع (D) مسوش

76. **عقائد میں توحید کے بعد کس کا درجہ آتا ہے؟**
(A) زکوٰۃ (B) حج
(C) رسالت✓ (D) نماز

77. **جھیل سیف الملوک کس جگہ واقع ہے؟**
(A) وادی کاغان✓ (B) وادی کوئٹہ
(C) وادی ہنزہ (D) وادی سوات

78. **مندرجہ ذیل شعر کس کا ہے:**
قتل حسین اصل میں مرگ یزید ہے
اسلام زندہ ہوتا ہے ہر کربلا کے بعد
(A) غالب **(B) محمد علی جوہر✓**
(C) حالی (D) علامہ اقبال

79. **رباعی کا سب سے بڑا اور مقبول شاعر کون ہے؟**
(A) غالب **(B) عمر خیام✓**
(C) حافظ (D) فردوسی

80. **مرثیہ کس نوعیت کی شاعری کو کہتے ہیں؟**
(A) تحسینی **(B) المیہ✓**
(C) رزمیہ (D) مزاحیہ

81. **کس پنجابی شاعر کا کلام سکھوں کی مذہبی کتاب کا حصہ ہے؟**
(A) بابا فرید (B) بلھے شاہ
(C) سلطان باہو **(D) وارث شاہ✓**

82. **روزنامہ 'جنگ' کے بانی کا نام کیا ہے؟**
(A) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں
(B) میر خلیل الرحمٰن✓ (C) میر شکیل الرحمٰن
(D) میر جاوید الرحمٰن.95**نسیم حجازی کی وجہ شہرت کیا ہے؟**
(A) افسانہ نگاری (B) شاعری
(C) تاریخی ناول✓ (D) جاسوسی ناول

83. **'اک چادر میلی سی' کس کا مشہور ناول ہے؟**
(A) کشور ناہید (B) منشی پریم چند
(C) کرشن چندر **(D)راجندر سنگھ بیدی✓**

84. **علامہ اقبال نے ایم اے کی ڈگری کس مضمون میں حاصل کی؟**
(A) اسلامیات (B) انگریزی
(C) نفسیات **(D) فلسفہ✓**

85. **''امراؤ جان ادا' کس کی تحریر ہے؟**
(A) پریم چند **(B) ہادی رسوا✓**
(C) رفیق احمد (D) سرسید

86. **''آثار الصنادید'' اور 'رسالہ اسباب بغاوت ہند' کس کی کتابیں ہیں؟**
(A) سرسید احمد خان✓ (B) علامہ اقبال
(C) مولانا حالی (D) محمد حسین آزاد

87. **لفظ 'بلد' کی جمع ہے؟**
(A) بلود **(B) بلاد✓**
(C) بلدیہ (D) بلدان

88. **درج ذیل شعر کس کا ہے؟**
بس کہ دشوار ہے ہر کام کا آسان ہونا
آدمی کو بھی میسر نہیں انسان ہونا
(A) بہادر شاہ ظفر (B) میر تقی میر
(C) مرزا غالب✓ (D) علامہ اقبال

89. **پاکستان کے کس شاعر کو روس کی طرف سے ''لینن ''ایوارڈ سے نوازا گیا؟**
(A) فیض احمد فیض✓ (B) حبیب جالب
(C) علامہ اقبال (D) حفیظ جالندھری

90. **کون سے مشہور شاعر نے پنجاب یونیورسٹی میں مزدور کی حیثیت سے کام کیا اور بعد میں اس کے ممتحن مقرر ہوئے؟**
(A) حبیب جالب (B) حفیظ جالندھری
(C) مجید امجد **(D) احسان دانش✓**

91. **مشہور افسانہ ''ٹوبہ ٹیک سنگھ'' کے مصنف کون ہیں؟**
(A) راجندر سنگھ بیدی (B) اشفاق احمد
(C) سعادت حسن منٹو✓ (D) پریم چند

92. درج ذیل شعر کس کا ہے؟
نقش فریادی ہے کس کی شوخی تحریر کا
کاغذی ہے پیراہن ہر پیکر تصویر کا
(A) احمد ندیم قاسمی (B) علامہ اقبال
(C) فیض احمد فیض **(D) غالب✓**

93. **''چچا چھکن'' کاکردار کس مصنف کی تخلیق ہے؟**
(A) کرنل محمد خان (B) اشفاق احمد
(C) امتیاز علی تاج✓ (D) ابن انشا

94. **''مسابقت'' کا مطلب ہے؟**
(A) سختی (B) کمی بیشی
(C) برابری **(D) مقابلہ✓**

95. **مندرجہ ذیل میں سے کون سے شاعر مرثیہ نگاری کے لئے مشہور ہیں؟**
(A) داغ دہلوی (B) نظیر اکبر آبادی
(C) میر انیس✓ (D) میر تقی میر

96. **مشہور نظم ''طلوع اسلام'' کے شاعر کون ہیں؟**
(A) علامہ اقبال✓ (B) حفیظ جالندھری
(C) مولانا ظفر علی خان (D) الطاف حسین حالی

97. **مندرجہ ذیل الفاظ قواعد کی رو سے کیا ہیں؟**
پنکھڑی، پہاڑی، ٹوکری
(A) اسم مفعول (B) اسم ظرف
(C) اسم تصغیر✓ (D) اسم مکبر

98. **''ڈوبتے کو تنکے کا سہارا'' قواعد کی رو سے کیا ہے؟**
(A) قول **(B) محاورہ✓**
(C) کہاوت (D) ضرب المثل

99. **اسم علم کی روسے 'شمس العلما' کیا ہے؟**
(A) خطاب✓ (B) لقب
(C) کنیت (D) عرف

100. **پطرس بخاری کی وجہ شہرت کیا ہے؟**
(A) ناول نگاری **(B) مزاح نگاری✓**
(C) شاعری (D) افسانہ نگاری

101. **رسالہ ''اردوئے معلٰی'' کے بانی کون ہے؟**
(A) مولانا محمد علی جوہر
(B) مولانا ظفر علی خان
(C) سر سید احمد خان
(D) مولانا حسرت موہانی✓

102. **مولانا جلال الدین رومی کا مزار قونیہ میں ہے۔ قونیہ کس ملک کا شہر ہے؟**
(A) افغانستان (B) عراق
(C) ترکی✓ (D) ایران

103. **'مقدمہ فی التاریخ' کے مصنف ہیں:**
(A) ابن بطوطہ **(B) ابن خلدون✓**

(C) بو علی سینا (D) ابن عربی

104. اردو میں نظم کا بانی کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) میر تقی میر (B) ولی دکنی
(C) غالب **(D) نظیراکبر آبادی** ✓

105. ''کپاس کے پھول'' کے مصنف کاکیا نام ہے؟
(A) مسعود مفتی (B) مستنصر حسین تارڑ
(C) اشفاق احمد **(D) احمد ندیم قاسمی** ✓

106. مسدس کے ہر بند میں کتنے مصرعے ہوتے ہیں؟
(A) 4 (B) 8
(C) 2 **(D) 6** ✓

107. الٹی ہوگئیں سب تدبیریں نہ کچھ دوا نے کام کیا. کس شاعر کے کلام کا مصرع ہے؟
(A) اقبال **(B) میر تقی میر** ✓
(C) سودا (D) غالب

108. حفیظ جالندھری کے شاہنامہ کی کتنی جلدیں ہیں؟
(A) 2 **(B) 4** ✓
(C) 8 (D) 6

109. ''رفتگان'' کس شاعر کی نظم ہے؟
(A) صوفی تبسم (B) قیوم نظر
(C) مجید امجد ✓ (D) ناصر کاظمی

110. مسدس میں حالی نے مسلمانوں کی کس حالت کا ذکر کیا ہے؟
(A) ماضی ✓ (B) فتوحات
(C) مستقبل (D) حال

111. 'بارٹ اٹیک' کس کی نظم ہے؟
(A) فیض احمد فیض ✓ (B) ناصر کاظمی
(C) مجید امجد (D) اقبال

112. وہ کون سے شاعر تھے جو1911ء میں سیالکوٹ میں پیدا ہوئے اور لاہور میں وفات پائی؟
(A) احمد ندیم قاسمی (B) قتیل شفائی
(C) فیض احمد فیض ✓ (D) صوفی تبسم

113. 'انار کلی' ڈرامہ کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) عصمت چغتائی (B) انتظار حسین
(C) سید امتیاز علی تاج ✓ (D) مرزا ادیب

114. کس شاعر کا اردو اور فارسی کلام کا مجموعہ ''گل رعنا'' ہے؟
(A) سعدی **(B) غالب** ✓
(C) اقبال (D) مومن

115. 9نومبر 1914ء کو علامہ اقبال کے کس قریبی رشتہ دار کا انتقال ہوا؟
(A) والد **(B) والدہ** ✓
(C) بھائی (D) چچا

116. ''نقش فریادی'' کس کا نتیجہ فکر ہے؟
(A) فیض ✓ (B) غالب
(C) اقبال (D) مومن

117. مرزا غالب کی برسی منائی جاتی ہے:
(A) 13فروری (B) 14فروری
(C) 16فروری ✓ (D) 15فروری

118. مولانا جلال الدین رومی کا مزار کہاں ہے؟
(A) افغانستان (B) ہندوستان
(C) ترکی ✓ (D) اٹلی

119. کس شاعر نے فوجی ملازمت اختیار کی؟
(A) اقبال (B) غالب
(C) فیض ✓ (D) مومن

120. ردیف کا لغوی معنی ہے:
(A) گھوڑے پر کسی کے پیچھے سوار ہونا ✓
(B) گھوڑے کی تیزی
(C) گھوڑے کی لگام پکڑنا
(D) گھوڑے پر بیٹھنا

121. تشبیہ کی نشان دہی کریں۔
(A) اس چشمہ کا پانی برف کی طرح ٹھنڈا ہے ✓
(B) تیز طوفان اٹھا
(C) یہ چائے بہت گرم ہے
(D) ہلکی ہلکی بارش

122. استعارہ کی نشان دہی کریں۔
(A) یہ تو بم کا کار خانہ ہے
(B) وہ حسن میں کمال ہے
(C) اس کا چہرہ خوبصورت ہے
(D) اس کے لب پھول ہیں ✓

123. تلمیح کی نشاندہی کریں:
(A) حسن کا شاہکار (B) لبوں کی نزاکت
(C) میرا چاند **(D) - اعجاز مسیحا** ✓

124. مطلع کا معنی ہے:
(A) انتہا ماہ (B) آغاز ماہ
(C) طلوع ہونے کی جگہ ✓
(D) طلوع آفتاب

125. مقطع کا معنی ہے:
(A) اخیر (B) انتہا
(C) ختم کردینا **(D) کاٹنا** ✓

126. ندائیہ کی تعریف کریں:
(A) اظہار کرنا (B) خاموشی
(C) روکنا **(D) خطاب کرنا** ✓

127. اردو زبان کا پہلا شاعر کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) میر درد (B) مرزا سودا
(C) ابراہیم ذوق **(D) قلی قطب شاہ** ✓

128. اردو کا پہلا ڈرامہ کون سا تھا؟
(A) مولانا شبلی نعمانی (B) رستم و سہراب
(C) آگ کا دریا **(D) اندر سبھا** ✓

129. اردو میں جدید نثر کا بانی کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) غالب ✓ (B) مولانا آزاد
(C) سرسید احمدخان **(D) کوئی بھی نہیں**

130. اردو میں سوانح نگاری کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) مولانا آزاد
(B) سرسید احمد خان
(C) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی ✓
(D) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

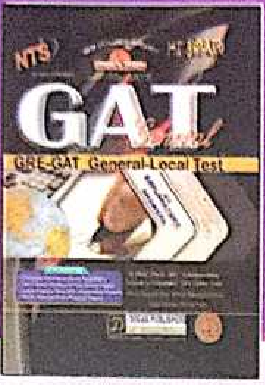
131. اردومیں انشا نگاری کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) غالب
(C) سرسید احمد خان ✓ (D) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

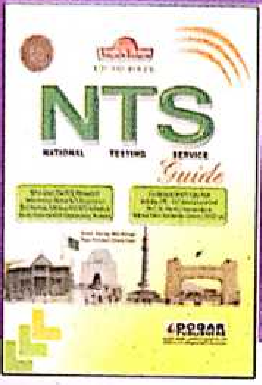
132. ''بابائے اردو'' کس کو کہا جاتاہے؟
(A) غالب (B) افتخار عارف
(C) فیض احمد فیض **(D) مولوی عبدالحق** ✓

133. خدائے سخن کس کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) خواجہ میر درد (B) مرزا رفیع الدین
(C) غالب **(D) میر تقی میر** ✓

134. اردو ڈرامے کا شیکسپیئر کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) امجد اسلام امجد (B) فیض احمد فیض
(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی
(D) آغا حشر کاشمیری ✓

135. شاعر انقلاب کس شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) میر تقی میر (B) حشر کاشمیری
(C) جوش ملیح آبادی **(D) احسان دانش** ✓


NTS
GAT
GRE-GAT General-Local Test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NATIONAL TESTING SERVICE
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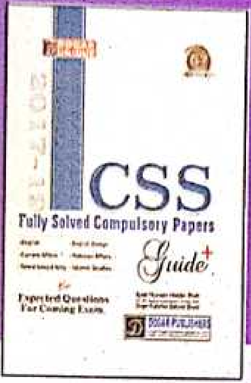
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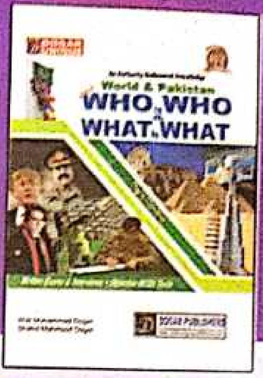
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- English(Precis & Composition)
- General Science & Ability
- Current Affairs
- Pakistan Affairs
- Islamic Studies

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

- Accountancy & Auditing
- Anthropology
- Arabic عربی
- Business Administration
- Constitutional Law
- Economics
- Environmental Science
- Gender Studies
- Governance & Public Policies
- History Of USA
- International Relations
- Journalism & Mass Communication
- Mercantile Law
- Pashto پشتو
- Philosophy
- Psychology
- Punjabi پنجابی
- Statistics
- Agriculture & Forestry
- British History
- Computer Science
- Criminology
- English Literature
- European History
- Geography
- History Of Pakistan & India
- International Law
- Islamic History & Culture
- Law
- Muslim Law & Jurisprudence
- Persian فارسی
- Political Science
- Public Administration
- Sociology
- Urdu Literature اُردو اَدب

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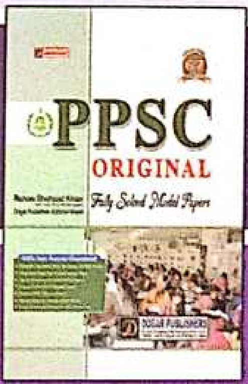
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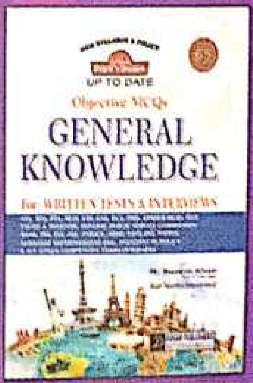
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